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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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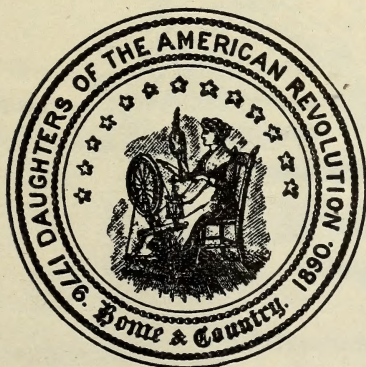
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

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VOL. XXV.

June--December, 1904.



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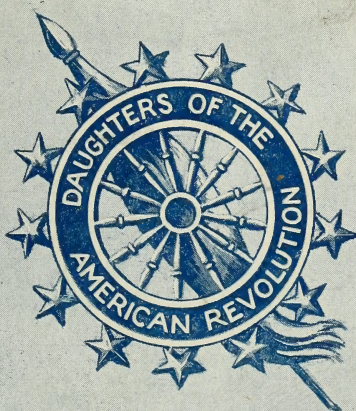
JULY, 1904

No. 1

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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HISTORIC



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PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON D. C.

The American Monthly Magazine.

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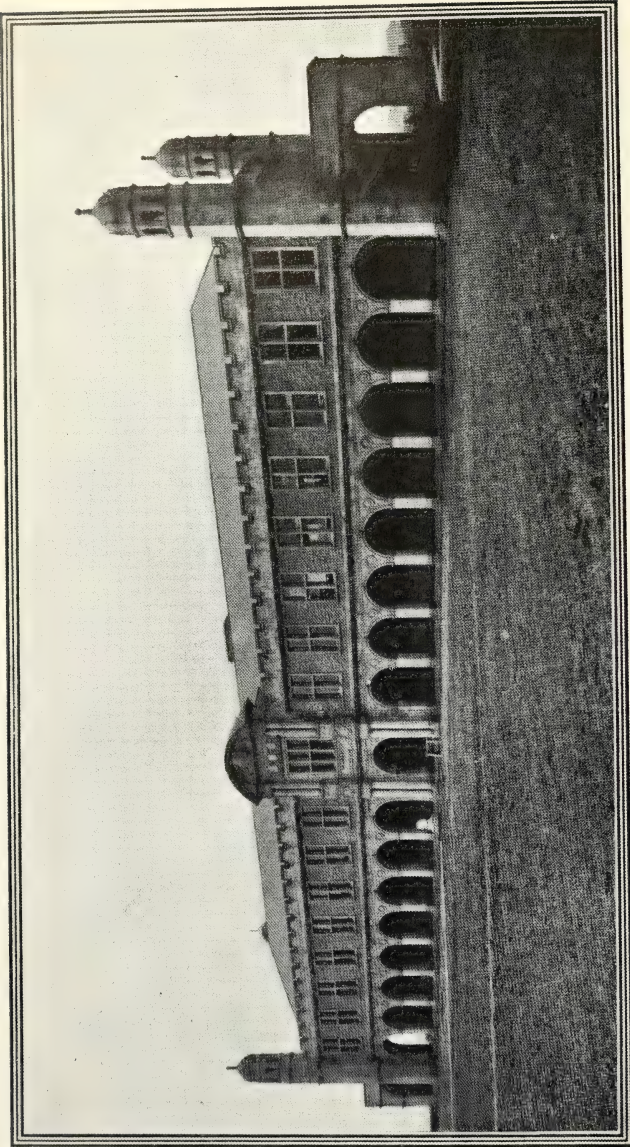
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No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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HALL OF CONGRESS, ST. LOUIS.

The National Society. Daughters of the American Revolution will meet here, October 11, 1904.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1904.

No. 1.

A DAY WITH THE AUTHOR OF "AMERICA."

ANGIE F. NEWMAN.

Boston feels the chill of the sea oftentimes far on to the summer solstice. April 2, 1895, was an icy morning; but we were to pass the hours from ten to twelve with one who had lived at Newton, a suburb of Boston, for full half a century and yet had girdled the earth with song—the Rev. S. F. Smith—author of "America," "The Morning Light is Breaking," "Yes, My Native Land I Love Thee," "When Shall We Three Meet Again?" and about three hundred other poems, many of which have entered into the structure of the world's patriotic or religious thought. Mr. Smith was more than poet. He was pastor, editor, linguist, tourist, all in one. For seven years, he was editor of the *Christian Review*; fifteen years editorial secretary of the Missionary Union; twelve years pastor of the first Baptist Church of Newton; author of many prose works, and at home in fifteen languages. Twice he nearly made the circuit of the earth, visiting ancient Greece and Rome, Indian, Turkey, Burmah, most of the continent of Europe, examining the mission work of the various Evangelical churches, even in remote quarters of the earth, and contributing vastly to the sum of missionary zeal and intelligence in all the churches of America.

That a man of such versatile and high gifts, should find leisure to ramble over the heights of Parnassus and give to the world the fragrance of its sweets is an anomaly in human experience. What was the mystery? He possessed the rare grace to arrange his entire life on a simple plane and never subjected himself to strain. His longevity of power was therefore, the action of an immutable law—the law of harmony.

Mr. Smith received us with the dignity of the courtly gentleman, yet with the ease which gives to hospitality its most potent charm. The conversation soon shaped itself toward the literary achievements of Mr. Smith. We asked the source of his inspiration for the writing of the National hymn "America."

"It was while I was a theologian at Andover, where I was graduated in September, 1832," he said. "It was a gloomy day in February of that same year. Lowell Mason had sent me a large package of song books of German text, that I might translate them for his use. I stood by the window of my room translating a German hymn with the air God save the King, when the thought suddenly flashed upon me a patriotic hymn for America might be set to this melody. I reached for pencil and paper, and with the metre and melody before me, laying my paper upon the window pane, still standing, in half an hour I had written America, I laid it away in the drawer. Not long after, I gathered up the translations and some poems and sent them to Lowell Mason. The manuscript for America happened to be among them. Children of the cities were just beginning to sing in public. Mason arranged a concert in Park St. church, Boston, as a feature of the Fourth of July celebration of 1832, the concert being given by children. At this concert, he brought out "America" of which I had not been apprised until I saw the program. I had written the hymn for children. Listening to the song, I said to myself, Christian writers on the Continent can sing God save the King. The Christian's God is our King. Under this interpretation it does not answer for an American hymn. But America recognized it and it came to be placed in the Christian hymnal. However, I found the melody was sometimes objected to by Americans, as a National air because it was the air of the English national hymn. I then began the search for the original melody. Andrew Carnegie told me he had ascertained it was a German air. I learned too that Holland also claimed its origin; but undoubtedly the true history of the melody is after the following order. I have searched long and carefully for the facts and I am confident I am correct.

"At the time of the revolt of the ten tribes of Israel, after the Babylonish captivity, one or two of the tribes wandered into Europe and settled in Germany, bringing with them the songs of the Temple, among them this air, which as then sung, has since been preserved in the musical literature of Europe. This establishes its antiquity and classifies it as sacred music. It dates to the old Jewish temple services. I wrote an additional verse in 1889, under the following circumstances. I had written a Century Hymn, to be sung at the 100th anniversary of Washington's inauguration. 'America' was also listed in the song program of the celebration, and I then wrote the closing verse which you may recall. It runs thus:

Our joyful hearts to-day,
Their grateful tribute pay,
Happy and free,
After our toils and fears,
After our blood and tears,
Strong with our hundred years,
O God, to thee.

"During my tours around the world, I have been surprised to hear the song sung in many languages and I have recently seen a translation of it into Hebrew."

Continuing, "I have been translating a little Spanish story which I hope soon to give to the press. It runs this wise. A Catholic nun seeking rest for her soul, and finding it not, conceived the idea if she could have the picture of the Virgin Mary as she now is in Heaven, to hang in her room, she believed she could, by gazing upon her face, find peace. She wrote to a monk who was an artist and asked him to paint the Virgin thus. The artist queried, 'Mary as she now is in Heaven! All the artists have painted Mary as a girl of twenty summers, with the Infant Jesus. Christ had twenty years of private life. That would make Mary a woman of forty. Christ had twelve years of public life. This would give Mary fifty-two years. When dying he said 'Behold my Mother and my Brethren.' Brethren signified brothers. Then Christ must have had brothers. 'Paint Mary in Heaven.' Mary lived some years after the death of Christ. Then I must paint a

mother's face about eighty years of age. All the old artists paint Mary with scarlet garments and draperies of blue. The angels are represented in white. Mary is now an angel.' Therefore the artist painted Mary with an angel face with robes of purest white." "Come into my study," said Mr. Smith, "and let me show you a very ancient painting of Mary, supposed to be by Murillo." We stood before the painting. The garments of Mary were red with blue draperies. Mary was the retreating figure of the picture. The child Jesus was prominent in the fore-ground. Joseph stood in the shadow on Mary's right. Elizabeth bent at Mary's feet on the right, John at her feet on the left. After commenting upon the picture, Dr. Smith called our attention to the furnishings of the study. An ancient "Grandfather's clock" stood in the corner. A table in the center of the room where at eighty-seven, this brilliant undying man still wrote on. The walls were lined with bookcases. Statuettes, photographs of Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Phillips Brooks, Dr. Gordon, of Boston, and other notables. Dr. Smith made some passing comment upon each, with marvelous characterization and added, "I wonder God doesn't make more such men, I think I would if I were God." I quoted Marietta Holly's statement concerning Henry Ward Beecher, "It takes a hundred years to get the material together for such a man as Beecher." "No," said Mr. Smith, "our educational systems are at fault." About the room were lava prints, photographs of the Milan Cathedral, the Grand Canal of Venice, the homes of Longfellow and Whittier. I remarked to Mr. Smith, "It is a consolation as the years come and our powers decline, that the work we have done goes on." "Yes" he answered, "but I think it is not the question how long a man has lived, but how many years did he live young?" I then quoted to him the following incident concerning Mrs. Ellen M. H. Gates, my personal friend, who at one time said to me, it had been the ambition of her life to write a Christian song, whose melody should encircle the earth. That years after she had written the poem, "Your Mission," she one day awakened to the consciousness that her prayer had been answered, in that Philip Phillips had sung this song around

the world. Being present myself at a Chatauqua session in Bay View, Michigan, I was invited to dine with Philip Phillips and related the incident. He was greatly moved by this token that he had been God's instrument in the answer of the prayer of this sweet poetess. He was to give a program that evening. Near its close, he arose and stated the incident to the audience with such pathos and power that the whole audience were moved to tears. He then asked the audience to joint with him in singing the song, and surely never man sang more divinely than Phillip Phillips, under the inspiration of the moment. Said Mr. Smith, "Not all prayers are thus answered. Sometimes it takes the cycle of the Heavens to complete the circle." Again I said, "'America' has girdled the earth and surely your soul must be satisfied." He answered, "Work that we have done goes on after us. But we go on with our work under better conditions." So many men live only for themselves because they are too indolent to live for others. Many a man fails because he has sought himself only, in the business and the social world, and that is a violation of God's purpose. We live relatively, and the man who lives for the public, lives many lives. Lives in the lives of many."

Such was—"the tender grace of a day that"—never dies, but will ever "come back to me."

A recent publication has this comment upon "America."

"Dr. Edward Everett Hale has said that of all Fourth's of July in Boston, that of 1832 left the deepest mark in the history of the century. He said that he had spent his last cent, and bought medals, drunk root beer, eaten oysters and other things, and was slowly returning home when at Park Street Church he saw a procession of children entering. They were Sunday-school children. He followed, as any normal boy would, and went into the gallery. It was then and there that the hymn, 'My Country 'Tis of Thee' was sung, the first time it had ever been sung in public. Happy fate that this hymn of the nation was consecrated on the national birthday!"

"The native Christians of Japan have adopted the music of 'America' to be sung with words equivalent to 'God Save Our Native Land,' on all national days." "On a recent visit of two

American lady missionaries, to one of our men-of-war, after eight years of isolation in the interior of India and Japan, they heard the band play 'America.' At the welcome sound of our National Hymn, one wept for joy, the other fainted."

Such are hints of one man's unconscious achievement.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most—feels the noblest—acts the best."

Too late for a fuller account in this number, Flag Day, June 14, was celebrated at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, there assembled. The meetings were held in the Missouri Building, which with its beautiful assembly room and handsome parlors is well fitted for such occasions. Mrs. Delafield, the state regent, presided and a fine program was rendered. The reception that followed was an occasion of much pleasure and Missouri's hospitality was delightful.

On the twenty-first of June, 1813, a council was held between General William Henry Harrison, representing the United States Government, and the Indians, comprising Wyandots, Shawnees, Delawares and Senecas, with Tarhe, the Crane, the great Wyandot chief, as spokesman for the Indians. As a result of this council permanent peace was established between the whites and the Indian tribes of Ohio. A memorial tablet commemorating this important event, was unveiled by the Columbus Chapter, June 28, 1904, in Martin Avenue Park, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Gozzaldi, regent, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, 96 Brattle Street, Cambridge, is making a list of Harvard students who served in the Revolutionary war, and will be glad of information.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Come, fill your beakers from Love's spring
 And drink to the eyes of the past;
 To every rugged pioneer
 Who sailed before the mast;
 To men of panoplied renown
 Communing with the wild—
 To men who buckled fortune down
 To bless the New-world child;
 The pilgrim of the wagon-train
 Who blazed the forest dim,
 And left a trail far o'er the plain,
 For all who followed him;
 The cacique, moccasined and fleet,
 Who sailed the singing wind;
 To swarthy sires, whose buskined feet
 Left ne'er a trace behind;
 To dreamers of the mystic rune,
 Who dared to voice our wrongs;
 The lowliest minstrel's lilting tune
 That fired our native songs;
 To brave Monroe and Livingston,
 To Versailles' Bourbon chief;
 To every man who gives to man
 A brother-man's relief;
 Then shall the vesper's mellow chimes,
 Sweep low the sunset bars—
 While centuries move in harmony
 With God's swift-swinging stars.

'Tis sweet to hear Life's billows roll,
 The diapason of the soul;
 Shake off each slavish yoke like rust,
 That mars the mettle with its dust;
 For freedom is man's lineal state,
 Bequeathed by heaven to make him great.
 Then Hope shall light the brow of Night,
 And Faith walk with the Morning Light.
 Lift high the gates of Empire, Lord,
 Nor let Thy people fear the sword;
 Then all men's hearts shall turn to thee,
 Thou Fisherman of Galilee.

—(From *Louisiana Purchase Exposition Ode.*)

IDA ECKERT-LAWRENCE.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The Henry Clagett Chapter, Shelbyville, Kentucky, has located the following Revolutionary soldiers' graves.—MRS. JENNIE M. CUNNINGHAM, *Shelbyville, Kentucky*.

COLONEL JAMES KNOX, born in Ireland; came to America at 14; died Dec. 24, 1822; buried in Gen. Benjamin Logan burying ground, Bullskin Creek, Shelby County.

WILLIAM FRENCH moved from Botetourt Co., Virginia, to Shelby Co., prior to 1814; died 1845-6; buried near Simpsonville.

WILLIAM LONG, born 1759, Virginia; buried near Bagdad, Ky., 1859; served seven years.

MESHACK PEARSON, buried with military honors in Indian Creek Church graveyard, Shelby Co.

NICHOLAS BLANKENBAKER, buried near Clark's Station, Shelby Co.

WILLIAM KINCHELOE, born in Virginia; served in Vir. infantry, moved to Kentucky in 1781; built Fort Kincheloe; died 1797; buried near Chaplin.

CAPT. JESSE DAVIS, Capt. Virginia infantry; buried in Chaplin graveyard.

WILLIAM BALLOU, buried near Todds Point, Shelby Co.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS, born in Virginia; served in Virginia militia; moved to Kentucky, 1790; buried in Shelby Co.

WILLIAM JEFFRAS, buried McGinnis farm, near Eminence, Shelby Co.

DR. JOHN KNIGHT, of Fayette Co., Penn., 1776; enlisted in 13th Virginia reg., as private; promoted to sergeant; appointed surgeon's mate, in 9th Virginia, August, 1778; promoted to surgeon of 7th Virginia; in 1784, married Polly, daughter of Col. Richard Stevenson; moved to Shelbyville; pensioner; died March 12, 1838; probably buried in Presbyterian graveyard, Shelbyville, but not yet exactly determined.

COL. BLAND BALLARD served under George Rogers Clark; in 1783 massacred with wife and two children in Shelby Co.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers, from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

ETIENNE SYLVESTRE, a brave soldier of the War of Independence, and a veteran of 1814-5, died in New Orleans recently at the age of 90 years. He arrived in America nearly 70 years ago under the Count D'Estainge, and participated in most of the engagements that followed. After the establishment of peace, he settled in Louisiana and at the battle of New Orleans behaved with marked intrepidity. (July 25, 1846.)

WILLIAM ADAMS, a soldier of the Revolution, died at West Alexandria, Washington Co., aged 100. (July 25, 1846.)

STEPHEN WEBSTER, a Revolutionary soldier, at Manchester, N. H., April 1, 1845.

SIMEON GILLET, 88, a soldier of the Revolution, April 19, 1845, at Thetford, Mass.

JOSHUA SWAN, at Methuen, Mass., a Revolutionary soldier, aged 90. (May 10, 1845.)

DR. WILLIAM READ, a member of Gen. Washington's staff, died April 20, 1845, near Charleston, S. C., aged 91.

MAJOR JUDAH ALDEN, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, died March 5, 1845, aged 91.

JOHN R. HART, SR., a soldier of the Revolution, died January 24, 1845, in Hopewell, N. J., aged 93.

JOSEPH C. HAWLEY, a Revolutionary soldier, died April 7, 1845, at Hartwick, N. Y., aged 89.

FREDERICK HONoy, a soldier of the Revolution, died August 10, 1848, at Philadelphia.

JOSEPH JEFFERS, a Revolutionary soldier, died July 28, 1845, at Pinckney, N. Y., aged 84.

STEPHEN STILWELL, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of New York, died on Friday, at the age of 87. He witnessed the battles of Long Island and the retreat of Gen. Washington through New York. He was twice taken prisoner by the Hessians. (March 5, 1847.)

(To be Continued.)

THE CORNER-STONE.

A DEDICATION ODE.

By Fedora I. Wilbur.

O God the source of truth and light,
And changeless principles of right,
From highest heaven now pray look down,
And with success our labors crown.

Turn back the pages of the years,
The days of fight and toil and tears,
When led by Thee, our valiant sires
Sought to defend their homes and fires.

The title deeds to this great land
Were granted by Thy mighty hand;
And spite of cruelties and wrong,
They made this nation great and strong.

They sealed their efforts with their blood,
They fought and toiled for others' good,
Till by Thy will to them was given
A vision of an earthly heaven.

Here was the "promised land" of earth,
Where every soul could show its worth;
Here men should end all tyranny,
For 'neath God's truth all men were free.

The stars with joy then seemed to sing
That God was here the only King,
And earth seemed vibrant with delight
That God was here enthroned in might.

Strong in His power they forward went
To plant a firm, just government,
Built on those principles of right
Which are the heaven's earth-given light.

What wonders then our sires achieved
Through faith in that which they believed,
And we shall triumph just so long
As we in faith and zeal are strong.

Shield from our sight, O Lord, the fate
That comes if men degenerate,
When shattered like the frailest glass
Our pride and glory hence shall pass.

Let us be true to our ideal,
And every soul press on with zeal
To gain with purpose ever brave
Its freedom from what may enslave.

And so we lay this corner-stone,
A symbol that we all are one
In wish to honor that great past
When our brave sires did wonders vast.

And as we strive this stone shall stand,
A symbol unto every land,
That though so different, we agree
In our ideal of liberty.

Let every one put thought of self,
And all the petty cares of pelf,
Beneath this stone that here we raise
In honor of the former days.

Grant, Lord, that now our work shall stand,
A beacon light to every land,
And bless this fane of liberty,
In honor of our sires and Thee.

October 11, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the morning, is the date set for the meeting of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The month is delightful and the occasion patriotic. It is too early to announce the program yet but it will be all that the day demands. The great, generous city stands ready to greet the many Daughters who will seek her gates. With a membership of nearly fifty thousand much is expected. The meetings will be held in the Hall of the Congresses where there is ample room for all.

SOME NOTES ON THE NELSON FAMILY.

THOMAS NELSON, "Scotch Tom," had:

1. William Nelson, b. 1711.

2. Thomas Nelson, b. 1716.

1. WILLIAM NELSON, b. 1711; d. 1772; m. Elizabeth Burwell. William Nelson was president of the Council of Virginia for many years. His children were:

3. Thomas Nelson, the Signer, b. 1733.

4. Nathaniel Nelson, b. 1745; physician; m. Jane Page; d. 1780.

5. Hugh Nelson, b. 1750; colonel; m. Judith Page; d. 1800.

6. Robert Nelson, b. 1752; m. Mary Grymes; 2d Susan Robinson; d. 1818.

7. Elizabeth Nelson, b. ; m. Capt. Thomas and died in England.

8. William Nelson, b. 1759; m. Miss Talliaferro; 2d Abby Byrd; d. 1813.

2. THOMAS NELSON, b. 1716; m. Lucy Armistead about 1745. She was the dau. of John and Martha (Burwell) Armistead. He was secretary of the council of Virginia for many years. Their children were:

9. William Nelson, b. 1746; m. Lucy Chiswell; d. 1807.

10. John Nelson, b. 1748; m. Nancy Carter; major; d. 1827.

11. Thomas Nelson, b. abt. 1750; m. Sally Cary; captain.

3. THOMAS NELSON; signer of the Declaration of Independence; b. 26 December, 1738; m. 29 July, 1762, Lucy Grymes, eldest dau. of Philip and Mary (Randolph) Grymes of Middlesex Co., Virginia. Mary Randolph was the dau. of Sir John Randolph. Thomas Nelson died Jan. 4, 1789. The children of Thomas and Lucy (Grymes) Nelson were:

12. William Nelson, b. 1763; m. Sallie Burwell Page.

13. Thomas Nelson, b. 1764; m. Frances Page.

14. Philip Nelson, b. 1766; m. Sarah N. Burwell.

15. Francis Nelson, b. 1767; m. Lucy Page.

16. Hugh Nelson, b. 1768; d. 1836; m. Eliza Kinlock; judge.

17. Elizabeth Nelson, b. 1770; m. Mann Page.

18. Mary Nelson, b. 1774; m. Robert Carter.

19. Lucy Nelson, b. 1777; m. Carter Page.

20. Robert Nelson, b. 1778; d. 1819; m. Judith Carter Page; chancellor.

21. Susan Nelson, b. 1780; m. Francis Page.

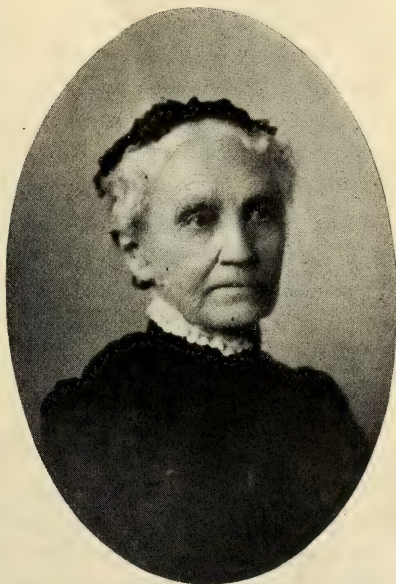
22. Judith Nelson, b. 1782; d. 1869; m. Capt. Thomas Nelson (son of Col. Hugh Nelson and Judith Page).

Communicated by SARAH HALL JOHNSON.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. CAROLINE WHIPPLE EDDY.

Mrs. Caroline Whipple Eddy, our "Real Daughter," was born in Fairhaven, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1821. Her father was Elnathan Whipple and her mother Lydia Babcock (Church) Whipple. Mrs. Eddy was a child of their old age—her father being sixty-one and her mother forty-seven years old when she was born. Her childhood was spent on their large farm at Fairhaven. Mr. Whipple was also a builder. He frequently told stories about his war experiences. There was one about a squad of soldiers appropriating a whole baking of bread, oven and all, that her father especially enjoyed telling. Mr. Whipple was a sergeant in a Rhode Island regiment and saw three terms of service from December, 1776, to August, 1779. After the war he took up a large tract of land near Fairhaven and lived there until his death.



Mrs. Caroline Whipple Eddy.

Mrs. Eddy married when she was twenty-one and lived in Fairhaven till 1859 when she and her husband, Faxon Eddy, moved to Marquette, induced by the glowing reports which four brothers, who had already come west, sent them of this country. Mr. Eddy was an elder in the Presbyterian church

of Marquette. Mrs. Eddy is a devoted member of that church and is loved and honored by all who know her.

We feel that our chapter is to be envied by having a "Real Daughter" of such beautiful character. One of Mrs. Eddy's ancestors of whom she is justly proud was Gabriel Bernon, who was a Huguenot driven from Rochelle in 1688 by religious persecution. He was a wealthy merchant but was forced to leave most of his wealth behind in France. He came to America in the ship *Dolphin*, which Mrs. Eddy thinks he owned, and settled in Providence, R. I. He founded the St. John's Episcopal Church of that city and is buried in that church. He married Esther Leroy in 1673 and their daughter, Sarah Bernon, was Mrs. Eddy's ancestor. He did much with his money and influence to help the struggling colonies. His sister Marie married Benjamin Faneuil. From Gabriel Bernon were descended many men of note, one of them Stephen Hopkins, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Few women living have record of more famous New England ancestry.—MARY NORTHROP SPEAR, *Historian*.

MRS. ABIGAIL ALLEN ROGERS.

Mrs. Abigail Allen Rogers, the only remaining "Real Daughter" of Ethan Allen Chapter, entered into perfect rest on the morning of October 24th, 1903, at the advanced age of ninety-five years and three months. She was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, but when she was only four years old her parents moved to Vermont. She was married in March, 1835, to Robert H. Rogers, of Orwell, and came to Middlebury about twenty-four years ago. Her husband died in January, 1884. She was remarkably active until ten years ago, when she fell and broke her hip bone, since which time she has never been able to use her feet. Her life during all these ten years has been one of patience and resignation to God's will. She spent much time in reading—her Bible being her chief consolation. She furnished from memory all dates and names needed to se-

cure proof of her father's service during the Revolutionary war, and joined the Ethan Allen Chapter as a "Real Daughter" in 1898. She was much pleased with her gold spoon, given by the national order to all "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution. Her father was in Tyler's brigade under Sullivan, in Rhode Island. She was the mother of six sons and one daughter. Four of her sons served in the civil war, one of them dying in the service. Members of Ethan Allen Chapter who were at the funeral followed her remains to the cemetery, and placed a beautiful pillow of carnations upon her grave.

ABIGAIL SHORT.

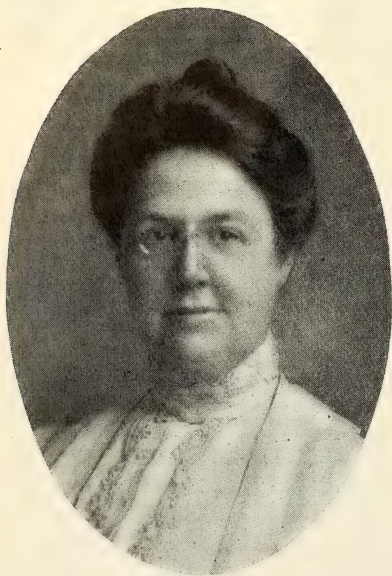
In Newbury, Massachusetts, on September 1, 1903, there ended a useful and, in many ways, a remarkable life, and Old Newbury Chapter mourns one of its "Real Daughters."

Abigail Short was born December 13, 1830, the second daughter of Moses Short, a soldier of the Revolution, and Abigail Ilsley, his second wife. She was one of the first pupils of the Putnam Free School of Newburyport. After her graduation she began to teach. For more than twenty years she was an earnest, faithful teacher in the schools of Newburyport. Her devotion to duty, her keen mentality, and quaint humor, the loyalty to her friends, all could know, but of the many good deeds done in secret, the words spoken in season, the helping weak ones over hard places, who can tell? Many give freely of their sympathy and their money. She gave *herself* for others. No walk was too long, no labor too hard, if the object was help for another. Ever bearing heavy burdens, the vigorous frame at last gave way, and after two years of suffering, borne with greatest patience, she entered into rest.

Gifts of books from the chapters to the Daughters of the American Revolution library at Washington will be much appreciated.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The historian of the chapter opened her annual report given in May just



Mrs. Jabez Backus, Regent,
Norwalk Chapter.

past with these words: "We have endeavored this year to link our patriots of history and their heroic deeds to the needs of the present generation, by educating the living in American ideals of good citizenship and true patriotism."

Carrying out this plan, two lines of educational work were decided upon. In November, 1903, the chapter voted to "adopt" a Daughter from among the Mountain Whites of Tennessee.

A scholarship was taken in Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee.

Miss Henry, professor in the college, selected a bright, ambitious girl, eager for knowledge, but who after a term at school had been obliged from lack of means to go back to the poverty and misery of the mountain home. Word was sent to her that she might return the first of January, that her tuition had been paid, and that she had been adopted by the Norwalk Chapter. Her letters sent to the chapter were most touching in their gratitude and their expression of earnest purpose to make the very most of this opportunity for an education. A box of summer clothing and dainty ribbons and stocks and such little articles as all girls love, was sent to her

before the spring commencement, for surely we wanted *our* "Daughter" to look just as well as any *other* daughter on this crowning occasion of the year. We expect that the work will widen in influence, as later this girl goes back to teach in her native home. They are *our own*, these people of the mountains; descendants of Revolutionary soldiers who fought heroically and sacrificed as much as our own honored patriots of the north. They need *us* to-day; we may need *them* to-morrow.

More than a year ago the members of the chapter were aroused to the need of doing educational work among the foreign population of our town. A committee of three was appointed to see what could wisely be undertaken. Local conditions were studied. It was decided that two illustrated lectures be given for the benefit of our foreign citizens. The first, in Italian, was delivered in the evening of the 22nd of February by Dr. Luigi Roversi of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. About fifty adult Italians were present. The lecture was attended by two hundred men and boys. The pictures of George Washington and the American flag brought forth hearty applause. It was voted to invite the other chapters in the state to contribute towards the purchase of books for a foreign library, this library after being used one year in Norwalk, to be passed on wherever desired. Twenty-five attractive books in English were borrowed from the Connecticut library committee. Twenty books in the Italian language and twenty in the Hungarian were purchased, and these books were placed in a shop on a much frequented street in the foreign district of the town, and made free to all applicants who wished to read them. We found our foreign citizens quick to appreciate the advantage we offered, and eager to acquaint themselves with American history and literature. A bookplate in each Italian and Hungarian book bears this inscription:

"Foreign Citizens' Library.

Presented by the

Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution."

We pledge allegiance to our Country's flag and the Republic for which it stands; "one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

Our year's work will close with the unveiling and presentation to the town of Norwalk of a memorial stone marking the historic Grumman's Hill, from the summit of which General Tryon, commanding the British army, sat and watched the burning of Norwalk on the 11th of July, 1779.

And so, commemorating the historic past, and striving to mould the character and thought of future American citizens, who, in the days not far distant, will shape the destiny of our beloved country, we have endeavored to follow out the instructions contained in the national constitution of our organization:

"To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."—
MARGARET E. BACKUS, *Regent*.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter (Rockville, Connecticut).—The members have been quietly working to raise money for the Continental Hall fund and other patriotic objects. The members have held a fair and food sale, a charming military whist and also presented a delightful little play, "Joint Owners in Spain," all of which have been liberally patronized by the public, the attendance being limited only by the capacity of the hall in which the various functions were held.

In October, 1903, the chapter tendered to the townspeople a complimentary lecture by Mrs. Grace B. Salisbury, of New Haven, which was much enjoyed.

The season of 1903-4 has been marked by able and interesting papers written by members of the chapter upon original and acquired possessions of the United States. These papers led to a lecture, "The United States as a World Power," given by Miss Annah May Soule, of Mount Holyoke College, which was greatly enjoyed by those present.

In January of this year the chapter offered two prizes of five dollars each to be contested for by the boys and girls of

the Rockville high school. The girls' prize upon the subject, "What part did Women take in securing American Independence," was won by Miss Grace Fitzsimmons. The prize for boys upon the topic, "What can the Boys of our City do to make it more Attractive," was won by George L. Buck. Two other essays written by girls were of so much merit that special prizes of spoons were given them by the regent. The essays were read and the prizes awarded in the presence of an interested audience on Arbor day, May 6th.

In May, 1903, the chapter held a "lilac day" with Mrs. F. T. Maxwell at "Maxwell Court," which was much enjoyed. Again in May, 1904, the members, by invitation of Mrs. Maxwell, assembled at her beautiful home and had the honor of greeting the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who gave a delightful address.

Regent's day has been a feature which the chapter has enjoyed, the regent and vice-regent having provided charming entertainments for the members.

Sabra Trumbull has contributed liberally to the Continental Hall fund and to the Ellsworth House, the historic place which has been presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. We have located more than two hundred graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the county and the work of placing markers for them is going steadily on.

We have added many new members during the two years past and the close of this year finds the chapter among the foremost workers and in a prosperous financial condition.

The Continental Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia), organized in 1894, ranks, May 14th, 1904, the third largest chapter of the District. It is, and has been, a very social, progressive and determined body of patriotic workers. Regarding frequent social meetings and friendly intercourse as helpful to patriotic work, Continental Chapter holds a number of open meetings during the year.

Mrs. Louise T. Bacon, the regent, entertained the chapter at her home soon after her election.

The open meetings are held at the Ebbitt House. The program usually consists of an address, frequently by some prominent man, recitations and vocal and instrumental music and a

paper on a subject of Revolutionary historical interest by the chapter historian. This is followed by a social hour and refreshments.

On the 16th of last April Continental Chapter celebrated the tenth anniversary of the granting of its charter. An interesting entertainment was given in the evening, to which delegates, alternates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, and visiting Daughters were welcome.

Mr. Wilson, from the Civil Service Commission, gave a carefully prepared address on "The Principle Required to Build a Government." Mrs. Middleton Smith, chairman of the advisory board, had procured an interesting program of music, recitations and refreshments. Mrs. DeCosta gave a poetical selection, and the chapter historian read a brief paper on "Washington's Tree at Cambridge," closing with an original poem, an apostrophe to the tree, written expressly for Continental Chapter.

The chapter delights to work for Continental Hall. Besides the amount given yearly to the building of the hall, it was voted at a recent meeting to create a fund to be used for furnishings of the new hall. Just what articles of furniture will be provided has not yet been determined, but they will be worthy of the hall and of the chapter.—IDA HINMAN, *Historian*.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Indiana).—Appropriate exercises marked the presentation to the Madison high school and Broadway high school of a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The exercises at the Madison high school began with a fervent invocation by the Rev. Biddle. Prof. Neal introduced Mrs. Garber, the vice-regent of the chapter, who presented the gift in behalf of the chapter. Her remarks gave the history of the organization, and other items of interest.

In behalf of the high school, Mr. Arthur Ach accepted this valuable gift.

At the Broadway high school Miss Pauline Batiste introduced Mrs. Garber, who rendered an equally interesting and well delivered address.

Mrs. Garber spoke of the hope the chapter had of rescuing the old cemetery from further desolation, saying:

"With this end in view, we, as a chapter, are hoping to substitute for that monument of past forgetfulness—the old graveyard—a park, which, modest in proportion and adornment as it must of necessity be at first, will win upon the affections of the people, and grow by our care and theirs. It will be a tribute of respect, not alone to the Revolutionary founder of our city, but of reverence to those, who, combining the wisdom of the sage, with the prophetic spirit of the seer, framed this noble declaration of their rights and ours.

"We ask your interest in, and protection of this cherished spot, which will be so dear to us, and we trust to you."

Prof. Bailey, in a patriotic and inspiring speech, accepted the gift, after which the exercises were concluded by all singing "America."

Maryland Daughters:—The Governor of Maryland and Mrs. Warfield entertain Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution.

The most notable meeting of the Maryland Daughters took place on the 19th of May, when in response to an invitation from the Governor of Maryland and Mrs. Warfield the various chapters in the state visited Annapolis. A special train conveyed the Daughters from Baltimore to the ancient city, where they were met by the governor's staff, and escorted to the state house, where they were received by Governor and Mrs. Warfield and the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter in the historic old senate chamber.



Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Regent,
Baltimore Chapter.

There under the stars and stripes which floated from every available point, the governor made his address of welcome, as-

sure the Daughters of the American Revolution that he considered them one of the most influential and representative bodies that ever occupied this historic chamber, hallowed as the place where Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army, and as the scene of the ratification of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Resolutions were passed by the chapters endorsing Governor Warfield's proposal to restore the old senate chamber to its original condition.

At the close of his address Governor Warfield paid a graceful tribute to Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, historian of the Baltimore chapter by appointing her a member of the Public Records Commission, in recognition of her historical researches published in the interest of Maryland and her early families.

The Governor then requested Mrs. Pembroke Lea Thom, state regent, to address the Daughters. This Mrs. Thom did briefly but most happily, and was followed by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent of the Baltimore Chapter, who said:

"Your Excellency and Daughters of the American Revolution: I have no doubt but I express the sentiments of every member of the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled here to-day, when I say that we are warmly in favor of the suggestion of the governor for the restoration of the old senate chamber of the capitol of Maryland. The whole of this noble edifice, built at the close of the Colonial period of our history, is endeared to every Marylander by many associations of the glorious past of our State. But there is no part of it which was more sacred in the eyes of every true patriot, than the old senate chamber consecrated by the presence of General Washington, where, on the 23d of December, 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary war he resigned to the Continental Congress, assembled in this hall to receive it, that commission as commander-in-chief of the army of the Revolution, which had been entrusted to him seven years before by that body on motion of a distinguished Marylander, Governor Thomas Johnson.

"No act in the life of that great man was more conspicuous for the love of country which it displayed, than this act of resignation of the command of a victorious army. It challenged the gratitude of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world. History can be appealed to in vain to furnish a parallel to it, for history does not afford us

another single instance of a hero, at the end of a successful war, surrendering his sword and descending again to the rank of a private citizen. It was a great historic event and has been celebrated by historian, poet, and painter. Fortunately there has been preserved a splendid representation of this old chamber and of that great event in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. From this picture the artist and the artizan, who shall be engaged in the work of restoring this hall can gain a correct and accurate idea of its original form. It was with surprise and amazement not unmingled with indignation that the people of Maryland heard of this vandalic act of modernizing this sacred precinct. They hope now, Governor Warfield, that, under your administration, they will have the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing this chamber, hallowed by so many glorious memories of the past restored to its former beauty and dignity.

"Your Excellency could perform no act which would give you a stronger claim to the gratitude and esteem of every true Marylander, than to carry out to completion this work of restoration. I can assure you of the hearty sympathy and support of every Daughter of the American Revolution, not only of Maryland, but of our whole country. For it is one of the distinct objects of our organization to preserve or restore places made sacred by the presence and heroic actions of the patriots and statesmen of the Revolution."

The visiting Daughters, who included the members of the Baltimore Chapter, the Maryland Line Chapter and the Frederick Chapter, were conducted by members of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter to the naval academy grounds, where a special drill by the brigade of midshipmen was witnessed.

The entire company then attended the brilliant reception tendered them by Governor and Mrs. Warfield at the executive mansion.

The fact that Governor Warfield was president general of the Sons of the American Revolution for the year 1903, and that Mrs. Warfield is a member of the board of managers of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, added an enthusiastic personal interest to this most memorable meeting in the history of the Maryland Daughters. At the request of Governor Warfield each one present enrolled her name in the log book which is being kept at the executive mansion, which is perpetuating in a most delightful way the social events of the present administration.—HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON, *Historian Baltimore Chapter.*

The Hannah Winthrop Chapter (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzaldi, regent, has one hundred regular members, limited, and two honorary members. They are constantly engaged in some active patriotic work. During the past two years they have worked to restore Fort Washington, one of the first forts built in Cambridge. A committee from the chapter was chosen to confer with the mayor and obtained a grant of money sufficient to restore the fort. A handsome flag was presented by the chapter and was made the occasion of an elaborate ceremony. A large graded school, called the Morse school, being near the fort, this flag was given into the custody of the children, with an especial view of interesting them in keeping up the care of the grounds and teaching them patriotism. When the flag was presented his honor the mayor and other city officials were present and state officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the chapter members. All the school children marched to the fort and took an active part in the ceremonies. Prizes were offered to the children in the upper grades for the best essays on the "Siege of Boston" and awarded to four of the competitors.

The chapter has been much interested in the Continental Hall fund and has contributed \$151.00, most of which was raised by a sale of "Thanksgiving Dainties." It has also purchased and presented to the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association a steel engraving of General George Washington by Richie in 1852, after a painting by Rothermel.

An effort was made to bring about a more rational and less dangerous observance of July 4th, and to this end a petition bearing nearly 2,000 names was presented to the legislature for the abolishment of toy pistols, cannon crackers and blank cartridges, and although we were defeated, yet the chapter will not give up the work.

A pilgrimage committee has prepared a long list of the historic places in Cambridge which will be of great assistance to visitors. As many chapters have an "outing" before breaking up for the summer, we hope that Cambridge will be the mecca toward which many of them will turn.

The regent, Mrs. Gozzaldi, has been giving much personal

time to completing a list of Harvard students who served in the Revolution and would be glad of any assistance in that work.

The chapter has received numerous gifts, the most interesting of which is the gift of Charles Francis Adams, who has given the letters written by Madam Hannah Winthrop to Abigail Adams.

Chapter members have prepared and read numerous papers at the meetings, one being written by the chapter's "Real Daughter," Miss Manson of East Boston. It has also been favored with addresses by the Hon. Solon Stevens and Dr. Ray Green Huling.

At present and during the summer the chapter is engaged in indexing "Page's History of Cambridge."—SARAH A. HALL, *Historian*.

Paul Revere Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—" 'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours, and ask them what report they bore to Heaven"—so the members of Paul Revere Chapter assembled at Hotel Vendome on April 7th, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the chapter with a breakfast.

After the breakfast speeches were made by Mrs. Cartwright and Mrs. Holbrook, past regents. Mrs. Bailey, the regent, spoke with much feeling of the ready response by all members to any call to active service during her term of office.

An original poem, entitled "The Tenth Anniversary of the Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," written by the secretary, Mrs. Willis R. Russ, was recited by her with intense spirit and received hearty applause.



Mrs. Anna L. Bailey, Regent,
Paul Revere Chapter.

Ten times have Christmas bells pealed out their story,
Sweet voiced with joy, or sadder cadence rung;
Ten times has summer donned her wondrous glory,
O'er tree and sward her loving mantle flung;

Ten times has spring, with garments trailing lowly,
Waked the arbutus delicate and pale;
Ten times the solemn autumn clear and holy,
In dying beauty clothed the wooded vale—

Since, bound by ties of friendship cherished dearly,
Not called by clarion of discordant war,
But by the tenderer voice, proclaiming clearly,
"Peace and good-will," that heaven-born, highest law.

A group of women scanned their country's history,
From aged-dimmed volumes wiped the dust of time,
With reverent hands unclasped the sacred mystery
Within those pages; thrilling, aye, sublime!

As mountain rills flow down to join the river,
And the river hastens onward to the bay,
From smaller stream to larger growing ever,
This group of women strengthened day by day.

Ten golden years have stamped the waiting pages,
Of the great parchments history unrolls,
Merged all too quickly with departed ages,
Ever illumined on that endless scroll.

And so may twenty years together find us,
With youth enthroned perennial and bright;
All tracing of the years left far behind us,
While memories brush transfigures all with light.

Why limit years passing in swift procession,
While younger hands our banners proudly raise?
And clearer minds inherit our possessions,
And sweeter voices rise in songs of praise?

Why record years, by tenth or twentieth token
Of measured weaving, on life's shining woof,
No age, no change, no fate thread broken,
Can stem the current, or hold friends aloof!

Violin solos were rendered by Miss Adele Jones, a member of the chapter, and songs were contributed by Miss Beaumont.

Following the exercises Mrs. Charles A. Afford, in behalf of the chapter, presented the regent, Mrs. Bailey, with the insignia of the society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and fifty dollars in gold, as a token of love and appreciation for her unswerving devotion and loyalty to the best interests of Paul Revere Chapter.—MARCIA BLISS UFFORD, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—At the annual meeting, May 2, Mrs. Walter B. Page was elected regent. Reports from officers and various committees were read and show a pleasant and prosperous year. There have been four new members and a loss of two, one by death and one resigned. The treasurer reported a little surplus after all bills were paid. The historian's report, being short, was in rhyme which added to the interest. There have been eleven chapter meetings and ten of the board, besides several social gatherings. At most of the latter the registrar gave able talks on parliamentary law which were interesting and instructive, after which a social hour with light refreshments was always enjoyed.

The executive board were delightfully entertained at the past regent's "cottage in the woods" the first of November. In March there was a sale of fancy articles at the home of Mrs. Heald. Part of the proceeds were used as our contribution to Continental Hall. The "little brick school house" is gradually being furnished and makes an attractive and pleasant chapter home. An item of interest was reported, viz: that Chamberlain's powderhorn, which contained the powder that shot Paugus, the Indian, is now in the possession of Mr. Perkins of Hollis.

The regent, Mrs. Page, invited the officers to come to her home May 10 for installation. A pleasant afternoon was enjoyed.—GERTRUDE S. TOWER, *Historian*.

Essex Chapter of the Oranges (New Jersey).—While the regular meetings of the Essex Chapter do not close until June, the April gathering may be said to have brought to a close the course of the study pursued during the winter just passed.



Margaret L. Yardley, Regent Essex Chapter.

The chapter's first pleasure was in listening to the report of its vice-regent, of the Continental Congress of 1904. Mrs. Hawkesworth gave an account of each day's proceedings. The story of the laying of the corner-stone of Continental Hall was particularly interesting. The Essex Chapter has added its little share to this noble building, and hopes to continue to aid this building fund until Continental Hall in all its beauty and dignity stands completed a fitting monument to the noble "fore-mothers" of this dear land of ours.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Hawkesworth's report Mrs. Yardley, the chapter regent, in a few happy words introduced the guest of honor of the afternoon, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle.

In its study of home life during the Revolution the chapter had reached the subject of "Clothing of the Revolutionary Period."

Mrs. Earle, whose reputation as an authority upon matters Revolutionary and Colonial is national, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the raiment of our ancestors. In a delightfully conversational style and without notes, Mrs. Earle told the women before her many things. She pointed out the influence of Marie Antoinette upon the fashions of the colonies as seen in the "patch and hood, and powdered hair," also that to her influence was owing the revival of "Thack" lace as an ornament to women's clothing.

Mrs. Earle pointed out the richness and elegance of material in use even during the "times that tried men's souls," but found a refuge from the charge of extravagance in the fact that as fashions did not vary these luxurious garments descended from parent to child, and lived to an honorable old age.

The hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Halsey and at the conclusion of Mrs. Earle's lecture, the chapter and its guests were invited to the diningroom, where a dainty repast was in waiting and where "over the tea cups" a social hour was passed.

May the historian be pardoned if in conclusion she adds a parting remark of Mrs. Earle. "I find you all such 'responsive' women." She does so for the reason that to her mind in that word may be found one of the secrets of chapter success. If, in this money getting sordid age we are willing simply to be

Daughters, we shall hardly be worthy of our great inheritance. If, however, we would be loyal filial children, we must constantly remember that our work is one of education in patriotic spirit. In every neglected grave marked by the Daughters, in every landmark rescued from oblivion, is forged another link in the chain binding us to a glorious past and serving to make us worthy of a mighty future.—HELEN ORTON COLTON, *Historian*.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—Among the many pleasant social occasions enjoyed by the chapter, the meeting for the month of May will be specially remembered on account of its program having been peculiarly appropriate to the month.



Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, Regent
Lagonda Chapter.

On the third of May Lagonda Chapter members and guests assembled at the delightful home of Mrs. Clarence Kay. The day was an ideal May day and "when you swung on its hinges that neighborly door a broad carpet of sunshine unrolled on the floor."

On entering the parlor the eye was at once arrested by a fine steel engraving of Patrick Henry, draped in silk flags.

The regent, Mrs. O. T. Martin, presided and announced the program. The first number was a vocal solo. The new "America," by Miss Ebbie Moyer. The Honorable Wm. S. Thomas was then presented and gave an able and altogether delightful lecture upon that "Splendid Virginia Rebel, Patrick Henry," who claimed May as his birth month.

Mrs. George Prout, with rich soprano voice, sang "Molly

Pitcher," by Kate Brownlee Sherwood. A pleasing guessing contest followed.

The leader in her remarks said:

This is not simply the merry merry month of May in which we delight to wind the May pole and join in out-door sports but it is also the month in which we specially remember our soldier dead, and it is fitting that we as Daughters recall a few of the distinguished among the patriots of the Revolution and since we love to emblem the fame of our brave with flowers, so in memory of them, a flower, the beautiful crimson carnation, our state flower will be given for each patriot who is recognized by his initials and a suggestive remark.

Mrs. Harry Kissell was flower bearer.

At the close of the program touching reference was made to the late Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, who in life was always an interested friend of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He was one whom we had honored as soldier and statesman, and whom we mourn to-day.

Wauseon Chapter (Wauseon, Ohio).—Closed its first year's work on April 29th with an enjoyable meeting at the home of Mrs. Clara Newcomer, the retiring regent. The usual program was carried out with an interesting address to the chapter by Mrs. Newcomer, who has been successful in her year's work as regent. The chapter closes with a membership of thirty-five. The new regent is Mrs. Elizabeth Brigham.

The Nabby Lee Ames Chapter (Athens, Ohio).—Organized in 1903 with twelve charter members, now has a membership of thirty-five with fine prospects for a larger growth the coming year.

Athens being one of the oldest towns in the State had among her early settlers many who had been Revolutionary soldiers or who were sons of patriots. These have left numerous descendants here.

Nabby Lee Ames, for whom the chapter was named, was a pioneer of the county, mother of Bishop Ames of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and grandmother of the late Judge De Steigener, of Athens. She was a woman of strong and beautiful character and represents to us one of the noblest types of womanhood.

The chapter has the honor of claiming two "Real Daugh-

ters," Mrs. Mary M. Sprague, of Brice, Ohio, and Mrs. Cyrena Tuttle Woods, of Arvada, Colo.

The present regent is Mrs. Mary C. De Steigner.

Monthly meetings have been held at each of which papers on subjects of historical interest have been read and patriotic songs sung. In February we were favored with a fine address, "Boston and Vicinity," by Professor Higley, of the Ohio University.

The chapter contributed \$10.00 to the Athens Improvement Society and offered a prize of \$5.00 in the high school for the best essay on Patriotism. It was awarded Madeline Shaffler. Five dollars is donated to the Continental Hall fund.

A committee has been appointed to look up and identify the graves of our Revolutionary soldiers.—FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE, *Historian*.

The Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—On May 19th, the Harrisburg Chapter celebrated its tenth anni-

versary, the meeting being held in the hall of the Academy of Medicine.

The regent, Mrs. Richard J. Haldeman, presided, and read a comprehensive report of the Continental Congress, which was listened to with attention.

The annual reports of the secretaries, registrar and treasurer bore witness to the faithful, efficient manner in which they had performed the duties of their respective offices.

Miss Pearson, who has been historian of the chapter since its organization, gave an interesting history of its first ten years, pay-



Miss Caroline Pearson, Regent,
Harrisburg Chapter.

ing beautiful and appropriate tribute to the members who have passed away, five of whom were charter members.

One of these, Mrs. Francis Jordan, honorary state regent, and a sister of the first state regent, Mrs. Hogg, was the founder of the chapter; Mrs. Jordan also suggested the idea of the prize essay contest, which since its beginning in 1895, has increased in interest until a large number of the girls' graduating class of the Harrisburg High School spend much time in preparing their historical essays, which are always read, and the chapter prizes of ten and five dollar gold pieces awarded on Pennsylvania Day.

The gracious act of the chapter in presenting the beautiful Mary Washington medal to their hospitable regent, Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton, was recalled, an act of appreciation.

The historian spoke of the two interesting gavels belonging to the chapter, one of them being made from wood of the famous mulberry tree, to which John Harris, the father of the founder of Harrisburg was tied by the Indians, when they attempted to burn him in 1720; it is mounted in silver, engraved with appropriate inscriptions, and was presented by a descendant of the hardy pioneer, at the meeting held on December 16, 1896, the anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party."

The other gavel is made from a beam in the house of Molly Pitcher, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, its silver band telling its interesting history.

The success of the state conference of 1901 has been a matter for congratulation and pride to the Harrisburg Chapter ever since. Mention was made of the fine work for the soldiers during the Spanish war, and of the attention shown to the two "Real Daughters" in the gifts of flowers and recognition pins.

The statement of the amount given for Memorial Continental Hall, \$472.50 gave to every one present the comfortable feeling of having done well in this respect; while the recital of the titles of the large number of books sent to the Daughter of the American Revolution library at Washington, showed that the Harrisburg Chapter had aided largely in raising the "Pennsylvania Shelf" to its present proud position.

The historian closed her report by speaking of the historical papers written by members of the chapter, which ever since the first one written by herself, on Jane McCrea, and read at the meeting on June 20th, 1894, has been the central point of all the meetings.

In her estimation those papers, to which so much time and thought had been devoted, were worthy of preservation, and therefore it had given her great pleasure to compile them, and have them bound in the beautiful blue of the society, with insignia in gold, so that each member might have a copy.

At this point, the reason for the artistic, but rather unusual arrangement of the starry banner upon the desk became apparent as the secretary stepped forward, and drew down the folds of the flag, whereupon the piles of beautiful books were displayed to view. The enthusiasm and pleasure with which these books were received were ample reward for the time and trouble devoted to their preparation.

The result of the election showed that the chapter placed its seal upon the faithful work of its officers by granting to all who were willing to accept it, another year of service, one of the few changes being that the historian was—we will not say *promoted*—to the office of regent.

Lady Stirling Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—This flourishing young chapter has led rather a busy life, this year of



Mrs. Mary E. P. Phelps, Regent,
Lady Stirling Chapter.

1904. On February 22d, at the Washington, the most elegant reception ever given in this city was that tendered Mrs. John A. Parker, of Tacoma, our state regent. In the following month, Lady Stirling, assisted by Rainier Chapter and the Red Cross Society, entertained Dr. Anita McGee and her little band of nurses waiting here for the Shawnut, to take them to Japan. But the crowning event, was "Washington's Inaugural Ball," given in May at the "Big House on the Hill," as the "Washington" is called here. This anniversary

was selected by the regent as the chapter day and accepted by the chapter, and this the first Colonial Ball of the chapter,

was worthy of its name. The invitations were much sought after, as *souvenirs*, being the first issued here in the quaint colonial wording. The high-vaulted dining room with its carved rafters is in itself too stately to need any decoration, and only Old Glory was seen, with here and there an American eagle.

Many ladies were in colonial dress. The programs were tiny hatchets, and many gentlemen appeared in full colonial dress.

In a word, from the invitations, in ye style of ye olden time, to the last strains of the First Regimental Orchestra, the first inaugural ball of Lady Stirling Chapter was a pronounced success.—MRS. DONALD OLSEN, *Historian*.

686539

In the center of the Government Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition stands the cast of the figure of Liberty. Its bronze prototype crowns the capitol of the United States. It is not adorned with the typical liberty cap, for the people of this nation *never* were slaves. The feathers of the eagle wave above the majestic head. Near at hand in this building will be found the exhibit of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are the only society thus honored and the heart thrills with pride that we are a part of the government exhibit—the government for which we too would make any sacrifice. Our relics, our publications, our insignia, our china are all to be found here. What attracts the most attention are the pictures of the Continental Hall and the president generals. The one of Mrs. Fairbanks, our present honored chief, is particularly good and bears the date of April, 1904. Many Daughters will find their way to this part of the Government Building during the summer and at the gathering of the clan in October.

June 15, was given up to the Sons of the American Revolution at the exposition, and among that notable gathering was General Shields, whose word of counsel and help was ever at the command of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the first determining year of the organization.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

It is asserted, after much reflection, that there is scarcely an important fact in the annals of this country, but either had its origin or became intimately involved in a point of genealogy.—*Sir Harris Nicolas*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

171. (2) JUSTICE—(Justasson, Gustafsson, Gustass, Gustaff, Justis).—In June number, American Montly, 1902, inquiry for the Justice family appeared. The name in many forms is found in the Records of the Old Swedes church, New Castle Co., Del. In 1699 Hans Gustafsson and wife were given seats in church. In 1706 John Justasson, with Pieter Stalcop, were witnesses to a receipt for the minister. In 1713 Mans Gustaff and wife Catharine had child baptized and Brita, wife of Johan Gustass was one of the sponsors. Johan Gustafson was elected church warden 1714 and the next year he was "empowered to take charge of the church money." The next year John Gustass' boy with horse and a sled assisted in hauling stone for walling up the well at the parsonage, assisted by Mans Gustafson and Anders Gustafson. In 1717 Johan Gustafsson resigned office of church warden and in 1729 Mans Justis was elected to the office. In 1730 Martin Justice and

wife Brita had child Lydia baptized and in 1732 Martin Justafson and wife Briggita had child Annika baptized. In 1733 Martin and Mans Justis were elected church wardens. In 1737 Justas Justis and Susanna Stille were married; the next year Justa Justice, Sr. and Justa Justice, Jr. are among the contributors to the church expenses. In 1738 Gustaf Justis was killed by lightning; the same year Gustaf Justis, Sr., and wife Susanna had child Maria baptized, and Johan Justis and wife Kerstina had child Susanna baptized. In 1744 Martin Justice and Mounsee Justice were vestrymen and Justa Justice was warden. In 1751 Martin, Jesper, Nils, Justa, Mans, Jonas and Swen Justice were among the contributors for a house for the pastor. In 1759 Nils Justice was clerk of Swedes Lutheran Church (Trinity Church) in the borough of Wilmington in Christiana Hundred, County of New Castle, and in 1773 was thanked for faithful performance of duty during the twelve years he had been in office.

After 1750 the name appears as Justis, Justisson, or Justice, the Swedish form disappearing both in surname and baptismal. The name of William Justice is not in the list of baptisms, though as late as 1795, John and Aaron Justis are named among those connected with church matters.

A Dr. Justice was formerly in Logansport, Ind., but a communication sent to him July, 1902, was returned by postoffice marked "deceased."

455. TRAIN.—I know of no Isaac Train of Conn. The Trains were a Mass. family. My great-grandfather, Isaac Train, a soldier of the Revolution, was born at Adams, Mass. (then Fort Mass.), May 22, 1759. He enlisted for a short service Sept., 1777, in a Berkshire regiment, under Capt. Parker and Col. Symonds, re-enlisted and continued to re-enlist until the close of the war. He married Elizabeth Cummings, probably of Phillipston (then called Gerry), had eight children: Sally, Heman, Polly, John, Stephen, Rachel, Susanna and Permela. He died in Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1843.

Isaac Train was probably the son of Thomas Train and his first wife, Mary Corse of Deerfield, though no records in proof of that have yet been discovered. Thomas Train was a soldier at Fort Massachusetts and married, first, Mary Corse, daughter of James and Thankful (Munn) Corse, and later, Rachel, the daughter of Col. Benj. Symonds, of Williamstown.—M. E. C.

QUERIES.

471. HARTZELL—WINANS—SUTHERLAND—WOOD.—Can anyone tell of Revolutionary service of the following: George Henry Hartzell and John Hartzell of Bethlehem, Penna.; Jacob Winans, probably of Sussex Co., N. J.; John Sutherland, of Sussex Co., N. J.; E. D. Wood, of Vermont?—M. B. T.

472. ROSE.—I desire to obtain the dates of birth and death of Elias

Rose, a Revolutionary soldier from New York; also the names of his parents.—E. C. M.

476. MIDDLEBROOK.—Can any one tell me of the Middlebrook family? Grace Middlebrook, of Great Riding, Yorkshire, Eng., married Christopher Todd, of New Haven, Conn. Their first child was born 1642. Christopher Todd came to America in 1639.—C. T. M.

477. ATTERBURY.—Wanted proof of the Revolutionary services of Thomas Atterbury. He was from N. C., and is said to have served with six brothers under Gen. Washington. He married Bridget Monay (or Muny).—F. M. E.

478. (1) GIBBS—WADE.—I desire to learn the parentage of Mary Gibbs, wife of Isaac Wade, a soldier in Rev. war from Bedford Co., Va. Mary Gibbs was twice married; her first husband was ——— Stevens. Isaac Wade was son of Jeremiah Wade, of Virginia.

(2) THOMPSON—WADE.—Ancestry of Joseph Thompson, son of James (?) Thompson and ——— Pettigrew, from near Lynchburg, Va. Joseph Thompson married Martha Wade, of Bedford Co., Va., and removed to Georgia.—M. A. W.

479. (1) LYMAN.—Wanted the name of the wife of Moses Lyman, of Northampton, Mass. He was born Feb. 20, 1662; died 1701; married Ann ———, said to have been from L. I.

(2) BYINGTON—HITCHCOCK.—Whose daughter was Mercy Byington, married Dec., 1768 to Zechariah Hitchcock, b. 1742, probably in East Haven, Conn., afterwards in Southington?

(3) RICHARDSON.—Wanted the names of wives of Amos¹ and Stephen² Richardson, of Stonington, Conn.—K. S. M.

480. CORNELL.—In Cornell Gen., published 1903, it is said that the home of William⁵ (Joshua⁴, Joshua³, John², Thomas¹) Cornell in Westchester Co., N. Y., was used by Washington as headquarters during in Rev. War. Was said William Cornell a patriot or Tory?

481. (1) TWITTY—GRAHAM.—Col. William Graham, of N. C., married Mrs. Susan Twitty (widow of John). In "King's Mountain and its Heroes," Mrs. Twitty and her brave children are mentioned. Her maiden name is desired.

(2) IRVINE.—Abram Irvine lived at Rutherfordton, N. C., but on his tombstone in old Buffalo graveyard between Shelby, N. C., and Blacksburg, S. C., is carved, "A native of Va." He married Sarah, the only child of Col. Wm. Graham, b. Oct. 7, 1780. Can any one give the ancestry of Abram Irvine and tell from what part of Virginia he came?—M. J. H.

482. CARTER.—Can any one tell me where to find a history of the Carter family and give description of the coat of-arms?—M. H.

483. (1) JOHNSON—BEALL.—Richard Johnson was Lieut. in the Rangers on the frontier of Penn., 1777-1783. He located a land warrant of one thousand acres on the Ohio River, 1782. His daughter Re-

becca married Gen. Rezin Beall 1794. Can any one give any earlier account of Richard Johnson or of his wife Elizabeth Nash?

(2) GIST.—Can any one name the eleven families who moved with Christopher Gist to his grant on Chestnut Ridge in Western Penn. 175—, now Allegheny Co.?

(3) BEALL.—Information desired of the family of Gen. Rezin Beall who commanded the Maryland division of the Flying Camp 1776. Descendants of Col. Ninian Beall are requested to communicate with Mrs. E. S. Martin, New Straitsville, O., who is preparing a history of the family.

(4) PRITCHETT—BEALL—WHITE.—William Pritchett, of Rockville, Ind., died about 1765 leaving sons William and James, and daughter Jane. His widow, formerly Keziah White, afterward married Zephaniah Beall. Information desired of ancestry of Keziah White; also of William Pritchett.

(5) GILLESPIE—BROWN.—Communication desired with the descendants of James Gillespie and Nancy Brown married in Brownsville, Penn., about 1800.

(6) EWING.—Information of the descendants of Abner Ewing who was living in Scioto Co., Ohio, 1808.

(7) EWING—CONOWAY.—Also of the descendants of David Ewing and Mary Conoway married in Georgia Jan. 1, 1795.

(8) BROWN.—Information concerning the family or descendants of Thomas Brown who moved from Md. about 1768, and in 1785 laid out Brownsville, Penn.—M. E. M.

484. CONNELLY—TURNER.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Turner who married John Connelly, son of Nicholas Connelly? Also name of the wife of Nicholas Connelly, probably of Md. and later of Va.? Revolutionary service of Nicholas Connelly or the father of Elizabeth Turner desired.—S. B. T.

485. BEALL—TOMLINSON.—I should like to know the names of the parents of Gustavus Thomas Hugh Beall and Sarah Hugh Beall Williams born in Georgetown, D. C. In 1820 Gustavus located in Cumberland, Md., where he married Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Greathouse) Tomlinson. These Bealls were great-grandchildren of Judge Samuel Beall whose wife was a Brooks. He was a member of the Md. Constitutional Convention and is spoken of as one of the "immortal twelve" because of the active part he took in repudiating the Stamp Act.—S. H. B.

The Historical Society of St. Louis has a fine collection of pictures and relics relating to the early St. Louis history. The collection is the work of many years and is under charge of the secretary, Miss Mary Louise Dalton, who is, as might be expected, a Daughter of the American Revolution.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

Madam President, Officers and Members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution: Since my election in February, 1903, to the office of recording secretary of this society, there have been eleven meetings at all of which I have been present and recorded the minutes.

In addition to the foregoing I have signed 374 applications in duplicate, sent out postal cards announcing the meetings to each member of the board and state directors, and written many letters pertaining to the conduct of my office.

During my incumbency charters have been sent to the following local societies:

Kittie Livingston Society, Seattle, Washington.

Ann McCarty Ramsay Society, Alexandria, Virginia.

Colonel Bruyn Society, Kingston, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

April 20, 1904.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Madam President, Members of the National Board and the Congress Now Assembled: I have the honor to report the following from February, 1903, until April, 1904:

100 letters received.

75 letters written.

900 application blanks issued.

400 pledges.

400 poems.

200 copies of the constitution.

70 officers' lists.

15 Bailey, Banks & Biddle orders for stationery.

\$5.76 postage received.

\$4.00 expended.

The board has decided that hereafter no charge will be made for application blanks.

Owing to the careless handling of second class matter by the post office, application blanks, etc., are often lost, or delayed in delivery, and the Board has, and is trying to find some manner in which to guard against this.

Thanking the members of the official board for their kindness and help during the years I have worked with them, I respectfully submit my report.

ADELE C. TAYLOR,
Corresponding Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL REGISTRAR.

Madam President, National Officers, State Officers and Children of the American Revolution, Greeting: I have to report the membership of this society as 6,181. When I was elected national Registrar in December, 1903, the membership was 5,975. 206 members have joined since I commenced the work.

New York is the banner state. There are several active societies there doing admirable work. The Hiaiwatha of Syracuse, the Bemis Heights of Saratoga Springs, the Little Men and Women of '76 of Brooklyn, the Sagoyawetha of Buffalo, the Sergeant Jasper of Seneca Falls and the Col. Bruyn of Kingston all send fine reports.

In Pennsylvania the General Muhlenberg Society of Philadelphia seems to lead the van.

We have always excellent reports from California. The Valentine Holt Society of San Francisco is unailing.

Good work is being done in Michigan, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Washington, Maryland, Delaware and Texas. Of the seven societies in Rhode Island the Abraham Whipple, Lucretia Allen, Joseph Bucklin and Samuel Ward are doing good work.

A society has been founded in Pueblo, Colo., bearing the name of Patty Endicott. The Amos Morris Society of New Haven sends a fine report.

In Boston the Paul Revere Chapter of the Daughters has organized a society of the Children, bearing the appropriate name Signal Lantern. It promises to be a true beacon light.

The youngest name I have to report is that of Robert Holton McChesney 3rd, of the Hiaiwatha Society, Syracuse. He was one day old when his papers were signed by his father. This may provoke a smile, but to me it was both touching and inspiring, and I hope that the interest and enthusiasm of these young people may be communicated to other parents and to all the workers in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

TREASURER'S REPORT, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1903, TO APRIL 1ST, 1904.

February 20th, 1903, balance, \$213 38

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 20th, 1903, to April 1st, 1904—

From fees,	\$498 25	
From badges,	116 00	
From certificates,	21 00	
From charters,	6 00	
	<hr/>	641 25
Interest on investments,		107 74

For Continental Hall.

Hiawatha Society,	\$15 00	
George Rogers Clark Society,	5 00	
Rebecca Bates Society,	5 00	
Joseph Bulkeley Society,	2 00	
Ensign Robert Wilson Society,	10 00	
Sergeant Wm. Jasper Society,	10 00	
Col. Bruyn Society,	70 00	
Bemis Heights Society,	50 00	
Independence Hall Society,	45 00	
Interest on fund,	2 44	
	<hr/>	214 44
Gift from Mrs. Hepburn Smith for prize essay,		10 00
		<hr/>
Total,	\$1,186 81	
Disbursed,	1,065 70	
	<hr/>	
In bank,		\$121 11

Invested.

Mortgage Note,	\$1,500 00	
Savings Bank,	500 00	
	<hr/>	2,000 00
Continental Hall fund,		330 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,451 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle (badges),	\$89 02
Printing (constitutions, postals, notification cards, circulars, programs, etc.),	105 55
Engrossing charters and certificates,	6 50
Repairing chest for archives,	2 50

Storage and moving,	2 50
Rent,	36 00
Convention expenses, February, 1903,	166 62
Wm. Collier	5 00

Postage, Stationery, Supplies, &c.

For vice-presidents in charge of organization of societies,	\$36 59	
For recording secretary,	5 00	
For corresponding secretary,	4 55	
For registrars,	37 45	
For treasurer,	10 70	
		94 29
Invested,		253 50
Transferred to Continental Hall fund, C. A. R.,		209 22
Transferred to treasurer general, D. A. R.,		95 00
		<hr/> \$1,065 70

Respectfully submitted,

V. BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK REPORTED BY THE CHAPTERS IN THIS ISSUE: A scholarship taken in a college and a young girl well equipped for all that is needed for her work; lectures to foreigners in their own languages; books furnished in Hungarian and Italian languages, to be used later as a travelling library; unveiling of memorial stone; lectures; prizes for pupils for proficiency in American history; money for Continental Hall; money and furniture for chapter homes; fund created for furnishings for Continental Hall; valuable historical papers prepared; presentations of copies of the Declaration of Independence; efforts to restore the historic chamber in the capitol at Annapolis where Washington resigned his commission; restoration of Fort Washington, Cambridge; presentations of flags; efforts to bring about a rational observance of July 4; determining and marking revolutionary graves; gifts of books to the Daughters of the American Revolution library at Washington; receptions for worthy purposes. All of these and more you may read in the reports of chapter work of the Daughters.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. HELEN MONTGOMERY PINNEO HOWE, Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, New Jersey, died April 3, 1904. She was a charter member of the chapter and much loved and admired.

MRS. MATILDA ANDERSON TYLER, General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro, Kentucky, died April 2, 1904. The chapter passed beautiful resolutions, expressing deep sorrow at the loss.

MRS. JULIA DUNHAM STEPHENS, Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick, New Jersey, died at her home April 23, 1904. Mrs. Stephens was a charter member of the Jersey Blue Chapter.

MRS. J. ELIZABETH JUDSON, Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdenburg, New York, died at Bound Brook, New Jersey, April 23, 1904. She was a charter member of Swe-kat-si Chapter.

MRS. CATHARINE KENDALL STEELE, "Real Daughter," Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua, New Hampshire, passed away January 24, 1904. At the time of her death she was probably the oldest "Real Daughter" of the society, having been born May 12, 1801. An account of her family was given in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May, 1902. She retained to the last the qualities which distinguished her youth—strong integrity, sterling honor and devotion to the cause of justice.

MRS. JULIA SLEEPER VOSSELLER, charter member Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington, New Jersey, entered into rest March 14, 1904. She will be sadly missed.

MRS. ADELE ABBEY SANFORD, Sa-go-ye-watha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, died suddenly April 21st, 1904, greatly lamented by all the chapter.

MRS. ELIZABETH WOOD CLEMENT, Ann Storey Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died June 6, 1904, aged 97. She was a woman of rare gifts of mind and heart.

MRS. ELIZABETH N. UPHAM REEVE, charter member Little Rock Chapter, Arkansas, died in Chicago, May 26, 1904, greatly mourned.

MRS. NELLIE A. PRATT, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, died June 1, 1904. The chapter mourns a loyal member.

MRS. GEO. A. PRATT, Fort Atkinson Chapter Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, died at her home May 15, 1904. Mrs. Pratt was a charter member and regent for the past year. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their great regret.

BOOK NOTES.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GUARD, REVOLUTIONARY WAR. Illustrated. By *Carlos E. Godfrey, M. D.* Publishers, Stevenson-Smith Co., Washington, D. C. Price \$5.00. Bound in Cloth.

The Commander-in-Chief's Guard was organized in Cambridge at noon, March 12, 1776, pursuant to an order issued by Washington, "the men selected should be between 5 feet 8 inches and 5 feet 10 inches, handsomely and well made and should be drilled men." This valuable volume traces the Guard from its formation to its dissolution December 20, 1783. The rolls of 1776 cannot be found and were probably burned at Charlestown Navy Yard 1815, where they were preserved by Maj. Caleb Gibbs, the first commandant of the Guard. Notwithstanding this loss it is believed fully seventy-five per cent. of the men have been accounted for in this volume. It contains the record of 300 officers and men, many of them with their genealogy as well as service. The book closes with the diary of Elijah Fisher, a member of the Guard, which ends with the day he was discharged, Jan. 7, 1780.

The work shows years of untiring research and is a valuable book of reference. To the Daughters of the American Revolution its value is not only historical but through the genealogy traced to members of the Guard, many families may learn their eligibility, to become members of the society.

S. H. J.

AN EPISODE OF THE SULLIVAN CAMPAIGN AND ITS SEQUEL.
By *Mary Cheney Elwood.* Rochester, N. Y.

This little pamphlet contains a concise and accurate report of Sullivan's campaign in the Valley of the Genesee, an account of the efforts made in 1841 to honor the patriots who fell there in defense of liberty, the fate of the graves on Patriot Hill, and the successful efforts of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to obtain a deed to the land, where these soldiers of the Revolution have so long slept in neglected graves. It closes with an account of the exercises of Nov. 1, 1903—"the culminating act of many years of patient search." Thus do the Daughters of the American Revolution rescue from oblivion the heroic deeds of the fathers. Maps and other illustrations add much to the interest.—C. A.

HISTORICAL PAPERS, WRITTEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE HARRISBURG CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. Read at the regular chapter meetings from the organization of the chapter, May 19, 1894 to February 22, 1904. Compiled and presented to the members of the Harrisburg Chapter by the Chapter Historian, *Miss Caroline Pearson*.

This handsomely bound and printed book, bearing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, begins with the story of Jane McCrea and ends with an account of the massacre of Wyoming. It contains more than fifty able articles. One can also read brief but complete accounts of the different congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Certainly the Harrisburg Chapter has been especially favored in having so many brilliant papers written by its members, and they are to be congratulated in having a historian who was willing and able to arrange them in permanent form.—C. A.

THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS FRAMERS. *By Nannie McCormick Coleman*. Scott, Foresman and Co., Chicago.

"This book is dedicated to America's potent agency for the promotion of an informed patriotism—the Daughters of the American Revolution." The purpose of the book is so well told in the preface that we must quote from it, only saying that the author has fully realized the object for which the book was written. The principal purpose of this book "is to collate in a single volume, suitable for ready reference and frequent study, the epoch making state papers of this country, their history and development, and the chief events in the careers of the men who framed them, with all of which every American should be familiar." We are glad to welcome a book of this compass from the pen of a woman. We predict for it a good sale among thinking people who wish to learn concerning the spirit of American liberty.—C. A.

McKINLEY CARNATIONS OF MEMORY. *By Mrs. Aggie F. Newman*.

This belongs to a different class of books from those which generally come to us. Mrs. Newman is an early member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the author of many books. This is a story of the journeys and the adventures of three McKinley buttons in lands afar. It is semi-political, semi-religious, semi-mystical, the central thought being,

Though "Heaven and Earth shall pass away,"

Though "Heaven and Earth shall pass away,"

C. A.



OFFICIAL.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE**

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**National Board of Management
1904.**

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Colorado, MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin Street, Denver.
MRS. O. W. MALLABY, Pueblo.

Connecticut, MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park Avenue, New Haven.
MRS. TRACEY BRONSON WARREN, 405 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport.

Delaware, MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
MRS. EUGENIA DUPONT, Wilmington.

- t. of Columbia, Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington, D. C.
- rida, Mrs. DUNCAN V. FLETCHER, Jacksonville.
 Mrs. KATHERINE EAGAN, Washington, D. C. (Jacksonville).
- orgia, Mrs. IRA YALE SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta.
 Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens.
- mois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.
 Mrs. DOROTHY N. LAW, Dixon.
- iana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
 Mrs. ROBERT S. ROBINSON, 635 W. Berry Street, Fort Wayne.
- va, Mrs. MARIA PURDY PECK, Oak Terrace, Davenport.
 Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg., Des Moines.
- nsas, Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, Riverside, Wichita.
 Mrs. EUGENE F. WARE, 1735 P. St., Washington, D. C. (and Topeka).
- ntucky, Mrs. ROSA BURWELL TODD, 603 Frederick St., Owensboro.
 Mrs. WILLIAM WARREN, Danville.
- ine, Mrs. A. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry Street, Portland.
 Mrs. CHARLOTTE A. BALDWIN, 136 Cedar Street, Portland.
- ryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
 Mrs. DORSEY GASSAWAY, Annapolis.
- assachusetts, ... Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm Street, Danvers.
 Mrs. DANA A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville.
- chigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
 Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- nnnesota, Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul.
 Mrs. CHARLES TELFORD THOMPSON, 502 S. Ninth Street, Minneapolis.
- ssissippi, Miss ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL, Natchez.
 Mrs. EGBERT JONES, Holly Springs.
- ssouri, Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Locust Street, St. Louis.
 Mrs. WESTON BASCOME, 2305 Locust Street, St. Louis.
- ontana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 W. Park Street, Butte.
 Mrs. WILLIAM WALLACE McCRACKIN, Hamilton.
- braska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Avenue, Omaha.
 Mrs. JASPER LeGRAND KELLOGG, 1844 D Street, Lincoln.
- ew Hampshire, Mrs. JOHN WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street, Manchester.
 Mrs. JOHN R. McLANE, Milford.
- ew Jersey, Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad Street, Elizabeth.
 Miss ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
- ew Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- ew York, Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.
 FRANCES W. ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
- orth Carolina, .. Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
 Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
- orth Dakota, .. Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNDSBERRY, Fargo.
 Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.
- io, Mrs. H. M. WEAVER, 191 West Park Avenue, Mansfield.
 Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 2511 Seventh St., Portland.
- regon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 2511 Seventh St., Portland.
- nnsylvania, Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 303 N. Allegheny Street, Bellefonte.
 Mrs. HENRY CLAY PENNYPACKER, Moore Hall, Phoenixville.
- ode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
 Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.

South Carolina, ..	MRS. HENRY WARREN RICHARDSON, Columbia. MRS. GEORGE N. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
Tennessee,	MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, 362 Vance Street, Memphis. MRS. EDWIN GARDNER, Saundersville, P. O.
Texas,	MRS. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas. MRS. SEABROOK W. LYDNOR, Houston.
Utah,	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont,	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans. MRS. C. H. NORTH, Shoreham.
Virginia,	MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, Alexandria.
Washington,	MRS. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma. MRS. M. A. PHELPS, Spokane.
West Virginia, ..	MRS. D. B. SPILMAN, Parkersburg. MISS M. J. SILVER, Inwood.
Wisconsin,	MRS. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 Fourteenth St., Milwaukee. MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming,	MRS. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle (The Cochran, Wash- ington). MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 208 West Twenty-second St., Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one half the annual dues for the

current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held at the close of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Tuesday, April 26th, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902, F. Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, who presented to the Board the newly elected Officers, Vice-Presidents General and State Regents.

In accordance with the usual custom, the retiring Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, was received, and turned over to the new Secretary, Mrs. William E. Fuller, certain papers in her custody.

The President General expressed, on behalf of the Board, great appreciation of the excellent work done by the former Recording Secretary General, which upon motion, was made a rising vote of thanks. This was cordially acknowledged by Mrs. Holcombe, who tendered her best wishes to the new Board and expressed the hope that their labors throughout the year would result in the advancement and good of the society.

Mrs. Holcombe then withdrew.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General. Members present: Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Walker, Vice-President General, Missouri; Mrs. Addison G. Foster,

Washington State; Mrs. Jewett, Minnesota; Mrs. Scott, Illinois; Mrs. Murphy, Ohio; Mrs. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts; Miss Bowman, Connecticut; Miss Clay, Kentucky; Mrs. Burnham, New Hampshire; Miss Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Carey, Indiana; Mrs. Henneberger, Virginia; Mrs. Quarles, Wisconsin. Officers: Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Morgan-Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Peck, Iowa; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Kendall, Maine; Mrs. Masury, Massachusetts; Mrs. Liggett, Minnesota; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Johnston, New Hampshire; Mrs. Reeder, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry, Texas; Mrs. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Mrs. Mondell, Wyoming; Mrs. Hodge, Ohio; Mrs. Allee, Nebraska; Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin; Miss Stringfield, North Carolina; Mrs. Fowler, Indiana; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Ware, Kansas; Miss Mecum, New Jersey.

The President General addressed a few words of welcome to the new Board and expressed the hope that all would labor unitedly for the splendid aims of the National Society and endeavor to make this a red letter year in the history of the Society throughout the country.

A special report was presented, by permission of the Board, on the part of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Upon motion, this report was accepted and the appointment confirmed by the Board. The Chair announced that there was no regular reports of Officers at this special meeting of the Board; but requested the State Regents, if they desired any Chapter regencies made, to present the appointments at this time.

The Registrar General presented the name of one member for admission to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for this applicant.

The Recording Secretary announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicant presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared her a duly elected member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Jewett moved that the report of the Registrar General be accepted. Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. Sage, State Regent of Georgia, stated that the contribution to Continental Hall fund had arrived from Georgia and presented the same on the part of the Georgia Daughters.

This was appropriately acknowledged by the Chair and received with applause.

Mrs. Masury said that a suggestion had come to her, that a picture of the President General be published in the Magazine.

It was proposed that the entire Board be photographed. After discussion Mrs. Chittenden moved: "That this Board, with its many new members, be photographed this noon." Seconded by Mrs. Peck. Motion carried.

The President General requested Mrs. Terry to telephone the photographer and ascertain what arrangements could be made for the proposed photograph.

Mrs. Murphy was recognized and spoke in regard to an earlier publication of the minutes of the Board, which had been requested by many Daughters throughout the country, and stated that the Magazine had been read with increased interest since fuller accounts of the Board meetings had been published; but there was a strong desire that they appear more promptly.

Some discussion followed. No definite action was taken.

Mrs. Lockwood called attention to the fact that the last day's motions of the Continental Congress had not been approved and asked that action be taken on the same at this session of the Board.

Mrs. Sage moved: "That the National Board of Management accept and confirm the minutes of the last session of the Continental Congress, 1904." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Geer moved: "That the salaries of Miss Young and Miss Wilson be increased ten dollars a month each." Seconded by Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Churchman.

Mrs. Murphy expressed the opinion that it had been decided some time ago by the Board that all matters pertaining to salaries of the clerks should be referred to the Supervising Committee, who in turn present a recommendation on the subject for the action of the Board.

The Chair announced that this matter would be referred to the Supervising Committee, if no objection was offered, this committee to report thereon at the next meeting of the Board. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mrs. Terry announced that a message had been received from the photographer that he was ready to give the Board a sitting as soon as they could make it convenient to come.

At half past eleven o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess for the purpose of having the Board photographed; the meeting to re-convene at two o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *April 26th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Eagan made a report of the House Committee for the Thirteenth Continental Congress, which was, upon motion, accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Eagan moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Page and the ladies who had made the trip to Jamestown such a delightful occasion. Seconded by Mrs. Jewett and others. Carried.

Mrs. Burnham, Chairman of the Reception Committee for the Thirteenth Continental Congress, presented a verbal report.

Mrs. Chittenden moved that Mrs. Burnham's report on reception be accepted and the bids allowed. Seconded by Mrs. Jewett. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main, Chairman of the Committee on Music and Decoration for the Congress, presented certain bills for the decoration, etc., of the theater during the week of the Congress.

Mrs. Jewett moved the acceptance of Mrs. Main's report and that the Treasurer General be ordered to pay the bills in connection therewith. Seconded by Mrs. Chittenden. Motion carried.

Upon motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman of these respective committees for their work.

Mrs. Burnham moved that the thanks of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be returned to the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art for their kindly interest and generous assistance on the occasion of the reception at the Gallery on April 18th, and that the Corresponding Secretary General communicate the same to the trustees of the Gallery. Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

The President General announced the appointment of the Finance Committee, as follows: Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Mellon and Mrs. Simpson.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Shute, stated that it was usual for the Board to issue a formal authorization for the new Treasurer General to endorse and draw checks in connection with her work as Treasurer General. The following was submitted for the approval of the Board:

"This certifies that at a regular meeting of the Continental Congress. National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held April 21, 1904, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis was duly elected Treasurer General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and is hereby authorized to endorse and draw checks in and for the name of the Society after she has secured bondsmen."

This was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Johnston, State Vice-Regent of New Hampshire, expressed regret that she was not present to receive the gift of one of the small trees presented to the thirteen original States, and on the part of the

Molly Stark Chapter of New Hampshire, read the following circular to Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters:

The Molly Stark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as the first Chapter organized in New Hampshire, desires its cordial greetings to the sister societies, and would ask their kind co-operation and assistance in providing in Stark Park, Manchester, formerly a part of the estate of General John Stark, an avenue of trees, to be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution Avenue. The generous gift from your Chapter of some trees of small size to be there planted on or before the fifteenth of May, would be most gratefully appreciated and would be suitably marked with the name of the donating Chapter.

Will you kindly reply to the Chapter Regent, Stark Place, Manchester.

(Signed)

MRS. J. WALTER JOHNSTON, *State Regent*,
MRS. ARTHUR E. CLARKE, *Chapter Regent*,
MISS HELEN M. LINCOLN, *Secretary*.

April, 1904.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to submit the following report from the House Committee of the Thirteenth Continental Congress:

Received from Treasurer General,	\$30 00
Printing bulletin,	\$15 00
Two signs,	3 00
Express,	8 00
Telephone,	1 00
4 telegrams,	1 00
Errands,	45
Incidentals,	1 65
By Miss Desha,	30 00
Expenditures paid by Treasurer General:	
60 chairs one week,	\$20 00
2 dozen chairs two days,	3 50
15 tables, 60 cents each, one week,	9 00
Kitchen tables unfurnished,	
110 dozen pads,	19 80
15 gross pencils,	35 50
1 roll, 40 inch, 150 lbs.,	8 80
1 dozen blotters,	50
Ink and pen holders,	60
Trunk,	4 35
Carpenter work and material,	10 20

20 employees, Chases' Theater, voted \$2.00 each by Congress,	40 00
Medicines,	5 20

Total, \$187 45

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN,

Chairman House Committee, N. S. D. A. R., 13th Continental Congress.

Report accepted.

The President General announced that a gift of \$25.00 had just been received from the Thomas Jefferson Chapter, and \$50.00 from the Colorado ladies who came into the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Deere stated that the Illinois State Conference would be held on June 3rd at which time it was proposed to elect the State Vice-Regent, and asked if this would be confirmed before the next Congress.

Mrs. Murphy said that the amendment permitted the election of State Vice-Regent to take place here in Washington or in the State.

Mrs. Hodge expressed the opinion that a misapprehension existed in the minds of some of the members on this subject, and that it was her understanding that both the State Regent and the State Vice-Regent are to be chosen by the delegates.

The Chair read the amendment as passed on this subject, also from the Constitution.

A discussion ensued, in which Mrs. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio; Mrs. Terry, of New York; Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, spoke on the subject.

Mrs. Murphy inquired if the Chair interpreted this amendment to mean that the same delegates who choose the State Regent, shall choose the State Vice-Regent, and asked for a ruling from the Chair.

The President General read from the Constitution, Article VI:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active Officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent from each State and Territory; said State Regent to be *chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress, at its annual meeting, and the State Vice-Regent may be chosen at such annual meeting, or at the annual State conference.*"

The Chair ruled that in accordance with the Article, the State Regent is to be chosen by the delegates at the State meeting, or at the Continental Congress, and the State Vice-Regent *may* be chosen at such annual meeting, or at the annual State conference; the former is obligatory, while the latter, according to the wording of Article VI is not so. The Chair stated that the meaning seemed quite clear, and susceptible of but one interpretation.

Mrs. Tulloch read the statute passed in February, 1898, and stated that it was within the power of the Board to confirm the elections of

State Vice-Regents just as State Regents are confirmed in case of vacancy in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress.—Statute 312.

Mrs. Peck moved that the minutes of the monthly meetings of the Board be published in the following month's issue of the Magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Chittenden. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the new picture of our President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, taken for the St. Louis Exposition, be reproduced in the Magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Mellon. Motion carried.

The President General announced that the motions, etc., of the last day's session of the Thirteenth Continental Congress would now be read to the Board, and inquired if it was the pleasure of the Board to hear anything more than the motions. It being the consensus of opinion that as the motions embodied all the formal action nothing more was required.

Mrs. Richardson moved that only the motions be read. Seconded by Mrs. Quarles. Motion carried.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Congressional motions by the Recording Secretary General, they were, upon motion, unanimously accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Avery was presented to the Board and made some statements in regard to the Magazine, to the effect that she had come before the Board, with the permission of the President General, to ask information on a question that might possibly be open to misunderstanding, viz: in regard to the action taken by the Congress relative to the genealogical department of the Magazine. Mrs. Avery stated that during the Congress she had introduced a resolution for appropriating \$150 for the department of Notes and Queries of the Magazine, there being certain expenses and considerable work connected with this department; that afterwards another resolution had been offered by Mrs. McCartney, which was also passed, bearing on the same point, the latter to be referred to the Board, to fix the salary of this department, making an additional resolution for a salary for the editor of that department. Mrs. Avery considered that \$20 per month would be a fair allowance for this work, and that will include the \$150 which came under her resolution at the Congress and the additional sum under the salary motion. In view of the possible complication that these two resolutions might cause, Mrs. Avery suggested that the appropriation of \$150 and the salary motion be included the one in the other.

The Chair invited discussion. After some expression of opinion, the following was offered by Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio:

"Whereas, The Thirteenth Continental Congress has authorized the employment of a competent person for the department of Genealogical Notes and Queries; therefore,

"Resolved, That the sum of twenty dollars per month be appropriated for the expenses and salary of some competent person, said de-

partment to be under the control of the Editor of the Magazine, as formerly."

Seconded by Mrs. Masury. Motion carried.

Touching the matter of the editor to be employed for this genealogical department, it was stated that the work would be given to Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut, who has had it hitherto, though the department is under the control of the editor of the Magazine.

On the part of the Business Manager, Mrs. Avery inquired if it was the wish of the Board to solicit bids for the publishing of the Magazine, this being the time—the coming month—to attend to this matter, and requested the members who had the names of any firms to suggest to present the same as soon as possible.

Mrs. Murphy inquired of the editor of the Magazine in regard to an earlier publication of the minutes.

Explanations and statements were made by the editor on this point, but no action was taken.

Mrs. Foster was requested to take the Chair.

Miss Stringfield rose to a question of privilege to make some statements in regard to a motion that had passed the Continental Congress several years ago in regard to printing the census of 1790, the same to contain the names of heads of families, their ages and places of residence. Miss Stringfield suggested that each State Regent should endeavor to get the legislature of her respective State interested in the project of the reprinting of these pension rolls.

Mrs. Lockwood and other members expressed approval of this project.

Mrs. Richardson offered the following: "The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE having been voted by the Congress to be continued, I recommend that Magazine committees be formed in each State, by the State Regents, to solicit advertisements and subscribers for the Magazine. Also, that a series of articles on Continental Hall be written and published in the Magazine with illustrations." Seconded by Mrs. Henry, of Texas.

The President General resumed the Chair and invited discussion.

After some discussion, the motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Murphy inquired how this plan was to be carried out.

The Chair replied that the State Regents will appoint committees, probably, in their respective States, if this action is endorsed by the Board. It was stated that the motion is not mandatory.

At four o'clock, on motion of Mrs. Carey, the Board went into executive session.

At half past four o'clock the Board resumed its regular proceedings.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions from the Board in regard to the settlement of a matter relative to the transfer of a member from the Western Reserve Chapter to the Fort Sumter Chapter, of

Alabama. Certain complications had arisen in this matter, which the Treasurer General explained to the Board.

After some discussion, Mrs. Lippitt moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to accept from the State Regent of Alabama the five dollars back dues of the member of General Sumter Chapter, and to ante-date the transfer of the same member on the books of the Society to correspond with this action. Seconded by Mrs. Sage, of Georgia. Motion carried.

The President General named the committee to consult a lawyer on a point that had been called to the attention of the Board, requiring legal advice. This committee consisted of Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Masury and Mrs. Carey. The committee was requested to report to the Board at the next day's session.

The following suggestion was read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Woodward, of Illinois:

Madam President: I wish to suggest that each State be requested to send a stone from her State, suitably inscribed, to be incorporated in the building of Continental Memorial Hall.

(Signed) ELLEN E. L. WOODWARD, *Chicago Chapter.*

This was endorsed by Ohio.

The President General spoke favorably of this suggestion, saying that some arrangement could probably be made for each State to be commemorated in this way, in Memorial Continental Hall.

The following was read to the Board, being the notification of Mrs. Eagan's election as State Vice-Regent of Florida:

Mrs. Tulloch: Dear Madam: As chairman of the delegation from Florida, the nomination of State Vice-Regent has been withheld until after the election of Vice-Presidents General, knowing the uncertainty of these elections and not wishing to lose the valuable services of Mrs. K. L. Eagan, who was one of the organizers of the Society in Florida and has done more efficient service than all the State Regents put together.

Yours cordially,

(Signed) CLARISSA C. AMBLER.

The Chair stated that she had just received a handsome donation of \$50 to Continental Hall,—the combined gift of Mrs. Eagan and her two daughters, Mrs. Pomeroy and Mrs. Mattair.

This was cordially acknowledged by the President General and the Board.

Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the committee had met and desired to recommend to the Board that the Treasurer General-elect, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, secure her bond from the Fidelity and Security Company. The Chairman of the committee stated that she had inquired about the financial standing of the company and ascertained that it was of the very best.

Miss Stringfield moved that this recommendation of the Chairman of

the Finance Committee be accepted and the bond be obtained from the Fidelity and Security Company. Numerously seconded and carried.

There being no further business before the house, it was moved and carried, at quarter past five o'clock to adjourn until Wednesday morning at ten.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, *April 27th, 1904.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General, and approved.

Miss Bowman, of Connecticut, was requested to take the Chair.

Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General, called to the attention of the Board the recommendation contained in her report to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, on which recommendation no action had been taken, and inquired if it was the desire of the Board to adjust the matter.

The Chair invited discussion.

Mrs. Dolliver explained that the committee to report on the recommendations of National Officers stated that the recommendation contained in her report was not acted on by them, for the reason that they considered this recommendation required more time and attention than they were able to give to it during the Congress, and also stated that this recommendation, if carried out, would greatly facilitate the work on the Lineage Book.

The Chair requested that the Historian General would make the necessary explanations on this point, which was done, and some discussion followed.

The Chair requested that the recommendation to be read to the Board as contained in the report of the Historian General to the Congress. This was read as follows: "That the names of those who are no longer members of the Society be not published in the Lineage Book."

No definite action was taken.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Mellon spoke to the Board of the excellent work of Miss Mickley as a genealogist and moved that Miss Mickley be recommended and referred to by this Society when the services of a professional genealogist are required. Miss Mickley is a Daughter of the American Revolution and has been endorsed by the Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the advisability of going in executive session for the adjustment of questions that are frequently brought to the

Board in regard to Chapters and individuals and offered the following: That all matters of difference in connection with Chapter or individuals, brought before this Board, shall be considered in executive session and not become part of our records.

Seconded by Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

The Chair invited discussion on this motion.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, stated that sometimes the Congress finds itself hampered when these questions are brought up and that without testimony for the Congress to weigh and consider it was almost impossible to adequately settle these questions. Mrs. Richardson spoke in high praise of the work of the National Officers and the Board and expressed herself as satisfied with their settlement of these vexed questions.

After some discussion it was moved and carried that the motion of Mrs. Lockwood be laid upon the table.

Mrs. Weed, Chairman of the Insignia Committee, read a letter to the Board from Caldwell & Co. in regard to the infringement of the insignia.

Mrs. Weed said: "Of course you are aware that our contract with Caldwell calls for protection of infringement of the patent from that firm. On one or two other occasions they have instituted proceedings, which they found necessary to protect the patent."

Mrs. Eagan suggested that the question be discussed.

Mrs. Weed explained that it was not so much a question for discussion, being manifestly a measure on the part of Caldwell & Co. to protect the patent, which the contract requires, and that the authority of the Board is naturally expected in this, as in the other cases of infringement.

Mrs. Hodge inquired if Caldwell & Co. had not offered to make the recognition pin also.

Mrs. Weed replied that Caldwell & Co. had made the recognition pin before Miss Dutcher ever had a contract with the Society, and that the question had been raised as to whether *that* pin ever originated with Miss Dutcher; that when she submitted her proposition, Caldwell & Co. had submitted one, which proved conclusively that this was not an original idea with Miss Dutcher, but was evolved out of the general discussion in the Society, and that there was a sample pin made before Miss Dutcher submitted her sample pin. Mrs. Weed stated that the Insignia Committee had looked up the law on this point and had found that it is absolutely illegal for any person to hold in his possession specifications, etc., with which to manufacture a patented article, when the letters patent are granted to another firm, and explained to the Board the necessary steps that Caldwell & Co. would be obliged to take in protecting the patent from infringement.

Mrs. Eagan inquired if the fact of Caldwell & Co. having been endorsed by the Congress and a contract made with him was not sufficient

to justify the firm in instituting proceedings in the present case without any action on the part of the Board.

Various questions were asked as to the price of the insignia; the material used, etc., which were answered by the Chairman of the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. Weed asked to be permitted to make a short explanation in connection with the subject of the contract with Caldwell & Co. This being granted, Mrs. Weed said: "I really feel that I should be exonerated from any imputation of personal feeling in this matter, because I was nothing more than the mouthpiece of the Board and simply followed out the instructions of the Board and the President General. The Committee and the Board took certain action in regard to recommending Caldwell & Co. for our official jewelers. I have simply, as one of this committee, transacted the business according to the instructions of the Board and the Congress."

"When in Philadelphia I went through their factory and Caldwell made the statement to the effect that if the National Society should notify him of the fact that the contract with their firm will cease at the end of one year and then a contract calling for bids, giving the contract, if we so desire, to the lowest bidders, be opened to other firms, he would consider this perfectly fair and business-like; and simply the usual methods in offering competition. He also said that so far as their firm knew, they had no complaint and they had always endeavored to give satisfaction in their work for the National Society. But that to take the manufacture of the Insignia from them at this time, without proceeding along the usual business lines, would be a serious detriment to that department of their business. The committee were without power to call for bids. The committee only followed the orders of the Board who unanimously agreed with the committee and ordered the committee so to report to the Congress. That is the reason why Caldwell & Co. felt that it would be an injustice, and we felt that we had a moral obligation in the matter and had no right to take away our contract with them, when no bids had been called for, and give it to some one else, unless we did it according to the regular business rules."

Mrs. Weed stated that it was purely a matter of courtesy to the firm of Caldwell & Co., that the Board should authorize the proceedings against the infringement of the patent, and moved that J. E. Caldwell & Co. be authorized to use the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to protect the Society's patent rights. This received several seconds.

The Chair asked for an expression of opinion. Some discussion followed. A request was made for a ruling from the Chair on this point.

The Chair ruled that the Board direct the Recording Secretary General to inform the firm of Caldwell & Co. that the National Society expect the firm to protect their rights in the matter of the insignia, ac-

cording to the terms of the contract. This meeting with the approval of the Board, it was so ordered.

A report on insignia was presented by Mrs. Weed, which, upon motion of Mrs. Eagan, was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Weed presented to the Board a Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia received by her from Van Roden & Co.

Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a special report to bring to the Board the matter of the bond for the Treasurer General. The questions in connection with this bond were read to the Board, and the papers signed by the proper officers.

The President General presented to the Board the newly elected Treasurer General, Mrs. Davis.

The matter of the recommendation of the Historian General as presented to the Congress was again taken up and discussed.

Mrs. Walker stated that she had been on the committee to report on the recommendations of National Officers, and the committee considered this too weighty a matter to pass upon without opportunity for further deliberation.

Mrs. Weed desired to go on record as being opposed to cutting off the record of any Revolutionary service, considering this record most important to preserve in the archives of the Society.

Mrs. Howard called the attention of the Board to the fact that this matter had been brought to the Congress, which would put another aspect on it, and that it was the place of Congress to settle the point.

The Chair ruled that it was not within the power of the Board to deal with the question.

Mrs. Weed moved that the whole matter be referred to the Fourteenth Continental Congress for a decision. Motion carried.

The matter of the Directory, ordered by the Congress to be published was mentioned.

The Chair stated that any motion or inquiry would be considered in this matter, if the Board so desired.

Some plans of the previous directories were explained to the Board by Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Lockwood, and the detail of the work was discussed. No definite action was taken.

The following committees were presented by the President General:

Executive Committee: Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, Chairman; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Mrs. Wm. E. Fuller, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, Mrs. A. G. Foster, Mrs. Chas. W. Richardson, Mrs. Frances I. Mann, Miss Mary Love Stringfield.

Legislative Committee: Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Chairman; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Mrs. F. E. Brooks, Mrs. A. G. Foster, Mrs. J. R. Walker.

Auditing Committee: Mrs. A. G. Foster, Chairman; Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Mrs. A. R. Bedle, Mrs. F. E. Brooks, Mrs. Chas. H. Deere. Auditor, Mr. E. T. Bushnell.

Editing Committee for Proceedings of Thirteenth Continental Con-

gress: Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, Mrs. J. J. Estey, Mrs. J. V. Quarles.

It was moved and carried that these committees be accepted.

The President General spoke of the services that had been rendered by the Committee on preparations for laying the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall, and assured the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, and the other members of her grateful appreciation of their beautiful work, which had made the occasion a grand success.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, moved that especial recognition of Mrs. Tulloch's executive ability and that of her assistants be given, based upon the eloquent praise of the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks. Seconded by Mrs. Hodge and Mrs. Liggett. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed moved that a vote of thanks be sent to Secretary Moody and to General Chaffee for their courtesy in furnishing the Marine Band and the Engineer Band on the occasion of the cornerstone ceremonies. Numerously seconded and carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to convey this action of the Board.

There being an inquiry made as to the time of the next meeting, the President General informed the Board that this meeting held at the close of the Congress, and coming within a few days of the time of the next regular monthly meeting, always takes the place of that meeting; but that there would be a special meeting in June for the approval of the minutes.

There being no further business before the house, it was moved and carried, at half past one o'clock, to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WM. E.) CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General.

Minutes as published approved unanimously by the Board.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Friday, May 6th.

The meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William E. Fuller: Members present: Mrs. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Weed, Vice-President General, Montana; Mrs. Geer, Registrar

General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia. Vice-State Regents: Mrs. Smith, Arizona.

Mrs. Howard announced that the Vice-State Regent of Colorado was present, and at the request of the President General, Mrs. Howard presented Mrs. Mallaby, Vice-State Regent of Colorado to the Board.

The Recording Secretary General was requested by the Chair to read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood rose to a question of information, to inquire if the reading of the minutes was permissible at this meeting of the Board, since it is usual to approve the May minutes at a special meeting in June and the members present at the May meeting left with this understanding. Mrs. Lockwood, therefore, questioned the advisability of reading the minutes at this time.

The Chair stated that the principal object in calling this meeting was to hear the report of the retiring Treasurer General; though the notice also stated that the minutes would be read for approval at the same time, it having escaped her, for the moment, that there is always a special meeting in June for this purpose.

After a short discussion, the Chair ruled that the reading of the May minutes be deferred until the special meeting in June.

A telegram was read by the President General from Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Vice-President General of New Jersey, expressing regret at her inability to be present at this meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Tulloch, on the part of the retiring Treasurer General, Mrs. Shute, read the following report:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

April 1—April 30, 1904.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance at last report, April 1, 1904, \$34,383 99

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$3,809, less \$283 refunded,	\$3,526 00
Initiation fees, \$415, less \$1 refunded,	414 00
Certificates,	4 00
Refunded by Credential Committee,	63
	<hr/>
	\$3,944 63
Total,	<hr/> \$38,328 62

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Clerical service,	\$50 00	
	<hr/>	\$50 00

Office Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Clerical service,	\$110 00	
Reimbursed clerks for salary deducted last year		
on account of illness,	22 67	
	<hr/>	132 67

Office Recording Secretary General.

1,000 printed cards,	\$4 75	
Expressage and telegrams,	4 11	
Clerical service, stenographer and extra service,	105 00	
	<hr/>	113 86

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerical service,	\$30 00	
	<hr/>	30 00

Office Registrar General.

1,000 printed postals,	\$11 50	
Car fare for messenger,	25	
Binding 6 vols. Records,	19 50	
Clerical service,	225 00	
	<hr/>	256 25

Office Treasurer General.

Rent of safety deposit box for one year,	\$5 00	
1 letter press and stand,	14 00	
2 office chairs,	12 00	
Ledger, \$8.50; cash book, \$10.00; index book, .65		
and stationery, .20,	19 35	
Writing headings in Ledger and making index		
for same,	15 00	
Clerical service, 3 clerks and extra service,	239 00	
	<hr/>	304 35

Office Librarian General.

Expressage, \$1.00, and 12,000 cards, \$2.60,	\$3 60	
Binding 3 vols.,	2 95	
Clerical service,	60 00	
	<hr/>	66 55

Office Historian General (Lineage Book).

Postage,	\$1 08
Expressage, car fare and office supplies,	2 94
Postage for Vols. XVII and XVIII,	20 00
Clerical service,	110 00

134 02

Office Assistant Historian General (D. A. R Report).

Typewriting,	\$1 50
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1 50

Magazine.

Postage for Editor,	\$10 00
Publishing and mailing April number,	270 37
Quarterly allowance, Genealogical Department, ..	25 00
Editor's salary,	83 33
Business Manager's salary,	75 00

463 70

Postage.

Officers,	\$6 16
General office,	1 25
Application blanks,	15 00

22 41

State Regent's Postage.

District of Columbia,	\$5 00
Maine,	6 55
Massachusetts,	20 00
Minnesota,	5 00
New Hampshire,	5 00
New York,	3 00
Ohio,	10 00
Tennessee,	5 00

59 55

Certificates.

Postage,	\$30 00
Engrossing 132 Certificates,	13 20

43 20

General Office.

Office supplies, \$26.55, car fare for messenger, \$1.00, expressage 35 cents and telegram, 25 cents,	\$28 15
Typewriting for Finance Committee,	85

Messenger service,	17 50	
Clerical service,	85 00	
		<hr/>
		131 50
Rent of telephone for April,	\$12 80	12 80
Rent of office for April,	229 65	229 65

Ways and Means Committee.

One negative and 3 prints and 1 half tone plate, ..	\$12 00	
5,000 copies of pictures of Memorial Continental Hall,	50 00	
		<hr/>
		62 00

Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Hauling, telegram, messages, etc.,	\$17 00	
Expenses of House Committee,	30 00	
Hire chairs and tables at Chase's Theatre,	32 50	
\$2.00 each to 20 employees at Chase's Theatre,	40 00	
Steps and platform at Chase's Theater,	10 20	
Pads, paper, pencils, etc.,	44 95	
Trunk for House Committee, \$4.35; Drugs, \$5.20,	9 55	
1,000 printed circulars,	12 75	
3,000 programs (\$24.80 of this was refunded by Mrs. A. R. Bedle to Permanent Fund),	176 30	
1,500 Treasurer General's report,	55 50	
Clerical service,	62 46	
Decorations, Chase's Theatre,	63 00	
Music, Chase's Theatre,	66 00	
Rent, Chase's Theatre,	2,800 00	
Official Reader,	100 00	
Parliamentarian,	150 00	
Refreshments for tellers,	30 00	
Postage, stationery, stenographer, typewriting, etc.,		
For Judicial Committee,	81 23	
Hotel and traveling expenses of two members of Judicial Committee (\$73.00 of this was refunded by Mrs. Carey to be credited with the contribution from General Arthur St. Clair Chapter),...	120 50	

Reception at Corcoran Art Gallery.

Attendants, cloak racks, electric lights, etc.,	120 05
Floral and electrical decoration,	62 00
Music,	24 00

3,400 invitations and admission cards and 2,500 envelopes,	68 90	
Postage,	3 88	
	<hr/>	4,180 77
Total expenses,		\$6,294 78
Transferred to Permanent Fund by order of Thirteenth Continental Congress,		15,000 00
Balance, April 30, 1904—		
In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$3,296 48	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	13,737 36	
	<hr/>	17,033 84
		<hr/>
		\$38,328 62
		<hr/>

Fort Crailo Fund.

Fort Crailo Fund,	\$51 00
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PERMANENT FUND.

On hand, April 1, 1904,	\$38,108 79
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RECEIPTS.

Charters.

<i>Urbana Chapter</i> , Illinois,	\$5 00	
<i>Priscilla Alden Chapter</i> , Iowa,	5 00	
<i>Newton Chapter</i> , Kansas,	5 00	
<i>Council Oak Chapter</i> , North Carolina,	5 00	
<i>Salem Centennial Chapter</i> , North Carolina,	5 00	
<i>Ontario Chapter</i> , New York,	5 00	
<i>Elizabeth Ludington Chapter</i> , West Virginia,....	5 00	
	<hr/>	35 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Frances A. S. Bermingham, California, ..	\$25 00
Mrs. Almira H. P. Clapp, <i>Martha Pitkin Walcott Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	12 50
Mrs. Emily C. B. Zahmer, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , Georgia,	12 50
Mrs. Alice M. P. Baker, <i>Geo. Rogers Clark Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Magdalena Holstein, <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50

Mrs. Hettie R. Littlefield, <i>Deborah Sampson Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50	
Mrs. K. C. Barnes, <i>Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50	
Mrs. Mary Pauline Fish, <i>Saginaw Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50	
Mrs. Sarah Mary Brown, <i>Harrisburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50	
Mrs. Mary W. Seeley, <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50	
Mrs. Caroline L. P. Williams, <i>Gaspee Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50	
	<hr/>	150 00
Interest,	\$339 42	339 42
Commission on Recognition Pin,	5 80	5 80

Contributions.

Continental Hall Committee (25 members),		\$290 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle,	10 00	
Mrs. Davis W. Bruce,	10 00	
Mrs. John D. Carey,	10 00	
Mrs. Wm. H. Coleman,	10 00	
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks,	10 00	
Mrs. Addison G. Foster,	50 00	
Mrs. Frank Getchell,	10 00	
Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck,	10 00	
Mrs. John Miller Horton,	10 00	
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney,	10 00	
Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons,	10 00	
Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon,	10 00	
Mrs. John Middleton,	10 00	
Mrs. John A. Murphy,	10 00	
Mrs. Frances S. Nash,	10 00	
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton,	10 00	
Mrs. W. F. Reeder,	10 00	
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,	10 00	
Mrs. G. W. Simpson,	10 00	
Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocumb,	10 00	
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	10 00	
Mrs. Chas. H. Terry,	10 00	
Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch,	10 00	
Mrs. Webster,	10 00	
Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed,	10 00	
Alabama (\$100.00)—		
Frederick William Gray Chapter,	10 00	
General Sumter Chapter,	30 00	

<i>Lewis Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Mobile Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Peter Forney Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Arizona (\$12.00)—	
<i>Maricopa Chapter</i> ,	12 00
California (\$5.36)—	
Misses Theodoria and Catherine Martin through Mrs. D. D. Colton, of <i>Sequoia Chapter</i> ,	5 36
Colorado (\$90.00)—	
<i>Colorado Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Denver Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Pueblo Chapter</i> ,	15 00
Connecticut (\$525.58)—	
Mrs. Mary A. Turner, through Mrs. Barlow of <i>Anna Warner Bailey Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Esther Stanley Chapter</i> ,	75 00
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of <i>Freelove Bald-</i> <i>win Stow Chapter</i> ,	100 00
12 mite boxes through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith, ..	31 20
Master Edwin Porter Brereton, Children of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Mary Hep- burn Smith,	23 00
Miss Martha Challender, through Mrs. M. Hep- burn Smith,	3 65
Mrs. Eleanor G. Conover, through Mrs. M. Hep- burn Smith,	7 30
Miss Bazena Treat Downes, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	5 23
Mrs. Noah Norris, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	3 65
Mrs. Mary H. Reed, through Mrs. M. Hepburn Smith,	3 65
Mrs. Bradish J. Smith, through Mrs. M. Hep- burn Smith,	25 00
<i>Hannah Woodruff Chapter</i> ,	27 90
Mrs. Nellie S. Weed, of <i>Norwalk Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Sabra Trumbull Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Torrington Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Wadsworth Chapter</i> ,	80 00
Delaware (\$64.00)—	
<i>Caesar Rodney Chapter</i> ,	37 00
<i>Cook's Bridge Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Elizabeth Cook Chapter</i> ,	15 00
Mrs. Kate M. Hardcastle, of <i>John Pettigrew</i> <i>Chapter</i> ,	2 00

District of Columbia (\$720.00)—	
<i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> ,	58 65
Commission from articles sold at table of <i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> :	
Photograph of "Laying of the Cornerstone," by Miss Johnston,	\$7 70
Cornelia Waltz,	3 00
Photographs of Mrs. Fairbanks,	11 13
Continental Hall pictures, tubes, frames, etc.,	106 27
	<hr/>
	128 10
<i>Columbia Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Continental Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Dolly Madison Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Martha Washington Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , additional from Doll Bazaar,	12 35
Miss Calista A. Baker, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. K. L. P. Powers, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	1 00
Miss Eliza Titus Ward, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Potomac Chapter</i> ,	13 00
Mrs. J. E. Gadsby and Mrs. Walter H. Acker, proceeds from the Waggaman Art Gallery,	26 00
Mr. J. C. L. Gudger, in memory of his grandfather and others who fought in the Revolution,	5 00
Mrs. Otto Luebker,	10 00
Proceeds of Colonial Ball,	275 00
Commissions from sales of china,	10 00
Commissions from sales of "Medallion Genealogical Register," through Miss Ellen S. Neale,	90
Florida (\$60.00)—	
<i>Jacksonville Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan, Vice-State Regent, and her daughters, Mrs. L. H. Mattair and Mrs. Eugene Cowles Pomeroy,	50 00
Georgia (\$260.10)—	
<i>Atlanta Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>George Walton Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. H. C. McFadden, of <i>Jonathan Bryan Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Kettle Creek Chapter</i> ,	10 00

<i>Nancy Hart Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Shadrach Inman Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Stephen Hopkins Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Thomas Jefferson Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Mrs. Hugh V. Washington and sister, "In mem- ory of their mother,"	5 10
Illinois (\$1,270.35)—	
State Conference,	100 00
<i>Amor Patriae Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter</i> ,	5 70
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> ,	451 50
<i>Dixon Chapter</i> ,	13 50
<i>Elgin Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Fort Armstrong Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Fort Dearborn Chapter</i> ,	95 00
<i>Fort Dearborn Chapter</i> , "Memorial Window to Nathan Hale,"	5 00
<i>Illini Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Mildred Warner Washington Chapter</i> ,	26 60
<i>Moline Chapter</i> ,	130 05
Mrs. Charles Deere, of <i>Moline Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Morrison Chapter</i>	5 00
<i>Peoria Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Puritan and Cavalier Chapter</i> ,	28 00
<i>Rebecca Parke Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Mrs. Wm. A. Talcott, of <i>Rockford Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Shadrach Bond Chapter</i> ,	15 00
Indiana (\$1,753.00)—	
<i>Ann Rogers Clark Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> ,	941 50
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, of <i>Caroline Scott Har- rison Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>General Arthur St. Clair Chapter</i> (\$73.00 of this was contributed by Mrs. Carey),	578 00
<i>General de Lafayette Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>General William Henry Harrison Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Huntington Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Spencer Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Washburn Chapter</i> ,	3 50
Iowa (\$291.00)—	
<i>Council Bluffs Chapter</i> ,	40 00
<i>Fort Dodge Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Francis Shaw Chapter</i> ,	70 00

<i>Hannah Caldwell Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Jean Espy Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Spinning Wheel Chapter</i> ,	11 00
<i>Stars and Stripes Chapter</i> ,	35 00
Mrs. Robert J. Johnston,	10 00
Kansas (\$36.00)—	
<i>Eunice Sterling Chapter</i> , "Dollar Fund,"	36 00
Kentucky (\$403.25)—	
<i>Elizabeth Kenton Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Fincastle Chapter</i> ,	325 00
<i>Jemima Johnson Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Madison County Chapter</i> ,	13 25
Maine (\$75.00)—	
<i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter</i> ,	75 00
Maryland (\$100.00)—	
<i>Maryland Line Chapter</i> ,	100 00
Massachusetts (\$135.00)—	
<i>Betsey Ross Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> ,	75 00
<i>Prudence Wright Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Watertown Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Michigan (\$278.00)—	
<i>Alexander Macomb Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Algonquin Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>General Richardson Chapter</i> ,	16 00
<i>Genesee Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Lansing Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Mrs. G. P. Brayton, of <i>Lansing Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Louisa St. Clair Chapter</i> ,	110 00
<i>Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Marquette Chapter</i> ,	2 00
<i>Mary Marshall Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Muskegon Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Minnesota (\$522.75)—	
<i>Colonial Chapter</i> ,	200 00
<i>Daughters of Liberty Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Distaff Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Elizabeth Dyar Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Minneapolis Chapter</i> ,	52 00
<i>Monument Chapter</i> ,	40 75
<i>Nathan Hale Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Rochester Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>St. Paul Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Wenonah Chapter</i> ,	75 00

Missouri (\$117.00)—	
<i>Columbian Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Elizabeth Benton Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Jefferson Chapter</i> ,	32 00
<i>St. Louis Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Nebraska (\$67.50)—	
<i>Lewis Clark Chapter</i> ,	27 00
<i>Omaha Chapter</i> ,	30 50
Mrs. Edward Porter Peck, of <i>Omaha Chapter</i> , ..	5 00
Mrs. J. R. Webster, of <i>Omaha Chapter</i> ,	5 00
New Jersey (\$454.15)—	
Testimonial from New Jersey Daughters to Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, former State Regent,	100 00
State delegation,	3 35
Mrs. Mary Cecilia Ryan, of <i>Boudinot Chapter</i> , ..	20 00
<i>Broad Seal Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Camp Middlebrook Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Essex Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>General David Forman Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. N. T. Jerman, of <i>Gen. La Fayette Chapter</i> , ..	10 00
<i>Jersey Blue Chapter</i> ,	40 00
<i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> ,	100 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , ..	25 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of <i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , refund account of expense of program for Thir- teenth Continental Congress,	24 80
<i>Nova Caesara Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Miss Edith A. Brockett,	1 00
New Mexico (\$5.00)—	
<i>Sunshine Chapter</i> ,	5 00
New York (\$2,116.82)—	
<i>Baron Steuben Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Benjamin Prescott Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. John Miller Horton, of <i>Buffalo Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Camden Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Catherine Schuyler Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Chemung Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Cherry Valley Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Deborah Champion Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Fort Greene Chapter</i> ,	500 00
<i>Fort Greene Chapter</i> , sale of Mrs. Fairbank's photograph at Army and Navy Chapter table, ..	11 12
Mrs. J. R. Howe, of <i>Fort Greene Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Keskeskick Chapter</i> ,	27 00
<i>Knickerbocker Chapter</i> ,	50 00

Mrs. Walter Geer, of <i>Knickerbocker Chapter</i> , ..	25 00
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter,	600 00
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter,	15 00
Melzingah Chapter,	25 00
Mohawk Chapter,	50 00
Mohawk Valley Chapter,	25 00
Mohegan Chapter,	25 00
Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter,	10 00
New York City Chapter,	100 00
Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, of <i>New York City Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter,	63 00
Oneida Chapter,	2 50
Onondaga Chapter,	50 00
Mrs. Nellie M. Rich, of <i>Onondaga Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Otsego Chapter,	20 00
Quassaick Chapter,	11 00
Sagoyewatha Chapter,	20 00
Skenandoah Chapter,	15 00
Women of '76 Chapter,	25 00
Miss Pauline McDowell,	20 20
Hiawatha Society, Children of the American Revolution,	7 00
La Fayette Society, Children of the American Revolution,	5 00
Little Men and Women of '76 Society, Children of the American Revolution,	100 00
North Dakota (\$4.00)—	
Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, State Regent,	4 00
Ohio (\$195.00)—	
Mrs. Hiram H. Peck, of <i>Cincinnati Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. J. A. Murphy, of <i>Cincinnati Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Mrs. Charles Darlington, of <i>Catherine Greene Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Columbus Chapter,	25 00
Dolly Tod Madison Chapter,	10 00
Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter,	20 00
Fort Findlay Chapter,	5 00
George Clinton Chapter,	10 00
Hetuck Chapter,	10 00
Mahoning Chapter,	25 00
Martha Pitkin Chapter,	10 00
Piqua Chapter,	5 00
Ursula Wolcott Chapter,	40 00
Walter Deane Chapter,	10 00
Wauseon Chapter,	5 00

Pennsylvania (\$1,805.75)—	
<i>Berks County Chapter</i> , toward the purchase of Penn. column for Memorial Continental Hall,	213 75
<i>Brookville Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Chester County Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Conrad Weiser Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Delaware County Chapter</i> ,	27 00
<i>Donegal Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Flag House Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Germantown Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Merion Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> ,	1,000 00
<i>Quaker City Chapter</i> ,	200 00
Mrs. A. E. Patton, of <i>Susquehanna Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Valley Forge Chapter</i> ,	50 00
John Hart Society, Children of the American Revolution,	100 00
Rhode Island (\$30.00)—	
<i>William Ellerey Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Joseph Bucklin Society, Children of the American Revolution,	5 00
South Carolina (\$65.00)—	
State, through Mrs. H. W. Richardson, State Regent,	65 00
Tennessee (\$151.25)—	
<i>Bonny Kate Chapter</i> ,	36 00
<i>Campbell Chapter</i> ,	30 00
<i>Chicamauga Chapter</i> ,	35 00
<i>Commodore Perry Chapter</i> ,	15 25
<i>Jackson Madison Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Margaret Gaston Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Old Glory Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Wautauga Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Texas (\$73.65)—	
<i>El Paso Chapter</i> ,	3 65
<i>Henry Downs Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Lady Washington Chapter</i> ,	20 00
<i>Rebecca Crockett Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>San Antonio de Bexar Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Thankful Hubbard Chapter</i> ,	25 00
Vermont (\$214.25)—	
Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of <i>Ann Story Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Bellevue Chapter</i> ,	34 25
<i>Brattleboro Chapter</i> ,	100 00
<i>Hand's Cove Chapter</i> ,	15 00
<i>Marquis de Lafayette Chapter</i> ,	40 00

Virginia (\$595.06)—	
Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of <i>Albemarle Chapter</i> , ..	378 56
Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of <i>Albemarle Chapter</i> , sales from "Miss Washington of Virginia,"....	69 50
Mrs. F. Berger Moran, sale of "Miss Washington of Virginia," at <i>Army and Navy Chapter</i> table,..	55 50
<i>Dorothea Henry Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Fort Nelson Chapter</i> ,	25 00
<i>Hampton Chapter</i> ,	8 50
<i>Massanutton Chapter</i> ,	5 00
Miss Susan R. Hetzel, of <i>Mount Vernon Chapter</i> , commissions from sales of "The Building of a Monument,"	3 00
Washington (\$50.00)—	
<i>Rainier Chapter</i> ,	50 00
Wisconsin (\$103.50)—	
<i>Fond du Lac Chapter</i> ,	10 00
<i>Janeville Chapter</i> ,	50 00
<i>Milwaukee Chapter</i> ,	28 50
<i>Tyranena Chapter</i> ,	5 00
<i>Wau Bun Chapter</i> ,	10 00
Commissions from sales of hymn "One Land of Freedom,"	1 75
	<hr/> 13,041 07
Transferred from Current Fund by vote of Thirteenth Con- tinental Congress,	15,000 00
	<hr/> \$66,680 08

EXPENDITURES.

*Ceremonies of the Laying of the Cornerstone on April
19, 1904.*

Surveying, \$2.75; notary, \$1.00,	3 75
Lumber, nails, tacks and hinges for stand and benches,	758 73
Labor on stand and benches,	288 39
Hire of 550 chairs, labor and material for dec- orating stand,	84 80
Floral and ribbon decorations,	37 70
Painting 55 signs,	9 50
4,200 programs,	180 00
65 badges,	8 13
Invitations, reply cards and envelopes,	83 50
Postage,	50 00

Clerical service,	12 00	
3,700 printed tickets,	24 94	
		<hr/> 1,541 44
Balance, April 30, 1904—		
In American Security and Trust Co.,	65,138 64	
		<hr/> \$66,680 08
Balance in bank,	\$65,138 64	
U. S. registered bonds,	55,000 00	
		<hr/> \$120,138 64
Total assets, counting bonds at face value,	\$120,138 64	

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

I hereby certify that I have compared the figures in the foregoing report with the records of the office of the Treasurer General and find them correct. I have also counted the bonds of the Society and find them as reported.

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Mrs. Howard moved to accept the report of the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Some details in connection with the proposed Directory were discussed; but no definite action was taken.

It was stated that the approximate cost of the Directory would be three thousand dollars.

It having been announced that Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, desired to make a communication to the Board, the Chair asked if it was the desire of the members present to go into informal session to receive this communication. This being answered in the affirmative, it was moved and carried, at a quarter past eleven, to go into informal session.

At twelve o'clock the Board resumed its regular proceedings, and after a short discussion on certain items of the Treasurer General's report, bearing on the expenses of Continental Hall, it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WM. E.) CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Minutes, as published, unanimously approved by the Board.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**THIRTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS**

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Washington, D. C.
April 18 to 23, 1904

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in Washington, D. C., at Chase's Opera House, corner Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Monday, April 18th, 1904.

MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

At 10.09 a. m. the bugler (Mr. Wintermyer, of the Engineers' Band) sounded the "Reveille," and all came to attention.

At 10.10 a. m. the congress was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The hour of ten having arrived, the congress will please come to order. Kindly be seated, and we will unite with the Chaplain General in invoking the divine blessing upon the work of the coming week.

The Chaplain General (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin) offered the following prayer:

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic society represented here to-day, and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it, in this and succeeding generations, in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers and mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won.

"And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience; in favor with Thee, our God; and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

MR. PERCY FOSTER. Shall we stand while Mrs. Morgan Lewis, of Constitution Chapter, Washington city, sings the solos to the Star Spangled Banner, and will you all unite with us in the chorus?

Three stanzas of the Star Spangled Banner were accordingly sung standing—all joining.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. [Greeted with prolonged applause.] *Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends:* I thank you for this kindly greeting. I bid you welcome, thrice welcome! to the Thir-

teenth Continental Congress. I hope you may be aided in your deliberations by clearness of mind, by health, strength and patience. I bespeak for you that attention to right and justice, which will bring unmixed good from your deliberations. [Applause.]

To suitably observe the notable events of the War for Independence, is, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, an almost sacred duty. This is evinced in the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress, when it was deemed wise to change the meeting of your congress from the anniversary of the immortal Washington to a date in a milder season. The time chosen was the week in which falls the 19th of April, that day when the men of Lexington made their mute protest against tyranny, upon their historic common, one hundred and twenty-nine years ago,—that protest, which though mute, still is sounding through the world. As if this were not glory enough for one day, the fates decreed that later in it, there should occur the thrilling battle of Concord; the hot pursuit of the erstwhile proud grenadiers from Concord to Boston, in confusion and defeat, by the gallant citizens of Concord, Lexington, Acton and Dedham.

There is no more memorable day in our country's history, none which has left so indelible an imprint upon the world's history as that date, the 19th of April, 1775. [Applause.] The 19th of April, 1904, will be henceforth a most significant one in your society; for it will be famed for the laying of the corner-stone of your greatest work, your building, erected to commemorate the virtues of a devoted people,—the men and women who made America free. [Great applause.]

Since your last meeting there has been a great increase in the membership of your society. There have been enrolled four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine new workers, thirty-nine of whom are daughters of men who took part in the War for Independence. These venerable ladies, daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, are gladly welcomed by the great society which was founded to perpetuate the ideas their fathers fought to establish. These special members, the "Real Daughters," as they are designated, receive as a token of welcome, a spoon with the beautiful insignia of the National Society engraved upon it. [Applause.]

From this fourteenth year of the existence of the National Society, back to the year 1890, there may be found grand deeds enacted by it, well worth the consideration and emulation of the Daughters of these later years. The story of its beginnings, though oft repeated, oft recorded, still cannot be too well known by the members of its rapidly increasing organization. The motives which led to the formation of this patriotic society were of the best and highest. Among these, were anxious interest for the country's good, the grateful thought to render due reverence to the founders of the Government. A paramount incentive was thus to aid "in preserving the memory of the spirit of liberty." Also, to keep intact and teach to all Americans the high ideals of manhood, of womanhood, of freedom and justice, to which this land was consecrated

by the fathers. In brief, these were the impelling motives of the builders of this patriotic organization, with forty thousand active workers on its rolls.

Moreover, your Society was created a body "corporate" and "politic," "for patriotic, historical and educational purposes, to perpetuate the spirit and memory of the men and women who achieved American independence." The charter, granting leave to carry on the above objects to your favored organization, is deservedly a matter of pride to the Daughters of the American Revolution, given, as it is, by one of the most powerful Governments on earth,—that of "our own United States," signed and approved by the three highest officials thereof.

I trust this brief recital of the objects of the National Society, and the glance at the motives which inspired its founders, have been of interest to all. I trust the detail will inspire, not only the early and later, but the coming Daughters, to renewed exertions for the welfare of the society. May all bear ever in mind the thrilling motto of the great society "*Amor Patriae*," as well as the earnest significance of the later one, "*Home and Country*."

There have been formed since the meeting of the last congress forty chapters. In addition to this speaking interest in the National Society, there has been unusual activity in pressing the especial work laid down in the cardinal objects of the organization.

Of all the great works of the society none has awakened more activity, none has inspired more interest than that of erecting Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] The unremitting devotion to this, throughout the society, is most gratifying, most inspiring to all. All of this work, the many achievements of your society, have added to its prestige and increased its numbers. There are, however, many patriotic women in your country who are not eligible to membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is to be hoped that sometime there will be formed for these lovers of their country, an auxiliary society, with objects and scope similar to yours; so that these, if they choose, may find, by your aid, opportunity for congenial, organized work for patriotic purposes.

The "diffusion of knowledge" is one of the society's most cherished objects, and this is going on in various cities, under the auspices of its members, with a considerable degree of success, in behalf of the foreign-born children, who, in due time, will be citizens.

Your society is ever pleased to pay its debts, and to render gratitude due from it, for either work done, or favors bestowed. So it ever avows its appreciation of the charter under which it labors, granted by the Fifty-fourth United States Congress. Now, it seems that the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, should, if it deems it well, send a written testimonial to the man who issued the "call" for the Daughters of the American Revolution to organize, and send it under the seal of the great organization which has developed

from that call. The man was inspired by chivalric feeling and by the thrilling letter of the gifted Mary S. Lockwood. [Applause.] The one who did this pioneer work was William O. McDowell. Justice is mighty and should prevail. Though this is said in acknowledgment of the "call to organize," yet it in no wise detracts from the grand services of those whom your society honors as "Founders," nor of Mary S. Lockwood, who wrote the historic letter which crystalized the sentiment for a patriotic society of women, for whose benefit she toils to-day unweariedly and devotedly, with a zeal and efficiency which all would be honored by emulating. [Applause.] It is a thrilling reminder of the grandeur of the poet's exhortation to "*do* noble things, not *dream* them all day long," when this great society is viewed as the *result* of the prompt action of a few devoted women. There are some of these present to-day? One, Mrs. Walworth, [applause] who honors the congress with her presence upon the platform; another, who with unceasing interest still labors for the Daughters of the American Revolution, is upon the floor,—Miss Desha. [Applause.] They felt that the influx of foreign immigration into this country threatened the endurance of those conditions under which it had become so great. They trembled for the fate of the Republic, if it ever should be controlled by people unversed in the learning of its past, ignorant of its inspiring traditions, regardless of why it was founded, all unknowing of its splendid ideals of right, of justice and freedom. These noble women, with others, resolved to do what they could, and *all* they could, to perpetuate the institutions of the "Fathers." Accordingly, this society was organized,—itself a grand monument to the men and women of the Revolution, an undying memorial to the wisdom, devotion and industry of those American women who are enrolled under the banner of "Home and Country."

During the past year the President General of your society has accepted the cordial invitation of the State Regents of Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, the Vice-President General and Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Missouri, to visit their conferences and special meetings, to meet them in their homes and their firesides. It was a beautiful trip. Its recollections and events make it a golden page in memory.

The State Conference of Kansas was held in Topeka, in a picturesque little church, filled with forceful and vigorous delegates, whose traditions and beliefs have taught them to do well the work they attempt for their great society. During the visit in Topeka the Governor and his wife entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution with genial hospitality, at the gubernatorial residence. The Sons and Daughters of Kansas City, Missouri, honored the visiting Daughters with a royal reception. The Elizabeth Benton Chapter of that city invited the Daughters of the neighboring chapters to send delegates to her special meeting, held at the home of a descendant of Daniel Boone, famous in Kentucky history. Many came, among them the State Regent of Kansas

All matters pertaining to the welfare and success of the great society were freely discussed.

In Omaha was held the State Conference of Nebraska. At this meeting were presented papers of uncommon merit and deep interest to all. The Daughters of Nebraska are most loyal to the work of the society and desire to help in all its great enterprises. Here, too, the Sons joined the Daughters in offering most genuine hospitality.

In brilliant Colorado Springs there was held the State Conference. The State Regent and speakers from other patriotic societies, both men and women, joined in rendering the occasion most pleasing by their eloquent speeches of welcome.

The Daughters of the Denver Chapter, with other friends, had a brilliant session, at the home of its Regent, where closest attention was given to the consideration of the history, the work and aims of your organization.

En route west, a brief visit was made to the genial State Regent of Illinois, and under her hospitable roof were met, in a social way, the Daughters of her city. Then a trip was made to the Hawkeye State. In the city of Davenport the conference was held. Here was received a hearty welcome from the enthusiastic Regent and the Daughters of Iowa. The conference was a fine one, interesting in its reports, its plans for work, its able papers and its patriotic music.

Returning from the West, the Ohio Conference was visited. There was much enthusiasm displayed in that work, which is of special interest to your society,—that of marking historical spots. The Daughters of the beautiful city of Toledo, who were the entertainers of the conference, made of it a charming event.

The conference of the Pennsylvania Daughters was held in Pittsburgh,—a city of historic interest as the site of old Fort Pitt, for whose possession the Regent and Daughters of Pittsburgh Chapter have made such righteous and heroic contention. The conference was interested and enthusiastic, and all had been done to render the occasion a brilliant, and notable one to the visiting Daughters.

From the hospitable "Smoky City" of Pittsburgh to Fort Wayne, was the journey of another gathering of patriotic women. Here the third annual conference of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution took place, where the State and Chapter Regents welcomed the delegates and other guests. The papers were entertaining and instructive,—discussions lively and harmonious. Great interest was evinced in the national work; many plans considered whereby they might do their quota in aiding the society's great enterprises.

Up to date, the last visit made to a conference was to that of Rhode Island, [applause] in the city of Providence, where were met the interested Daughters of the American Revolution who are so intent upon the work of the great Society, devoted to liberty. It is fitting that they *should* be, for almost all of them are descendants of those who supported

Roger Williams and Anne Hutchison and of those who, in those earlier days, had higher ideals and were broader thinkers than their contemporaries. [Applause.]

I have entered into this detailed record of my visits to State Conferences and to special meetings of the Daughters for two reasons. I feel that if there are any here who have hitherto lacked interest, this record of the splendid enthusiasm of the Daughters whom I have visited, must inspire, must give them stimulus. My other reason is that you, who have been laboring, giving your time and your efforts toward rescuing historic records and marking historic places, to working for Continental Hall [prolonged applause], to infusing knowledge into your own youth and into those of foreign parentage concerning the splendid institutions of this country and liberty, have the desire to hear and to know that which is transpiring elsewhere. These are my reasons for giving you this detail of the visit to the Daughters of the West.

The ceremony of marking historic places was frequently observed by your society and in various parts of the country, during the year 1903. The President General was courteously invited to these ceremonies, but circumstances were such that she, to her regret, could attend but two. The first occasion was the marking by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Fremont, Ohio, of the site of Fort Stephenson, where one hundred and fifty brave boys, under their commander, the gallant young Major Croghan, repulsed and dispersed Proctor and the British army, with their Indian allies. A magnificent boulder, many tons in weight, rests here. A bronze tablet imbedded in its surface bears the names of the gallant soldiers who prevented the destruction of our then western frontier. The transaction drew large audiences from the neighboring cities and towns.

The second was the erection of a stately granite monument by the Daughters of Jersey City, to commemorate the battle of Paulus Hook. This engagement was planned and brought to a successful finish by the famous young Virginian, Major Henry Lee, better known by his soubriquet, "Light Horse Harry Lee." This was an imposing ceremony, carried out with all pomp and circumstance of military and civic splendor. The monument is a tribute to the daring and success of "Light Horse Harry Lee" and his brave men. It is also a monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution who worked for it, gaining the aid of city and State, thus making the enterprise sure of success. Therefore, honor to Jersey City,—greater honor to the Daughters of that city and to their indefatigable and generous leader, one of our Vice Presidents General.

During the past year the society has lost, by the ruthless hand of death, some most earnest and devoted members. Among these was one known for her active participation in the varied duties of chapter, congress and the National Board. A thrill of regret is awakened that one so useful, brave and bright, should have had so untimely a removal from

the sphere which she adorned. I refer to Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher.

Another most valuable in this organization, who, it was stated by one nearest her, "held the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution next to her church in her esteem," was the late lamented State Regent of Wyoming, Mrs. William A. Richards. She attended the October meeting of the Board of Management, a shadow of her former vigorous self. Before the month closed she had been called hence. She was loyal in her friendship, faithful in her work, kindly in her judgment. Peace to our friends, "who each answered 'ready,' when all unaware, the summons came. God grant our memories rest as clear and fair; enwreathed in flowers and fame!"

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has sent its exhibit to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The report comes from the Exposition that the exhibit has been most favorably placed by the officers of the Smithsonian Institution, who had it in charge. It is not large, but it is appropriate and most creditable.

The members of the organization who visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will take pride and pleasure in the exhibit sent to represent the National Society.

Your Thirteenth Continental Congress has now opened its session. May greatest success crown its work. May it do all for the honor and welfare of the society. May it be one which will eliminate all ungenerous or false ideas. May it be renowned for harmonious counsel, the wise legislation recommended, one in which the greatest good for the greatest number was attained. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters, it is now my pleasing duty to present to you Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, State Regent of Iowa, who will address you in response. Mrs. Peck, ladies.

THE RESPONSE.

Mrs. PECK. [Greeted with applause.]

Madam President and Daughters [applause]: In asking me to respond in behalf of the members of this congress to the address of welcome, our President General has been pleased to confer upon me a very distinguished honor.

The invitation came, I assure you, as a surprise. Being only a Middle Westerner, I felt some timidity about assuming to speak for the Daughters of the Great East, the Great South and the Far West. But, before declining the honor, I hesitated and of course with the usual result. [Laughter.]

The process of reasoning which assisted the conclusion that the choice was not so bad, after all, was something like this:

"I am," I said "a granddaughter of both Massachusetts and Connecticut, a daughter of the Empire State and an adopted daughter of the

Hawkeye State—known of late as the State of corn and congressmen.” [Laughter.]

Now, as this is a very goodly portion of the Union, I make no further apology for taking upon myself a very delightful task, and, in the name of the delegates and Daughters of all the States, I thank you, Madam President, for your generous and hearty welcome to this the Thirteenth Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In spite of the ominous numerals I venture to express the hope that it may be the most harmonious and profitable session ever held, and that the good work accomplished will be some compensation to you for your loyal and self-sacrificing efforts. [Applause.]

However, I imagine the real reason for choosing a representative from Iowa to speak on this occasion is because the State, together with others west of the Mississippi, is celebrating a centennial birth-date which commemorates an event of supreme significance in the history of our country. In fact it is the event which secured to the Nation its first real independence.

If our frontier had remained on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, where it was carried in the final adjustment of our Revolutionary struggles, instead of being transferred first across the Rocky Mountains, then on to the Pacific coast, an attitude of defense would have been the only alternative.

With a totally different system of government the presence of any foreign power on the opposite side of the river would have been a constant source of irritation, as well as a menace. Added to this the inevitable clashing of authority over the use and control of the river, the only thoroughfare for travel and traffic of either side, and it is easy to understand that warlike outbreaks would have been an ever recurring possibility.

Connected with the Purchase of Louisiana, a transaction which more than doubled our domain, there is a rich vein of historical wealth, which, until the present occasion, has been but superficially exploited.

To the average person a dozen years ago the story of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition was little more than a myth, while all that was generally known of the transaction which gave birth to it could be compressed in a very few sentences.

The real historian of this period is still to appear. If he would write acceptably he must be both fearless and honest, for he will find that much that has been said which falls within Napoleon's definition of history, "fables agreed upon."

Even what may be termed contemporaneous history shows no breadth of view or clarity of expression, while the deductions are many times altogether faulty.

The scenes in the drama of this great international real estate deal to be delineated, shifted from a threatened clash of arms on the lower Mississippi to a verbal clash in the halls of Congress; thence across the

ocean to Paris with Napoleon as the chief actor, back to Congress again with another and more bitter war of words, then out and across the river with the final incorporation into the Federal scheme of a trackless wilderness, styled by Webster in his day as "the land of the savage, the sage-brush and the coyote." Besides there are the numerous claimants for honors, to each of whom should be awarded his just meed of praise.

The historian who would do full justice to this complex theme should approach it on his knees as Fra Angelico painted his masterpiece.

The subject is too vast for more than briefest mention here. Yet I may say that these centennial epochs serve to remind us that our National story is intensely interesting, even marvellous. Touched with the illuminating genius of a Macauley, it would be as fascinating as any old world history, and I mean by this no disparagement to our Bancrofts, our Parkmans, or our Fiskes.

I trust that I shall be pardoned if I assume for a moment the prerogatives of hostess and extend to each and all a cordial invitation to come to Saint Louis to our exposition, the magnitude and magnificence of which I shall not attempt to speak. Come and help us to celebrate the anniversary of an event, which in the annals of our common country is second in importance only to the establishment of our independence. Especially would I speak for a very general attendance on "Daughters' Day."

These periods have been found useful, too, in promoting patriotic revivals. The present one affords a specially opportune moment to do homage to the memory of Thomas Jefferson [applause], a man whose whole life was consecrated to the building up of a nation with liberty and equality as the corner-stone. [Applause.]

For centuries before his time men bowed in abject submission before kings and potentates. The incomparable message of freedom which stirred to open revolt a handful of English colonists in the New World has carried hope and inspiration to men in every civilized country on the globe.

Thrones have not all been annihilated, but they exist now only on sufferance of the people, who have exacted from those who occupy them a just recognition of their inherent rights.

Yet, in all this broad and beautiful land of ours, the cradle, nursery and home of liberty, the refuge of the oppressed of every nation and clime, the land of justice, no monument of any kind has been reared to the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Think of it, but never speak of the appreciation or gratitude of the American people.

Madam President, permit me to thank you again, not only for your cordial welcome, but for your fine and comprehensive address.

After listening to the recital of what has been accomplished by this society, what its hopes and purposes are, it does not seem out of place to say that the Nation is to be congratulated that to conserve and pro-

mote its highest and best interests it has scattered from coast to coast, from the gulf to the northern border, such a body of intelligent, earnest, patriotic women as the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the report of the Credential Committee. Where is the chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Tulloch? (A pause of some minutes ensued awaiting Mrs. Tulloch's arrival.) The Chair wishes to correct a mistake—an omission, which has been called to her mind by a friend. She has omitted to speak of the splendid work which has been done by the John Paul Jones Chapter at Boston. [Applause.] She considers it a most magnificent and meritorious work. It is the work of placing a tablet to the memory of John Paul Jones [great applause], who is the founder of the American navy. The Chair is delighted to make this reparation. She trusts that this chapter and its good Regent, and the Daughters of Massachusetts, will understand that it is a mere slip of the pen,—that she had it in mind.

Mrs. DURHAM (of Kentucky). Madam President, the Lexington, Ky., Chapter has had the honor of erecting the only monument to women by women—the Bryant Station Memorial to commemorate the going out of women during the Revolution to take water from the Bryant Station Spring; fifty women marched out with their buckets on their heads, singing their songs along the line of their march and back, and carried the water to the men in the fort.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to congratulate the Daughters of Kentucky in keeping up its reputation as the State of Daniel Boone and many other distinguished characters of the Revolution.

Mrs. DURHAM. I thank you Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order, and we will listen to the report of the chairman of the Credential Committee—Mrs. Tulloch. Possibly, you cannot hear the chairman, who has a weak voice, but she says she will do the best she can.

Mrs. TULLOCH. [Great applause.]

Madam President and Ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The Credential Committee has carefully carried out the order of the Board of Management in preparing the lists of National Officers, State Regents, State Vice-Regents, Delegates and their Alternates, who are entitled to represent the society in the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Circulars were sent to Chapter Regents, quoting the constitution and by-laws, stating clearly that to be in "good and regular standing" treasurers must pay to the Treasurer General, 1903 dues on or before February 1st, 1904. On February 2nd the books of the Treasurer General are closed, and turned over to the Credential Committee, to enable it to count and check each name received in chapter reports. When consideration is given to the fact that this magnificent organization has now a membership of 40,264, with 687 chapters, the importance of complying

with the credential circulars will be realized. We have 30 National Officers, 47 State Regents, 687 Chapter Regents and 273 Delegates; out of this number there are 31 chapters not entitled to representation, which makes 807 entitled to vote in the Thirteenth Continental Congress. Little attention is given to that part of Article X, Section 5 of the by-laws, which relates to the election of Delegates and Alternates to the Continental Congress. The chairman of the Credential Committee is constantly asked to violate the above section. To do so would be to make her an autocrat, who alone was responsible for the laws, and could change them to suit her own convenience. We do not make laws, but obey them; therefore I beg you, who make these laws, to consider that you also must submit to them, and enact only such as you are willing to obey.

Will not Chapter Regents in future try to conform promptly to the rules by which we are governed, and by that promptness avoid the difficulties which have beset us, in this, and former years?

I submit the two circulars sent out, to be entered in the minutes; that this body may thoroughly understand the basis of representation to the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Unless there is objection, State Regents will respond for the States and Chapter Regents, or their Alternates, for the Chapters.

[Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Chairman.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

MRS. MARY EVANS ROSA,

MRS. EFFIE B. MCOUAT HOLCOMBE,

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

IMPORTANT—Return this filled out as directed.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Name of Chapter

Town State

Number of Members in Chapter after meeting of National

Board of Management, January, 1904

This is to Certify:

That the following named Delegates and their Alternates have been regularly elected by the chapter as members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American

Revolution, to be held in the city of Washington on the 18th day of April, 1904.

The said Delegates (or in case of absence or disability, their Alternates) have full power to act in all matters appertaining to the common interests of the society under the national constitution.

Regent,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,
Delegate,	Alternate,

Signed by the Regent and Treasurer this.....day of190

.....*Regent.*

.....*Treasurer.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ART. V, SEC. 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized chapter in the United States.

ART. V, SEC. 3. An Alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and Delegate.

NOTE: Regents of chapters organized after February 1st are not entitled to have an Alternate, because the time limit of their election has already expired.

NOTE: This blank, properly filled out, should be sent to the chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, 902 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., not later than February 1st, 1904.

(MRS.) MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Chairman.

(MRS.) AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

(MRS.) MARY EVANS ROSA,

(MRS.) EFFIE B. McOUAT HOLCOMBE,

(MRS.) MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

(MRS.) FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

(MRS.) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

BY ORDER OF THE NATIONAL BOARD, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PLEASE READ AT YOUR CHAPTER MEETING.

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1903.

The Credential Committee is anxious to have, as soon as possible, a correct list of *all* members, showing those whose 1903 dues to the National Society are paid or not paid, as no member can be accepted as Delegate or Alternate unless in good standing with the chapter and National Society. If your Chapter Treasurer has not already sent a *November Report to the Treasurer General*, please see that it is forwarded.

If any member of your chapter has married, died, resigned, or has been transferred, kindly state that fact, as this is absolutely necessary in order to have a correct list for the Credential Committee.

As soon as Delegates and Alternates are elected, send names to the chairman of the Credential Committee. Delegates and Alternates must be *elected* by the chapter, *not appointed* by the Regent.

Chapter Regents are very earnestly requested to notice the regulation bearing upon the subject of representation in congress.

ARTICLE X, Section 5, page 22 of the By-Laws, reads as follows:

"Each chapter shall elect a Regent, Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer, other officers, and Local Board of Management, at that time of year that best suits its convenience; but the Delegates *must be elected* on or before the *first of February* preceding the Continental Congress. A Regent may be empowered by her chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation, from illness or other cause, after the first of February, from Alternates *duly elected* for that purpose, on or before the first of February."

ARTICLE V, Section 3, page 8 of the constitution, reads as follows:

"Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her Alternate."

"The chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one Delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all chapters."

"After the first hundred, the representation shall be in the ratio of one Delegate to every subsequent one hundred."

"An Alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and Delegate."

"Only members who have paid their dues for the official year, then current, shall be entitled to representation."

Regents of chapters organized after February first, are not entitled to Alternates, because the time limit for the election of these Alternates has already expired.

No chapter can be represented by a member of any other chapter.

Representation in congress will be based on the dues for 1903 received by the Treasurer General on or before February first, 1904.

All these requirements will be strictly enforced, and Chapter Regents are hereby informed that Delegates and Alternates elected *after* the first day of February, will *not* be recognized by the Committee on Credentials.

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman Credential Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Credential Committee. What may be your pleasure? Is it accepted by congress as presented?

Upon motion the report of the Credential Committee was accepted as presented.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will now read the credential list. Proceed, Madam Reader, with the roll call.

Official Reader began to call list of national officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the Official Reader to pause. While we greatly regret to part with our friends—the visitors on the floor who are not delegates, yet we will have to request them to please take the balcony, as the floor is reserved for the members—the voters—of the Continental Congress. We will take five minutes to allow for the dispersion. (After a pause.) Congress please be seated!

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed by the President General to proceed with the calling of the roll.

The Reader called the names of the national officers.

OFFICIAL READER. Madam President, am I instructed to read the list of Delegates separately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will read the State Regents first, and the delegations following. Am I right, Madam Chairman of the Credential Committee?

Mrs. TULLOCH. The State Regents will respond for themselves, and the chapter Regents for themselves and Alternates. You will read the State Regents first, then the State Vice-Regents, and then the Chapter Regents, etc.

OFFICIAL READER. (Continues a roll call as instructed through Alaska.)

Mrs. HOOPES (of Pennsylvania). A question, Madam President. Could not the seating of the Delegates in their own States be arranged after this? Can not we sit where we are until after the roll call is over, as there is so much confusion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would request that you stay where you are now, and do not strive for your seat until after the roll call. I think that would be far better.

Mrs. HOOPES. Thank you, madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader desires that the Chap-

ter Regent, when she is called upon, will rise and state how many of her chapter are present. Will you kindly do so when she calls upon you?

OFFICIAL READER. (Continues roll to "Putnam Hill" Chapter, Connecticut.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you all hearing the Reader (Miss Richards), as she calls upon you?

OFFICIAL READER. Just say "yes" or "no." If the State Regent would answer audibly, I would not have to pause to hear.

(Continues roll call through Constitution Chapter, D. C.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will inform the Continental Congress that the chairman of the Credential Committee requests that, in order to facilitate the seating and the giving of badges to you, the Chair declare an intermission say for an hour, and the Chair will therefore do so, and will request you to meet within one hour from this time. You may adjourn for one hour from this time.

AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

Congress called to order at 1:30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress please be seated? If the delegates will take their seats, we will proceed with the roll call. The Chair regrets that we have been unavoidably delayed. Will you now assist us in getting on faster? Proceed, Madam Reader.

OFFICIAL READER. (Announcements, telegrams, etc.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with the roll call.

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Masury is recognized.

Mrs. MASURY. When the Massachusetts names are called, I request that the State Regent be allowed to answer for any who are in the city but not present here now, in this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can certainly announce that they are in the city, but are out for the moment. The Chair will announce that every State Regent will answer for her delegates and announce that they are in the city, the same privilege as is given to the State Regent of Massachusetts. Announce if your delegates are here, but if not here, that they are in the city and will be here later, as the case may be.

OFFICIAL READER. I am ready. Shall I proceed before Miss Brewer returns to verify the list? She is doing the verifying while I read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests all to be seated. You can find your seats during the time we are waiting for the clerk to the Credential Committee. During the interval we will listen to the notices and announcements by the Official Reader.

(Announcements follow.)

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed to proceed with the roll call. When interrupted I had reached the Continental Chapter, District of Columbia. (Continues with the roll call through Kentucky.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Reader, the Chair is in receipt of a note requesting that the Hawaiian Chapter be called again. Will you look at it? The writer of the note said just as she came in you passed that, and it is a very large chapter. I believe it is from Honolulu.

READER. Madam President, that chapter has not been called.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce to the delegate of that chapter, that her chapter has not been called, but it will be later.

OFFICIAL READER. Madam President, it should come in the H's (looking through list) I suppose. But there is nothing there. If it had been, I should have called it before the I's. The clerk states, Madam President and ladies, that being a foreign country, or rather, I should say an island possession [applause], it comes at the end of the list, after the delegates within the United States. So it did not occur in H; else I should have read it. (Continues the roll call through Massachusetts).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the Reader to pause a moment while the ladies standing in the aisle take their seats. Will you kindly be seated? It will facilitate matters. Now, ladies, if you are seated we will proceed with the roll call. The Reader requests that the pages refrain from going down in front of the ladies who are answering her. To keep the aisle clear is what the Chair wishes. Will the ladies kindly take their seats, who are standing in the aisle?

OFFICIAL READER. (Continues roll call to the end.) Madam President, I have the honor to announce that the roll call is finished.

Mrs. KINNEY (Connecticut). Madam President, has the Honolulu Chapter been called? Will the Reader kindly tell me if the Honolulu Chapter was represented?

OFFICIAL READER. The chapter was called, but no response.

Mrs. KINNEY. I have been asked to give this message to you from Mrs. Kincaid, who is now regent of the "Aloha" Chapter of Honolulu, Hawaii. Mrs. Kincaid (cries of "louder") attempted to be present at this continental congress as a delegate, but unfortunately was taken ill, and is ill at the home of a friend in Connecticut, and she desires me in her place to extend her loyal greetings to our President General and to the members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress. That is the best she can do (applause).

CREDENTIAL LIST THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

*Delegates.**Alternates.*

- State Regent—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. J. M. Bankhead.
 Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega.
 Regent, Mrs. Lula A. Woodward.
 Francis Marion Chapter.
 Regent, Mrs. Margaret P. Coleman.
 Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston.
 Regent, Mrs. Grace N. Robinson. Mrs. Mary Clark Kilby.
 General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham.
 Regent, Mrs. J. W. Tomlinson, Mrs. T. U. Walter.
 Mrs. J. D. Dabney.
 John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens.
 Regent, Mrs. Memory P. Peebles. Miss Florence E. Leslie,
 Mrs. R. V. H. Saunders.
 Lewis Chapter, Eufaula.
 Regent, Mrs. Leonard Yancey Dean.
 Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Miller.
 Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika.
 Regent, Mrs. Julia B. Cowan.
 Mobile Chapter, Mobile.
 Regent, Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Mrs. Charles S. Shawhan,
 Mrs. Rhett Goode. Mrs. Greenwood Ligon.
 Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery.
 Regent, Miss Anne M. Williams. Mrs. L. G. Dawson,
 Mrs. J. M. Wyly,
 Mrs. F. P. Glass,
 Miss Corinne Woods.
 Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa.
 Regent, Mrs. Ellen Peter-Bryce. Mrs. Susie F. M. Mayfield.

ALASKA.

- Alaska Chapter, Sitka.
 Regent, Mrs. Joseph Pendleton. Mrs. J. W. Valiant,
 Mrs. Chas. Wesley Rush.

ARIZONA.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter Talbot. Mrs. Smith.

Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth W. Kendrick. Mrs. Clarendon Smith.

ARKANSAS.

State Regent—Mrs. Helen M. Norton.

Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock.

Regent, Mrs. Lucien Coy.

Mrs. Logan Roots,

Mrs. John Barrow.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren.

Regent, Mrs. Georgia L. Faber.

CALIFORNIA.

State Regent—Mrs. John F. Swift.

California Chapter, San Francisco.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph L. Moody,

Mrs. Timothy Hopkins,

Mrs. J. Malcolm Henry.

Mrs. Adele Brooks,

Mrs. C. Elwood Brown.

El Toyon Chapter, Stockton.

Regent, Mrs. John E. Budd.

Mrs. Charlton S. Barrette.

Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Gooding. Mrs. Cameron E. Thom.

Golden West Chapter, Santa Paula.

Regent, Miss Etta L. Ricker.

La Puerta del Oro, San Francisco.

Regent, Mrs. Austin Sperry,

Mrs. A. Krebs,

Mrs. T. W. Harper.

Mrs. C. A. Weihe.

Oakland Chapter, Oakland.

Regent, Mrs. E. M. Gibson.

Mrs. O. F. Long.

Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose.

Regent, Mrs. Lida G. Leib.

Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco.

Regent, Mrs. William Ashburner. Mrs. Irving F. Moulton,

Mrs. Henry McL. Martin. Mrs. H. L. Crawford.

COLORADO.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William S. Ament.

Arkansas Valley Chapter, Pueblo.

Regent, Miss Clara Ella Duke.

Miss Frances Mabel Hart.

Colorado Chapter, Denver.

Regent, Mrs. James B. Grant.

(Not entitled to alternates.)

Denver Chapter, Denver.

Regent, Mrs. Mitchell Benedict,	Mrs. W. W. Grant,
Mrs. John MacMillan.	Mrs. C. L. Hall.

Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs.

Regent, Mrs. Ella H. Frost,	Mrs. Helen W. Gauss,
	Mrs. F. T. Blackmer,
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard.	Miss Ida C. Clothier.

Pueblo Chapter, Pueblo.

Regent, Mrs. J. B. Orman.	(Not entitled to alternates.)
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CONNECTICUT.

State Regent—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Tracy Brown Warren.

Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury.

Regent, Mrs. George C. Eno,	Mrs. Arthur E. Humphrey,
	Miss Grace Holcomb,
	Miss Abbie Barber,
	Mrs. Hiram Adams,
	Miss Lucy Kellogg,
Mrs. James K. Crofut.	Mrs. Charles B. Wood,
	Mrs. Aaron L. Eno,
	Miss Mary Winslow,
	Miss Juliette Goodrich,
	Miss Mary Eno,
	Miss Jane Eno,
	Miss Nathalie Phelps.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor.

Miss Jennie Loomis.	Mrs. Arthur Wilson,
	Mrs. Lucian B. Loomis.

Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston.

Regent, Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee.	Mrs. G. C. Gilbert.
	Miss Ruth Pease.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington.

Regent, Mrs. John L. Whitman,	Mrs. John Whitney Barlow,
	Mrs. Orson Rogers,
	Mrs. Lucy Hancock,
Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocumb.	Mrs. Frank Arms,
	Miss Julia Copp,
	Mrs. F. B. Noyes.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City.

Regent, Mrs. Roberta H. Burleson.	Mrs. Waitie B. Whiting,
	Mrs. Rose B. Tracy,
	Mrs. Anna G. Jennings.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.

Regent, Mrs. Isabel W. Chappell,

Mrs. Edith M. Lincoln.

Mrs. Grace Holmes Stiles,
 Mrs. Lucy Byles Wilson,
 Mrs. Carrie S. Larrabee,
 Mrs. Maria L. Bill,
 Miss Louise P. Holt,
 Mrs. Alice J. Bugbee,
 Mrs. Florence R. Storrs,
 Mrs. Effie G. Ross.

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield.

Regent, Mrs. Agnes L. S. Vaughn.

Mrs. Bertha L. S. Gallup,
 Mrs. Julia M. Andrews,
 Mrs. Addie S. Lillibridge,
 Miss Annie L. Tillinghast.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport.

Regent, Miss Cornelia R. Pomeroy,

Mrs. Nelson Alvord.

Mrs. Edmond Guilbert,
 Mrs. Edwin S. Waterman,
 Mrs. Adrian V. Schenck,
 Mrs. Roderick P. Curtis,
 Miss Carolyn S. Perry,
 Miss Henrietta E. Peffers,
 Miss Dorothy R. Adams,
 Miss Grace E. Banks,
 Mrs. Lulu B. Switzer,
 Mrs. Edward M. Bulkeley,
 Mrs. E. L. Wells,
 Mrs. G. B. Bunnell,
 Miss Frances Wakeman,
 Mrs. Edward L. Wells,
 Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley,
 Mrs. B. H. Wells,
 Miss Esther D. Waterman,
 Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis,
 Miss Abbie M. Peffers,
 Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood,
 Mrs. Wilbur Jennings,
 Miss Lottie A. Lacy,
 Miss Grace B. Meeker,
 Miss Annie L. Bulkley.

Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Ansonia.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Clark,

Mrs. Addie C. R. Marwick.

Mrs. Katherine H. Judson,
 Mrs. Isabel Bartholomew,
 Miss Sara D. Plummer,
 Mrs. Emma J. Powe,
 Mrs. Carrie N. Platt,
 Mrs. Celestia S. Bradley,

- Mrs. Lillian W. Wood,
 Mrs. Nettie S. R. Storrs,
 Mrs. Martha Downs,
 Miss Mary Holbrook,
 Miss Flora L. Terry.
- Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.
 Regent, Mrs. Ellen S. Shaw,
 Mrs. George H. Nichols.
- Mrs. F. W. Perry,
 Mrs. George Vaughan,
 Mrs. A. C. Luke,
 Miss Ellen M. Wheelock,
 Mrs. E. M. Warner,
 Mrs. William Vaughan.
- Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin.
 Regent, Miss Alice Norton.
- Miss Marjorie Moore,
 Mrs. George H. Sage,
 Miss Mary E. Atwater.
- Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain.
 Regent, Mrs. Estelle C. Wetmore,
 Mrs. Mary Wells Eddy.
- Mrs. Florence Porter,
 Mrs. Sarah L. Stanley.
- Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield.
 Regent, Miss Mary B. Kippen.
- Mrs. William B. Glover,
 Miss Loretta Perry,
 Miss Bessie Betts,
 Miss Annie O. Morehouse,
 Mrs. F. H. Brewer,
 Mrs. C. B. Jennings.
- Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich.
 Regent, Mrs. Grace P. Browning,
- Mrs. Nellie V. Wilson,
 Mrs. Amoret McC. Robinson,
- Mrs. Lucinda L. Stearns.
- Mrs. Lillian Henderson.
- Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic.
 Regent, Mrs. Hannah A. Rathbun,
- Mrs. Edith M. Morgan,
 Mrs. Ella G. Wheeler,
 Mrs. Sarah J. Buckley,
 Mrs. Ida Crandall,
 Mrs. Phebe E. Grinnell,
 Mrs. Lucy S. Ward,
 Miss Margaret Bindloss,
 Mrs. Emma Palmer.
- Mrs. H. C. Denison.
- Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford.
 Regent, Mrs. George W. Tibbals,
- Mrs. Alice Bradley Merwin,
 Miss Sarah M. Merwin,
 Miss Mary H. Reed,
 Miss Annie D. Nettleton,
 Miss Sarah E. O'Connor,
 Mrs. J. Densmore Brown,
 Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes,
 Mrs. Caroline M. Johnson.
- Mrs. G. Franklin Smith.

Green Woods Chapter, West Winsted.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah Boyd Camp,	Mrs. Gertrude R. Coe,
	Mrs. Kate F. Tiffany,
Mrs. Nellie M. Blake.	Mrs. Lillian T. Roberts,
	Mrs. Belle R. Gaylord.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Neide.	Mrs. Orline St. J. Alexander.
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Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington.

Regent, Mrs. C. H. Bissell,	Miss Edna Woodruff,
	Mrs. Kate M. Nichols,
	Mrs. A. M. Lewis,
	Mrs. Jane C. Pultz,
Mrs. M. B. Willcox.	Mrs. L. V. Walkley,
	Mrs. F. B. Bradley,
	Mrs. G. L. Carter,
	Mrs. Nellie R. Woodruff.

Judea Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Martha P. Brown.	Mrs. Emma S. Carter,
	Mrs. Mary G. Brinsmade,
	Mrs. Amy S. Church,
	Mrs. Louise M. Titus,
	Mrs. Cornelia H. Preston,
	Mrs. Amy N. Cogswell,
	Mrs. Martha R. Gold,
	Mrs. Ada G. Brinsmade,
	Miss Etta B. Sterling,
	Miss Anna L. Brinsmade,
	Miss Fanny P. Brown.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Cook,	Miss M. J. Atwood,
	Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy,
	Miss C. L. Bowman,
Mrs. Edward E. Newell.	Mrs. W. E. Sessions,
	Mrs. George M. Eggleston,
	Miss Kate Lozier.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London.

Regent, Miss Alice Chew,	Mrs. Herbert L. Crandall,
	Mrs. L. K. Shipman,
	Mrs. Fred M. Smith,
Mrs. Marenda Bryant.	Mrs. Cark Viets,
	Mrs. Ellen M. Frisbie,
	Miss Harriet Prince.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, East Hartford.

Regent, Miss Anna M. Olmstead. Miss Isabel Corning,
 Mrs. Joseph O. Goodwin,
 Miss Ellen C. Stanley,
 Miss Elvira Clapp,
 Mrs. Frank H. Hurlburt,
 Dr. Mary S. Tudor.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven.

Regent, Mrs. William H. Moseley, Mrs. N. D. Sperry,
 Mrs. Watson Phillips,
 Mrs. Albert Holt,
 Mrs. S. S. Thompson, Mrs. D. T. Welch,
 Miss Annie S. McAllister,
 Mrs. G. F. Newcomb,
 Mrs. H. C. Beers,
 Mrs. C. W. Pickett,
 Mrs. G. B. Salesbury, Mrs. F. B. Street,
 Mrs. A. E. Winchell,
 Mrs. Frank Monson,
 Mrs. Harriet M. Atwater,
 Mrs. Leeman Cowles.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield.

Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Mrs. John H. Marcy,
 Mrs. William Doyle,
 Mrs. Henry Ivison,
 Mrs. George C. Woodruff, Miss Minerva W. Buel,
 Miss Katherine L. Buel.

Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport.

Regent, Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, Mrs. I. W. Birdseye,
 Mrs. W. E. Seeley,
 Mrs. Elliott Curtis,
 Mrs. John T. Sterling, Miss Mary Beach,
 Mrs. W. S. Bullard,
 Mrs. Fairchild Wheeler,
 Mrs. T. C. Wordin, Mrs. James R. Burroughs,
 Mrs. Van Alstyne,
 Mrs. C. H. Armstrong.

Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury.

Regent, Mrs. Sue P. Tweedy, Miss Isabel Wildman,
 Mrs. Julia C. Brush,
 Mrs. Hattie L. Wile,
 Miss Eliza Hull,
 Mrs. Eugene Bulkley,
 Mrs. James Gregory, Miss Ella Hull,
 Mrs. Mary H. Barrell,
 Mrs. W. B. Wheeler.

Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury.

Regent, Mrs. John S. Castle,

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Mrs. John Davenport,
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Mrs. Alice A. Brooks,
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(Not entitled to representation.)

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(Not represented.)

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Thronateeska Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. L. E. Welch.

(Not entitled to representation.)

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Miss Anna M. Bragdon,

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Mrs. Phila Olds Cole,

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(Not represented.)

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(Not represented.)

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(Not represented.)

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	(Not represented.)

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	(Not represented.)

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	(Not represented.)

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Miss Winifred Startzman,

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Regent, Miss Verlinda Morton.

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(Not entitled to representation.)

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Regent, Miss Emma Payne Scott, Mrs. May L. S. Clay,

Mrs. Mary B. Alexander. Mrs. Florence L. Clay.

John Marshall Chapter, Louisville.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah T. Hughes,

Mrs. Alfred T. Pope,

Mrs. Eugene Hays.

Mrs. Rhodes Rankins.

Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, Cynthiana.

Regent, Mrs. Kittie F. Musselman.

Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Lillie Jordan Brown.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret R. L. Durham. Mrs. Martha R. T. Nuckolls,

Miss Lizzie A. Lyle,

Miss Margaret LeCompte.

Madison County Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Mrs. Callie Shackelford.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Paducah Chapter, Paducah.

Regent, Mrs. H. S. Wells.

Mrs. D. G. Murrell.

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Miss Cornelia Payne.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Saint Asaph Chapter, Danville.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. C. Roberts.

Mrs. J. S. Gashwiler,

Mrs. John Hogsett.

Samuel Davies Chapter, Bowling Green.

Regent, Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn. Mrs. J. N. McCormack,

Mrs. E. L. Motley.

Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville.

Regent, Mrs. Lottie Wormald.

(Not entitled to representation.)

LOUISIANA.

State Regent—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans.

Regent, Mrs. F. W. Harrison.

MAINE.

State Regent—Mrs. A. A. Kendall.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Nora Grant Rice.

Bath Chapter, Bath.

Regent, Mrs. Amanda L. Metcalf. Mrs. Adelaide L. Delano.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland.

Regent, Mrs. O. R. LeGrow,

Mrs. George F. Black,

Mrs. Fred. E. Boothby,

Mr. M. L. O'Donoghue,

Mrs. Morrell N. Dow.

Mrs. Oscar Charleson,

Mrs. F. C. Muntfort,

Mrs. J. B. Robinson,

Mrs. F. Merrill.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegen.

Regent, Miss Louise H. Coburn. Mrs. George O. Smith.

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor.

Regent, Mrs. Edith S. Babcock, Mrs. Mary E. Hopkins,

Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin. Miss Mariam D. Dole.

General Knox Chapter, Thomaston.

Regent, Mrs. Lois McL. Creighton. (None elected.)

Hannah Weston Chapter, Machias.

Regent, Mrs. J. U. Chandler.

Mrs. Fannie C. Gates,

Mrs. Lucy M. C. Bailey,

Mrs. Mary O'B. Brown.

Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta.

Regent, Mrs. Olive F. Holway.

Mrs. Lillian R. Shurburne.

Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland.

Regent, Miss Lizzie K. O'Donnell. Mrs. Rosa W. Littlefield.

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Stevens, Mrs. Nellie B. Scruton,
Mrs. A. L. Templeton. Mrs. F. I. Day.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford.

Regent, Mrs. Lydia B. McBride. Miss Georgia A. Staples.

Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter, North Anson.

Regent, Mrs. Evie H. G. Robinson. Mrs. Jennie W. Greene,
Mrs. Almeda Cutts.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner.

Regent, Mrs. Lizzie J. Clason. Mrs. Nora G. Rice.

Silence Howard Hayden, Chapter, Waterville.

Regent, Mrs. Abbie W. Johnson. Mrs. Ellen L. F. Arnold,
Mrs. Alice Totman,
Mrs. Carrie Hutchins,
Mrs. Minnette Simpson,
Mrs. Emma Abbott.

MARYLAND.

State Regent—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.

Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore.

Regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mrs. B. F. Smith,
Miss Mary S. Hall. Mrs. Wilton Snowden.

Frederick Chapter, Frederick.

Regent, Miss Willie M. Ritchie. Miss Eleanor M. Johnson,
Mrs. Henry Williams.

Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore.

Regent, Mrs. L. Tyson Manly, Miss Rose D. Chew,
Mrs. Charles B. Calvert,
Miss Julia H. Tompkins. Miss Virginia A. Wilson,
Mrs. A. Harold Miller,
Mrs. Matthew Gault.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis.

Regent, Miss Agnes M. Walton. Mrs. Dorsey Gassaway,
Mrs. John deP. Douw.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Masury.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles A. West.

Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Nantucket.

Regent, Miss Gertrude M. King. Mrs. Sarah C. Raymond.

Abigail Adams Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Francis Batcheller.

(Not represented.)

Abigail Batcheler Chapter, Whitinsville.

Regent, Mrs. Lydia H. Hewett. Mrs. S. G. Graham.

Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville.

Regent Mrs. Charlotte D. B. Eaton. Mrs. Helen M. Heald,

Mrs. C. H. Hood,

Mrs. C. E. Maynard.

Attleboro Chapter, Attleboro.

Regent, Mrs. Marion Pearce Carter, Mrs. Edith Watson Briggs,

Mrs. Bessie W. Engley. Miss Elizabeth Wilmarth.

Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence.

Regent, Mrs. Abbie Shepard. Miss Grace Grant.

Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton.

Regent, Miss Clara P. Bodman.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Isadore F. Baxter, Mrs. Emeline Simonds,

Mrs. Hattie A. Kellough,

Mrs. Helen F. Fowle,

Miss Annie S. Head.

Mrs. Alice R. Moore,

Mrs. Gilman Wheeler,

Miss Abby Chamberlain.

Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston

Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Holmes, Mrs. George A. Sanderson,

Mrs. O. F. Furber,

Miss Edith R. Sanderson. Mrs. Lyman Bigelow,

Mrs. Cora Haven Smith.

Capt. John Joslin Jr. Chapter, Leominster.

Regent, Mrs. Martha J. England. Miss Josephine A. Randall.

Capt. Samuel Sprague Chapter, Chelsea.

Regent, Mrs. Electa A. Brown.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Leicester.

Regent, Miss Adeline May.

Miss Caroline Louise Thurston,

Mrs. Laura H. S. McNeish,

Mrs. Hattie C. Murdock,

Mrs. Maria W. Minott,

Mrs. A. F. Sargent,

Miss Ruth E. Hatch,

Mrs. E. W. Barnes,

Miss Luella J. Craig,

Mrs. Anna M. Knight.

Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset.

Regent, Miss Alice B. Arthur, Mrs. Walter B. Ellis,

Miss Susan E. Arthur,

Mrs. Olive H. Howe,

Miss Ella Bates.

Miss Edith Bates,

Miss Abbie Bates,

Miss Caroline F. Nichols.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.

Regent, Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes,	Mrs. R. B. Dodge,
	Miss Emma R. Dinsmore,
	Mrs. C. C. Baldwin,
	Mrs. T. S. Johnson,
Mrs. T. C. Bates.	Mrs. C. A. Dewey,
	Mrs. Gilbert Harrington,
	Mrs. Anna M. Sawyer,
	Mrs. Fred H. Daniels.

Committee of Safety Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Marie Ware Laughton. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton.

Regent, Mrs. Myra B. Hatch,	Mrs. Helen F. Sargent,
	Miss Anna M. Keith,
Mrs. Hetty R. Littlefield,	Mrs. Chloe R. Gurney,
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Smith,	Mrs. Mary E. Charles,
Mrs. Clara L. Atwood.	Miss Nellie L. Cook.

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah G. Osborn Colburn.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Greenfield.

Regent, Mrs. Harriett I. Cutler.	Mrs. Caroline C. Furbush,
	Mrs. Edith A. Stetson.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen T. Brown.	Miss Emily French.
Mrs. Harriet E. Page.	Mrs. Emma A. Osgood.

Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen M. Cushing.	Miss Kate Chaffin,
	Miss Ellen E. Armes,
	Mrs. E. H. Conant,
	Mrs. Wm. M. Vose.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thayer,	Mrs. Jennie F. Sears,
Mrs. Marion Upton.	Miss Mary Stewart Tyler.

Framingham Chapter, Framingham.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Marshall,	Mrs. Addie M. Lucas,
	Mrs. Sarah F. White,
	Mrs. Nellie R. Fiske,
	Mrs. Anna J. Cutler,
	Mrs. Fanny L. Williams,
Miss F. Gertrude Coolidge.	Mrs. Helen M. Pease,
	Mrs. Maud B. Baldwin,
	Miss Ida M. Neary,
	Miss Mary A. Furber,
	Miss Ella W. Fiske,
	Mrs. Adeline T. Metcalf.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.

Regent, Mrs. James H. Barnes,	Miss Josephine L. Rossiter,
	Miss Helen B. Stevenson,
Miss Annette E. Barnes.	Mrs. Alice H. Josselyn,
	Mrs. F. R. Morrison.

Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.

Regent, Mrs. Lizzie F. Hood.	Mrs. Mary L. S. Jacobs,
	Mrs. Josephine S. Hinkley,
	Mrs. Isabel B. Stimpson,
	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Gorton.

Gen. Job Knapp Chapter, East Douglas.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. C. Brown. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Gen. Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlborough.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. Jackman. Miss Blanche Russell.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline.

(Not represented.)

Regent, Miss Bertha Langmaid.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzaldi,	Mrs. Edgar R. Champlin,
	Mrs. Hiram M. Comstock,
	Mrs. David H. Brown,
Mrs. William F. Bradbury.	Mrs. Edward C. Hall,
	Mrs. Lewis F. Hobbs.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Brookline.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth P. Noyes.

John Adams Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Floretta Vining,	Mrs. Bettie S. Bartlett,
	Mrs. Georgianna Tower,
Mrs. Anna O. Sprague.	Miss Caroline E. Simpson,
	Mrs. Adelia E. Page.

John Hancock Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Washington Benedict.	Miss R. R. Joslin,
	Mrs. F. B. Evans,
	Mrs. Herbert W. Drew.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Crosby.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Liberty Tree Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.	Mrs. George S. Hale.
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Lucy Jackson Chapter, West Newton.

Regent, Miss Fanny B. Allen,	Mrs. Alice A. Hackett,
	Mrs. J. L. Damon,
	Mrs. Wm. H. Lucas,
	Mrs. Wm. Saville,
Mrs. Henry Davis.	Mrs. G. Hutchinson,
	Mrs. Charles Sanders,
	Mrs. F. W. Lowe.

Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester.

Regent, Miss Marietta M. Wonson. Mrs. John F. Wonson,
 Mrs. Simpson W. Lyle,
 Mrs. Howard F. Smith,
 Mrs. Arthur E. Rowe,
 Mrs. Parker H. Burnham,
 Mrs. Sarah Rogers,
 Mrs. Aaron Clark.

Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton.

Regent, Mrs. Augusta M. West, Mrs. Isadore L. Montgomery,
 Mrs. Abbie G. Paull, Mrs. C. Isabel Hubbard.

Lydia Darrah Chapter, Lowell.

Regent, Mrs. Maria M. Neale. Miss Mary A. Farnham.

Margaret Corbin Chapter, Chelsea.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Fay. Mrs. Ione E. Dewing,
 Mrs. Mary W. Winn,
 Mrs. Annie M. Merriam,
 Miss Clara E. Atwood,
 Mrs. Mina H. Frost,
 Miss Carrie E. Morse,
 Mrs. Charlotte E. Rowe,
 Mrs. Eudora M. Burnham.

Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren, Mrs. Flora C. Fisher,
 Miss Jennie L. Dunham. Miss Sara F. Pease.

Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury.

Regent, Mrs. William B. Joslin, Mrs. H. R. Shatswell,
 Mrs. George H. Luscombe,
 Miss Laura Wildes,
 Miss Alice B. Joslin,
 Miss A. A. Warren. Mrs. F. M. Hubbard,
 Mrs. T. P. Swift,
 Mrs. F. Davis,
 Miss Marion Hibbard,
 Mrs. Mary D. Blackinton.

Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst.

Regent, Mrs. George B. Churchill. Mrs. J. Stowell.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Miss Frances C. Gaylord, Mrs. Florence Burnham,
 Mrs. S. I. Underwood,
 Mrs. F. E. Chandler,
 Mrs. F. A. Brown,
 Mrs. G. H. Ireland,
 Mrs. W. H. McCourtie,
 Mrs. Marshall Calkins, Mrs. H. K. Wight,

- Mrs. George F. Fuller. Mrs. F. E. Tuttle,
 Miss Nellie Dwight,
 Mrs. C. H. Churchill,
 Mrs. M. F. Robinson,
 Mrs. P. H. Derby,
 Mrs. S. L. Vaille,
 Miss E. Maud Ashley,
 Mrs. A. M. Lawrence,
 Miss Florence Johnson,
 Miss L. R. Lee,
 Mrs. W. R. White,
 Mrs. E. T. Sherman.
- Minute-men Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Mrs. Lillian C. Kirtland, Mrs. J. P. Buntin,
 Mrs. Edward Lord,
 Mrs. Florence B. Qualters,
 Mrs. Alice L. White,
 Miss Ruth M. Dennis,
 Mrs. Marion Howard.
- Mrs. Mary A. Paine.
- Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell.
 Regent, Miss M. Ida Howe, Mrs. H. M. Thompson,
 Mrs. Charles M. Williams,
 Mrs. E. H. Hylan,
 Mrs. Walter Parker.
- Miss M. B. Farrington.
- Old Bay State Chapter, Lowell.
 Regent, Miss Bernice R. Jewett, Miss Agnes Williams.
- Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.
 Regent, Mrs. J. H. Robbins, Mrs. S. H. Hooper,
 Miss Susan B. Willard, Mrs. F. A. Turner.
- Old Concord Chapter, Concord.
 Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Chase, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop,
 Mrs. Helen B. Custis, Mrs. Lucy A. A. Jones.
- Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport.
 Regent, Mrs. S. Inez Moody, Mrs. Elvira N. Dodge,
 Mrs. Gertrude Usher, Mrs. Adella M. Noyes.
- Old North Church Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Mrs. Frank W. Gill.
- Old South Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles G. Chick, Mrs. Laura W. Fowler,
 Mrs. Lewis W. Morse,
 Mrs. C. L. P. Couchier,
 Mrs. C. D. Stockbridge,
 Mrs. Frank B. Endicott,
 Mrs. Caroline S. Ross,
 Mrs. Frank Ellison,
 Mrs. W. B. Hasey.
- Mrs. Henry Z. Burbank.

- Paul Jones Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier. Miss Edith E. Fraine,
 Miss Anna Pevey,
 Mrs. Katherine Bailey.
- Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Mrs. Anna L. Bailey, Mrs. Henry B. Jackson,
 Mrs. Ernest Isenbeck,
 Mrs. Willis R. Russ,
 Mrs. George Mandell,
 Miss Ellen Rumrill,
 Mrs. Anna I. Adams,
 Mrs. Frank P. Williams,
 Mrs. John Shepard.
- Miss Mary Eliot.
- Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Crane, Mrs. Olivia Wilson.
 Mrs. Olivia Wilson.
- Polly Daggett Chapter, Boston.
 Regent, Miss Alice W. Alden. Miss Sara W. Daggett.
- Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell.
 Regent, Mrs. Lucy B. Page, Mrs. Nancy E. Merrill,
 Mrs. Grace P. Greenhalgh. Miss Annette S. Merrill.
- Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.
 Regent, Mrs. J. T. Coburn, Mrs. Annie B. Allen,
 Mrs. Elsa F. Stafford,
 Mrs. Cornelia W. L. Davol. Mrs. Winifred C. Richards,
 Mrs. Annie F. B. Henry.
- Samuel Adams Chapter Methuen.
 Regent, Mrs. L. E. Barnes, Miss Marion B. Emerson,
 Mrs. W. E. Gabeler,
 Mrs. George Cross. Miss Laura Taylor,
 Mrs. Emily C. Dustin,
 Mrs. Helen J. Morse.
- Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford.
 Regent, Miss Helen T. Wild, Mrs. Lydia A. Kakas,
 Mrs. Katie D. Shultis. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bullard.
- Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven.
 Regent, Mrs. Grafton L. Daggett, Mrs. Rufus A. Soule,
 Mrs. John Washburn. Mrs. P. L. Smith.
- Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton.
 Regent, Mrs. Susie B. Munn. Mrs. C. H. Johnson,
 Mrs. H. F. Pomeroy,
 Mrs. George A. Ayer.
- Susannah Tufts Chapter, Weymouth.
 Regent, Mrs. A. G. Bowditch. Miss Annah E. Hayward,
 Mrs. Alice L. G. Senior.

Uxbridge Chapter, Uxbridge.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Sayles.

Mrs., C. A. Roys,

Mrs. Helen Hanson.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot,

Mrs. Charles E. Grinnell,

Mrs. Walter S. Fitz.

Mrs. I. C. Wead,

Miss Sarah H. Crocker.

Watertown Chapter, Watertown.

Regent, Mrs. Herbert E. Davidson.

Mrs. J. D. Dickinson,

Mrs. R. F. Horne,

Mrs. W. H. Potter,

Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee,

Mrs. W. B. Snow,

Mrs. C. Stearns,

Mrs. Charles F. Piper,

Mrs. Arthur E. Read,

Mrs. Herbert Huntress

Mrs. A. H. Whitney.

MICHIGAN.

State Regent—Mrs. William J. Chittenden.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. James P. Brayton.

Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clemens.

Regent, Mrs. Helen M. Skinner.

Mrs. Jennie M. H. Young.

Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie F. Chapman.

Mrs. Lucy A. Clark,

Mrs. Bella S. Church.

Ann Arbor Chapter, Ann Arbor.

Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Hutchins,

Mrs. Ella S. Corhart,

Mrs. Ella B. Babcock,

Mrs. Josephine S. Murfin,

Mrs. Nannie Herdman.

Mrs. Minnie M. Brown,

Mrs. Clara L. Slauson,

Mrs. Alice F. Woodbridge.

Anne Frisbie Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City.

Regent, Mrs. Isabella S. F. Wells.

Mrs. Marianna F. Eddy,

Miss Ella M. Eddy,

Mrs. May S. Knaggs,

Mrs. Emeline H. Courtrig

General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine B. Sanford.

Miss Lucile Avery,

Mrs. A. B. Avery,

Mrs. E. H. Stowell,

Mrs. E. C. Smith,

Miss Marcia Richardson.

Genesee Chapter, Flint.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson.

(Not represented.)

Lansing Chapter, Lansing.

Regent, Mrs. Sara C. D. Davis, Mrs. Minnie D. Bush,

Mrs. Emma S. Braiton. Mrs. Jessie M. Turner.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.

Regent, Mrs. L. Connor,

Mrs. S. C. Stearns,

Mrs. E. W. Stoddard,

Miss C. A. Avery,

Mrs. K. H. H. Crapo-Smith, Mrs. B. C. Whitney,

Mrs. T. H. Newberry,

Mrs. H. B. Joy.

Mrs. U. E. Emerson,

Mrs. C. E. Fox.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Kalamazoo.

Regent, Mrs. J. G. Rumney,

(Not entitled to alternates.)

Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter, Big Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Ida May Markham. Mrs. Josephine Moon,

Mrs. Laurette J. Clark,

Mrs. Sarah S. Robinson Ward.

Marquette Chapter, Marquette.

Regent, Mrs. Cynthia M. P. Brooks. Mrs. Julia A. Hanscom,

Miss Beatrice Hanscom.

Mary Marshall Chapter, Marshall.

Regent, Mrs. Marie W. Church.

Mrs. Isabella G. Frink,

Mrs. Emma S. Willetts,

Mrs. Sarah A. Lepper.

Muskegon Chapter, Muskegon.

Regent, Mrs. Eva L. Howe.

Miss Fannie T. Erwin.

Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, St. Clair.

Regent, Miss Frances L. Bacon.

(Not represented.)

Saginaw Chapter, Saginaw.

Regent, Mrs. Ida M. Linton.

Mrs. Aaron T. Bliss,

Mrs. Sarah E. D. Mershon.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Hannah C. Wallin, Mrs. Hattie B. Clapperton,

Miss Grace L. Taylor,

Mrs. Harriet H. Shelton,

Mrs. Mary H. Bundy.

Mrs. Gail L. McCoy,

Miss Fanny H. Boltwood,

Mrs. Julia A. C. Goldsmith,

Miss Bertha S. Wallin.

Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti.

Regent, Mrs. Esther H. Johnson.

Mrs. L. D. Goodrich,

Mrs. E. L. Hatch,

Mrs. F. K. Owen.

MINNESOTA.

- State Regent—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Liggett.
 Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato.
 Regent, Mrs. Pauline H. Standish.
 (Not represented.)
 Charter Oak Chapter, Faribault.
 Regent, Miss Lulu S. VanHorn. Miss Stella Cole,
 Mrs. E. K. Clements.
 Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, Mrs. E. J. Edwards,
 Mrs. H. H. Kimball. Mrs. William C. Johnson,
 Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.
 Regent, Mrs. Page Morris. Mrs. H. F. Davis.
 Distaff Chapter, St. Paul.
 Regent, Miss Caroline M. Beaumont, Miss Helen Castle,
 Miss Mary Castle,
 Mrs. John Farrington. Mrs. B. S. Cowen.
 Elizabeth Dyar Chapter, Winona.
 Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Little. Mrs. Eva L. Garlock,
 Mrs. Frank Horton,
 Miss Annie Dyar.
 Fergus Falls Chapter, Fergus Falls.
 Regent, Mrs. Anna McMahon. Mrs. Helen Hixson,
 Mrs. Elma Benton,
 Mrs. Effie Cole.
 Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth.
 Regent, Mrs. Annie W. Hugo. Mrs. Zerlina K. Winton,
 Mrs. Sarah S. McGonagle,
 Mrs. Addie A. F. Darling.
 Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis.
 Regent, Mrs. Sadie Barrows. Mrs. Mary J. Norton,
 Mrs. Amanda Powers. Mrs. Minnie C. Brant.
 Monument Chapter, Minneapolis.
 Regent, Mrs. O. C. Wyman. Mrs. C. B. Shore.
 Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.
 Regent, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston, Mrs. H. R. Brill,
 Mrs. J. W. Holden. Mrs. John Knappe.
 Rochester Chapter, Rochester.
 Regent, Mrs. Abbie F. Faitoute. Mrs. Fanny L. Fancher,
 Mrs. M. A. Gaskill,
 Mrs. William Brown.
 St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul.
 Regent, Mrs. E. M. Prouty, Mrs. J. J. McCardy,
 Mrs. Winnifred Demming. Miss Clara Start.

Wenonah Chapter, Winona.

Regent, Mrs. Martha W. Snow,	Mrs. O. L. Marfield,
	Mrs. S. R. VanSant,
Mrs. W. W. Miller.	Mrs. George Landon,
	Miss Kate Rising.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Regent—Miss Alice Q. Lovell.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Torrey Howe.

David Reese Chapter, Oxford.

Regent, Miss Ella Pegues.

Holly Springs Chapter, Holly Springs.

Regent, Mrs. Egbert R. Jones.	Mrs. Hancock Robinson,
	Miss Mary V. Gholson,
	Mrs. Frank Thompson,
	Mrs. Louise M. Hutchinson,
	Miss Irene McKie,
	Mrs. Gus Smith,
	Mrs. Frank Wall.

Natchez Chapter, Natchez.

Regent, Miss Agnes Z Carpenter.	Mrs. George F. Greene,
	Mrs. W. B. Rhodes.

Ralph Humphries Chapter, Jackson.

Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Williamson.	Mrs. Annie M. Wright,
	Mrs. Letitia Enochs,
	Miss Mai Whitehead,
	Miss Ruth Simpson.

MISSOURI.

State Regent—Mrs. George H. Shields.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

Columbian Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane. Mrs. Victoria R. Broadhead.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City.

Regent, Mrs. Maria H. Tomb.

(Not entitled to delegates or alternates, elected too late.)

Hannibal Chapter, Hannibal.

Regent, Mrs. Mabel Ro Bards Bozarth.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City.

Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Towles.	Mrs. Louise W. Stone,
	Mrs. Olivia H. Cook.

Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. Carrie G. Chappell,	Mrs. Nancy F. Moody,
	Mrs. Fannie T. Clark,
	Mrs. Jennie G. Lee,
	Mrs. Adelaide Adair,
Mrs. Margaret Taylor.	Miss Wilmuth Evans,
	Mrs. Ellis S. Pepper,
	Mrs. Mary M. Stark.

Laclede Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret H. K. DeWolf.

Lafayette-Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Ann Quarles Aull. (None elected.)
(Not represented.)

Nancy Hunter Chapter, Cape Girardeau.

Regent, Mrs. Louis Houck.	Mrs. Rice A. Pierce.
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Osage Chapter, Sedalia.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. McCluney.	Mrs. W. E. Bard,
	Mrs. Belle H. Small.

St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.

Regent, Mrs. Anna E. B. Thomas,	
Mrs. Marcie A. Barley.	Mrs. Rachel H. Ray.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth,	Mrs. L. D. Kimball,
Mrs. Western Bascome,	Mrs. H. H. Denison,
Miss Daisy Powell,	Mrs. Isaac Baker,
Mrs. L. C. Rielly.	Mrs. D. R. Powell,
	Mrs. R. G. Hogan.

MONTANA.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Wallace McCrackin.

Oro Fino Chapter, Helena.

Regent, Mrs. Lavinia Southmayd. Mrs. Emily M. H. Woodbridge.

Ravalli Chapter, Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Crutchfield. Miss Adeline R. White.

Silver Bow Chapter, Butte.

Regent, Mrs. Robert G. Young.	Mrs. Elmer L. Kern,
	Mrs. Emil H. Renisch.

Yellowstone Park Chapter, Livingston.

Regent, Mrs. Georgiana C. Miller.

(Not entitled to representation.)

NEBRASKA.

State Regent—Mrs. Abraham Allee.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Jasper Le Grande Kellogg.

Coronado Chapter, Ord.

Regent, Mrs. Olive A. Haldeman. Mrs. Nellie R. Coombs,
Mrs. Princess Oleson,
Mrs. Kathryn Russell.

(Not represented.)

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln.

Regent, Mrs. Francis A. Haggard, Mrs. Lonie M. Allen,
Mrs. Matilda R. Stevens,
Mrs. Edna A. Bentonmueller,
Mrs. Harriet K. Spaulding,
Mrs. Emma B. Kellogg. Mrs. Sarah K. Waugh,
Miss Mary M. Stevens,
Miss Cora Smith,
Mrs. Clara B. Harpham,
Mrs. Grace E. Eubank,
Mrs. K. Green.

Lewis Clark Chapter, Fremont.

Regent, Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck. Mrs. H. J. Lee,
Mrs. R. C. McDonald,
Mrs. W. P. Foote.

Omaha Chapter, Omaha.

Regent, Mrs. John R. Webster, Mrs. H. B. Sarson,
Mrs. R. M. Stevenson,
Mrs. John W. Griffith. Mrs. Samuel Rees,
Miss Stella M. Hamilton.

Quivera Chapter, Fairbury.

Regent, Mrs. Annie S. Steele. Mrs. Minnie Thompson.

Beatrice Chapter, Beatrice.

Regent, Miss Anna V. Day. (Not entitled to alternates.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles S. Murkland.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. John W. Johnston.

Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Shedd.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Ashuelot Chapter, Keene.

Regent, Mrs. Fanny B. C. Barrett, Miss Gertrude H. Bridgman,

Mrs. Jeanette D. Roberts,

Mrs. Helen B. Holmes,

Mrs. Mary S. Stearns,

Mrs. Oscar J. Howard,

Mrs. Kate A. Ball.

Mrs. Lucia R. Colony,

Miss Mary A. Tuttle,

Miss Annie M. Hubbard,

Mrs. Frances W. Fisher.

Buntin Chapter, Suncook.

Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Truesdell. Miss Ellen F. Burbank.

Elizabeth Folsom Hilton Chapter, Epping.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah A. Pike.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Ellen I Sanger Chapter, Littleton.

Regent, Mrs. Ianthe Kneeland Sanger.

(Not represented.)

Elsa Cilley Chapter, Nottingham.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Taylor. Miss Cilley.

Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro Bridge.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah N. Story. Mrs. Mary E. Kimball.

Exeter Chapter, Exeter.

Regent, Mrs. Emily J. Hooper. Miss Lucy Bell.

Liberty Chapter, Tilton.

Regent, Mrs. Dora D. Davis. Mrs. Georgia L. Young;

Mrs. Ida M. Foss.

Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover.

Regent, Mrs. Eva G. Hurd. Miss Margaret Frost.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua.

Regent, Miss Katharine M. Thayer, Mrs. Abby D. Greene,

Mrs. Charles H. Dunlap,

Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf. Miss Louise J. Drake,

Miss Sarah W. Kendall.

Milford Chapter, Milford.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen L. McLane. Mrs. Harriette E. Kaley

Mrs. Susan A. Bartlett,

Mrs. Angie G. Dinsmore

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry.

Regent, Mrs. Martha S. Stevens. Mrs. Helen D. Herd,

Mrs. Annie B. Shepard,

Mrs. Fanny P. Hardy,

Mrs. Cora L. Bachelder

Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke,

Mrs. D. A. Taggart.

Mrs. Freeman Woodbury,
 Miss Harriet Hall,
 Mrs. Charles M. Floyd,
 Mrs. Amanda Smith,
 Mrs. Charles E. Cox,
 Mrs. Charles H. Manning,
 Mrs. John Smythe Fogg,
 Mrs. David E. Cross,
 Mrs. George Warren,
 Mrs. E. W. Perkins,
 Mrs. John Gillis,
 Mrs. Geo. A. Eastman.

Reprisal Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Miss Georgiana C. Wilcox. Mrs. Maud I. Lewis.

Rumford Chapter, Concord.

Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Hill.

Mrs. Jessie B. Harriman.

Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.

Regent, Miss Mary E. Colby.

Mrs. Minnie A. Glidden.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent—Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.

State Vice-Regent—Miss M. Emma Herbert.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.

Regent, Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson, Mrs. Benjamin Campbell,

Miss Mary Ryan.

Mrs. L. S. Higgins.

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza Warren Hook.

Buff and Blue Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. William Dayton.

(Not represented.)

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook.

Regent, Mrs. W. J. Taylor.

Mrs. W. B. R. Mason.

Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Beulah A. Oliphant. Mrs. Samuel C. Allison,

Mrs. Thomas J. Falkinburgh.

Chinkchewunski Chapter, Newton.

Regent, Miss Frances A. McMurtry. Miss Lillian Walker,

Mrs. Ella V. Hood,

Miss Sarah E. Doyle.

Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington.

Regent, Mrs. Eva A. Deats.

Miss Emma B. Runk,

Mrs. Charles D. Foster.

Continental Chapter, Plainfield.

Regent, Mrs. David P. Hill.

Mrs. John G. Foster,
Mrs. Fred. G. Mead.

Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair.

Regent, Mrs. Michel LeBrun,

Mrs. W. D. Kearfott.

Mrs. John B. Hawes,
Mrs. Isaac F. Ward,
Mrs. Theodore G. Sullivan,
Mrs. S. A. Swenarton,
Mrs. Joel Jenkins,
Miss Caroline Hobart,
Mrs. E. C. Seward.

Essex Chapter, The Oranges.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley. Mrs. Robert Hawkesworth.

Gen. David Forman Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Olivia G. F. Moses. Mrs. Daniel R. Foster,
Miss Julia W. Blackfan.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.

Regent, Mrs. Spencer Weart. Mrs. Hugh B. Reed,
Mrs. William H. Hoppock.

General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.

Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty, Mrs. Tamzoh Cremer,
Mrs. Isabelle L. Thompson,
Mrs. Anna T. Jerman. Miss Katherine Endicott,
Mrs. Anna M. Adams.

General Mercer Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Stull. Mrs. Julie B. Winans.

Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.

Regent, Mrs. Eleanor M. Hamlin. Mrs. Gertrude Lippincott.

Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth B. Strong. Miss Agnes W. Storer,
Mrs. Holmes V. M. Dennis.

Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank.

Regent, Mrs. Annie H. White. Mrs. Eleanor B. Bennett,
Mrs. Ella C. Sneden.

Morristown Chapter, Morristown.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah L. Merrell. Miss Annie Howland Ford.

Nassau Chapter, Camden.

Regent, Mrs. Ella E. Bottomley. Miss Mary McKeen.

Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark.

Regent, Mrs. J. H. Huntington, Mrs. F. L. Thorne,
Mrs. Wm. Scheerer. Mrs. F. Cheney.

Oak Tree Chapter, Salem.

Regent, Miss Ellen Mecum. Mrs. M. R. C. Clayton.

Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City.

Regent, Mrs. George T. Werts.

Mrs. George W. Case,
Mrs. Oliver R. Blanchard.

Mrs. Henry E. Niese.

Peggy Warne Chapter, Phillipsburg.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie G. Schultz.

Mrs. C. Albert Sandt.

Princeton Chapter, Princeton.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann.

Tempe Wicke Chapter, Sea Girt.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Trent Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. A. F. Jamieson,

Mrs. A. C. Oliphant,
Miss Kate A. Mott.

NEW MEXICO.

State Regent—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City.

Regent, Mrs. Nettie A. Ashenfelter. Mrs. Fanny I. Barnes.

Sunshine Chapter, Sante Fe.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Victory. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

NEW YORK.

State Regent—Mrs. William S. Little.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Adirondack Chapter, Malone.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Putnam.

Mrs. S. A. Beman.

Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam.

Regent, Mrs. Anna M. McEwin,

Mrs. Harriet J. Billington,

Miss Delia Jackson.

Mrs. John K. Stewart,

Miss Katharine McFarlan.

Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls.

Regent, Mrs. Delight E. B. Keller. Mrs. Carrie LeB. Lower,
Miss Lotta Casler.

Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.

Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Kingsley.

Mrs. Ambrose Kasson,
Miss Rose W. Morgan,
Mrs. John F. Little,
Mrs. Reuben E. Robie,
Mrs. Reuben R. Lyon,
Mrs. Charles N. Frost.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia.

Regent, Miss Martha J. Prescott,	Mrs. Ella E. Fleming,
	Mrs. Mary F. Cobb,
	Mrs. Sarah J. Wright,
Miss Isabelle White.	Mrs. Mary A. Fullager,
	Mrs. Caroline J. W. Newton,
	Miss Ella I. Davis.

Blooming Grove Chapter, Blooming Grove.

Regent, Miss Jennie V. Woodhull,	Mrs. Alonzo Newbury,
	Miss Fannie W. Marvin,
	Mrs. Fletcher W. Stewart.

Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.

Regent, Mrs. Roger M. Sherman.	Mrs. Herbert L. Baker.
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Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.

Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton,	Mrs. Anna G. Rohlf,
Mrs. Trueman G. Avery,	Mrs. Horner J. Grant,
Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode,	Mrs. Edward C. Field,
Mrs. Francis N. Trevor,	Mrs. Charles N. VanValkenberg,
Mrs. Erastus C. Knight.	Mrs. Walter J. Shepard,
	Mrs. Jessie Petterson,
	Miss Elizabeth Mayhew,
	Miss Mary Burtis.

Camden Chapter, Camden.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline P. Conant.	Mrs. B. D. Stone,
	Miss Bertha Dorrance,
Miss Mary S. Hickley.	Mrs. Ella M. Conant,
	Miss Mary Conant,
	Mrs. W. O. Stoddard.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.

Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward,	Mrs. Calvin D. Reynolds,
	Mrs. D. E. Wakeman,
Mrs. Frank S. Smith.	Mrs. J. G. Wilson,
	Mrs. J. H. Bissell.

Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.

Regent, Mrs. Oliver L. Dean,	Mrs. J. L. Baker,
Mrs. Joseph Sturdivant.	Mrs. J. S. Kirkendall.

Chemung Chapter, Elmira.

Regent, Mrs. Emma U. Slee,	Mrs. Edward K. Tidd.
Mrs. Edward Lucas.	

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. O'Connor,	Mrs. Mary S. Leaning.
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Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams.

Regent, Mrs. Emma B. Pruyne,	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kirkland,
Mrs. Ruth Allen Waite.	Mrs. Sarah M. Manville.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia.

Regent, Mrs. Harry M. Lay,
Mrs. Gardner Fuller.

Mrs. John M. Blake,
Mrs. LeRoy Parker,
Mrs. George A. Page.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.

Regent, Mrs. S. V. White,

Mrs. John R. Rogers,
Mrs. A. V. Marckwald,
Mrs. T. W. Wellman,
Miss Maria Hubbard,
Mrs. J. Wm. Greenward,
Mrs. Alex. Cook,

Mrs. Wm. C. Beecher,

Mrs. E. R. Kennedy,
Mrs. Calvin E. Hall,
Miss Edith Burr,
Mrs. Hiram R. Steele,
Mrs. Ichabod Simmons,
Miss Susan P. Kennedy,
Mrs. F. E. Caldwell,
Mrs. J. V. B. Thayer,
Mrs. D. T. Wilson,
Mrs. F. W. Hopkins,
Mrs. Sanford Steele.

Mrs Wm C. Todd.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.

Regent, Miss Ellen L. Dunn,
Mrs. Jennie Miller.

Mrs. Gertrude Place.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.

Regent, Miss Eugenia Stevens,

Miss Phoebe Stryker,
Mrs. Julia McMahon,
Mrs. Jennie M. B. Rowland,
Mrs. F. L. Wager,
Miss S. Ann Davis,
Mrs. Della Bailey.

Mrs. Mary Armstrong.

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Munson,
Mrs. P. K. Dederick,

Mrs. Frederick Curtis,
Mrs. Albert Vanderveer,
Mrs. A. A. Dayton.

General James Clinton Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Mrs. G. Hyde Clark.

(Not represented.)

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen S. Munger, Mrs. Mary G. Howell,
Miss Mary E. Steele. Miss Ella D. Steele.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Churchill. Mrs. Laura M. Fonda,
Mrs. Louise H. DeLamater,
Mrs. Anna S. Miller.

General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville.

Regent, Mrs. Flora T. Lewis,	Mrs. Anna D. Wheelock,
	Mrs. Julia C. Willard,
Mrs. Emma S. Oldfield.	Mrs. Mary W. Jackson,
	Mrs. Janette H. Sippell.

Gouverneur Norris Chapter, Gouverneur.

Regent, Mrs. Eleanor C. Pike.	Mrs. Mary W. Bowne,
	Mrs. Lena C. McAllaster,
	Mrs. Julia F. Drury.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick J. Collier,	Mrs. Isaac N. Collier,
	Mrs. H. Lyle Smith,
	Mrs. C. F. T. Beale,
Mrs. James King.	Mrs. Charles Hathaway,
	Miss Emma Loomis,
	Miss Mary E. Jones,
	Miss Margaret H. Collier.

Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. E. Hoyt,	Mrs. Henry C. Brewster,
	Miss Kate Midler,
	Mrs. Andrew Townson,
Miss Marian H. Wright,	Mrs. Charles B. Potter,
	Mrs. Charles M. Robinson,
Mrs. Alfred G. Wright.	Mrs. Charles Stobridge,
	Mrs. Morrison McMath.

Israel Harris Chapter, Granville.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Woodard.	Mrs. Anna L. McArthur.
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James Madison Chapter, Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Lois C. B. Langworthy.	Mrs. H. F. Eaton.
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Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown.

Regent, Miss Stella F. Broadhead,	Mrs. Irogene P. Cameron,
	Miss Martha Griswold,
Mrs. Mary M. Sheldon.	Mrs. Martha T. Griswold,
	Mrs. Isabelle M. Sheldon.

Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edward.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine M. King.	Mrs. Elizabeth R. Stevenson.
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Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown.

Regent, Miss Jennie S. Foote,	Mrs. Caroline Evans,
	Mrs. Margaret McMartin.

Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.

Regent, Mrs. Shirley Brown,	Mrs. I. W. Near,
	Mrs. Anna J. Hough,
	Mrs. Annette B. Williamson,
Miss Grace Pierce.	Mrs. Sarah Burrell,
	Mrs. Mary S. Burrell,
	Mrs. Mary B. Bunnell.

Kayendatsyona Chapter, Fulton.

Regent, Mrs. Viola D. Vincent.

Mrs. Charlotte L. B. Webb,
 Mrs. Cora C. Lewis,
 Mrs. Mary J. Bacon,
 Mrs. Cora B. Chauncey.

Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers.

Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Howison,

Mrs. C. H. Butler.

Mrs. Ralph E. Prime,
 Mrs. F. A. Crandall,
 Mrs. A. Henderson,
 Mrs. Charles C. Rossire,
 Miss Elizabeth Hale,
 Miss Frances Jackson.

Knickerbocker Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. J. A. Allen,

Mrs. Charles D. Ward.

Miss Grace Osborne,
 Mrs. Lu'u J. Beam,
 Miss Katherine Davis,
 Mrs. Mary H. Taft.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.

Regent, Mrs. John D. Ellis,

Mrs. W. S. Casler.

Mrs. Louis S. Lansing,
 Miss Alta M. Ralph,
 Mrs. Robert Lansing,
 Mrs. John E. Harroun.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Regent, Miss Jane E. Bushnell,

Mrs. Frank Hasbrouck.

Mrs. Sanford D. Stockton,
 Mrs. A. H. Griffin,
 Miss Mary L. Reynolds,
 Mrs. A. H. Hoffman,
 Miss Abbie Cleveland,
 Miss Katharine Arnold,
 Miss M. H. Avery.

Manhattan Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed.

Mrs. Mary MacDonald,
 Mrs. Mary P. Parmelee,
 Mrs. Daisy A. Story.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York.

Regent, Miss Mary VanB. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Emily H. Hazen,

Mrs. James H. Parker.

Mrs. Ellen S. H. Loomis,
 Mrs. Henrietta T. Blatchford
 Mrs. Kate W. Wedmer,
 Mrs. Susan G. Sabin,
 Mrs. Jennie F. B. Seymour,
 Mrs. Amelia Fuller,
 Mrs. Leonora P. M. Gross.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.

Regent, Mrs. Anna B. Haulenbeek, Miss Sarah North,
Miss Sarah Warner,
Mrs. Jennie G. MacNee.

Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.

Regent, Miss Anne M. DuBois, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck,
Miss Mary A. Hustis,
Miss Laura Roosa,
Mrs. Edward L. Parris,
Mrs. S. H. Parsons, Mrs. F. H. VanHouten,
Mrs. D. C. Smith,
Miss Margaret Roosa,
Miss Edith VanWyck.

Minisink Chapter, Goshen.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. C. Merritt. Mrs. Carrie D. P. Kelsey.

Mohawk Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Merrill, Mrs. George H. Gibson,
Mrs. J. T. D. Blackburn,
Miss E. W. Boyd, Mrs. W. Howard Brown.

Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.

Regent, Mrs. Orange B. Rudd, Mrs. R. E. King,
Miss Bessie Thomas,
Mrs. A. A. Clive,
Mrs. S. S. Richards,
Mrs. T. P. Parker, Mrs. G. H. Watson,
Mrs. D. G. Ross,
Mrs. C. Bridenbecker.

Mohegan Chapter, Ossining.

Regent, Miss Clara C. Fuller. Mrs. H. S. Bowron,
Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins,
Mrs. Ralph W. Parsons.

Monroe Chapter, Brockport.

Regent, Miss Mary P. Rhoades, Mrs. William B. Sylvester,
Mrs. F. C. A. Merritt,
Miss Amary H. Allen,
Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Mrs. T. H. Dewey,
Mrs. D. S. Morgan,
Mrs. E. M. Graves,
Mrs. Morton Minot.

Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour. Mrs. A. E. Todd,
Mrs. J. Y. Lane,
Miss Adelaide Kuper.

New York City Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean,	Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. F. J. Blodgett, Mrs. Charles Cone, Mrs. M. A. Heath,
Miss E. G. Lathrop,	Miss M. Wadsworth, Mrs. F. L. Bradley, Mrs. Edgar Van Etten,
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis,	Mrs. E. L. Bishop, Mrs. John Stanton, Mrs. Robert Haskins,
Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney,	Mrs. A. F. Bessor, Mrs. A. T. Robinson,
Miss M. E. Springer.	Mrs. J. M. Gardner, Mrs. Herman Stump, Mrs. Harry Wallerstin, Mrs. G. W. Smith.

Olean Chapter, Olean.

Regent, Mrs. Anna McL. Strong,	Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Lydia Whitney,
Mrs. Josephine Fobes.	Mrs. Kate Higgins, Mrs. Mary Horner, Mrs. Minnie Troy.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Miss Jennie M. Qua,	Mrs. Ellen P. Woodworth, Mrs. Georgia W. McFarland,
Miss Kate M. McKie.	Miss Helena M. Wright.

Oneida Chapter, Utica.

Regent, Mrs. Frances W. Roberts,	Mrs. Fred Ralph, Miss Charlotte Coventry,
Mrs. E. B. Odell.	Miss Lucy C. Watson, Mrs. W. L. Goodier, Mrs. Watson T. Dunmore.

Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta.

Regent, Mrs. Anna deG. W. Colburn.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse.

Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Leavenworth,	Mrs. Jessie P. Belden, Mrs. Alta P. Crouse, Mrs. Isabella H. Beach, Mrs. Kate C. Knickerbocker, Mrs. Lizzie C. Kingsbury,
Mrs. Julia A. W. Candee.	Mrs. Lydia Flint, Mrs. Anna I. Rich, Mrs. Lucy M. Donohue, Mrs. Catherine S. Collins.

- Ontario Chapter, Pulaski.
 Regent, Mrs. Cornelia Brown. Mrs. Ella M. Wright,
 Miss Anna B. Gurley,
 Mrs. Adelaide W. Clark.
- Onwentsia Chapter, Addison.
 Regent, Mrs. F. E. Smedley. Mrs. H. R. Ainsworth.
- Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.
 Regent, Mrs. Saidie W. Conkling, Mrs. Florence E. Whitbeck,
 Mrs. Jennie C. Randolph. Mrs. Lucy B. Harris.
- Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Stebbins. Mrs. Harriet D. Hatch,
 Miss Mary Fuller.
- Owasco Chapter, Auburn.
 Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Lee.
 (Not represented.)
- Patterson Chapter, Patterson.
 Regent, Mrs. G. W. Patterson. Mrs. J. V. Minton,
 Mrs. F. W. Crandall,
 Mrs. G. W. Seymour,
 Mrs. L. S. Terry,
 Mrs. J. P. Dodman,
 Miss Lizzie Simmons.
- Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.
 Regent, Mrs. Russell B. Benson, Mrs. L. A. Silliman,
 Mrs. E. B. Cox. Miss Phoebe Peckham.
- Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh.
 Regent, Miss Cornelia W. Rankin, Miss Edith L. Phillips,
 Miss Mary W. Rankin,
 Mrs. Robert S. Gatter. Miss Cornelia R. Belknap.
- Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls.
 Regent, Miss Janet McK. Cowing, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Addison,
 Mrs. Lillias R. Sanford. Mrs. Anna K. Rumsey.
- St. Johnsville Chapter, St. Johnsville.
 Regent, Mrs. George T. Snell. Miss Melissa Smith,
 Mrs. Warren Richards,
 Miss Kate Hough,
 Mrs. E. C. Borst,
 Mrs. A. C. Crouse,
 Mrs. S. Reed Brown,
 Mrs. Gertrude Cairus.
- Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, Mrs. M. P. Myers,
 Miss Catherine Cady,
 Mrs. J. O. Smith,
 Mrs. D. F. Barker. Miss Alexandria M. Gamble,
 Mrs. C. V. Grismer,
 Mrs. F. F. Hathaway.

Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs.

Regent, Mrs. Ella H. Comstock, Mrs. Jessie V. Porter,
Mrs. Florence S. B. Menges. Miss Anna M. Jones.

Saugerties Chapter, Saugerties.

Regent, Mrs. Annie M. Smedberg. Mrs. Katherine C. Spalding.

Seneca Chapter, Geneva.

Regent, Mrs. Lillie C. F. Backenstose. Miss Clara Graves.

Shenandoah Chapter, Oneida.

Regent, Mrs. Sands H. Goodwin, Mrs. R. M. Baker,
Mrs. Theodore Coles,
Mrs. S. Allen Clark,
Mrs. C. E. Renick. Miss Lily Higinbotham,
Miss Ellen T. Fish,
Miss Julia A. Shepard,
Mrs. T. F. Hand.

Sleepy Hollow Chapter, Briarcliff Manor.

Regent, Mrs. Katherine B. Coleman. Mrs. Susie D. Ransom,
Mrs. Grace Nichols,
Miss Grace Bayles.

Swekatsi Chapter, Ogdensburg.

Regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck. Mrs. Wm. L. Proctor,
Mrs. J. R. Bill. Mrs. Julius Frank.

Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland.

Regent Mrs. Carolyn R. Gillette. Mrs. Clara S. Jewett,
Mrs. Janette B. Sherwood,
Miss Julia Angel,
Mrs. Irvin Nichols,
Mrs. W. W. Bennett.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.

Regent, Mrs. Emilie B. Trowbridge, Mrs. Grace A. Clark,
Mrs. Althea B. Horton. Mrs. Edith J. Sisson.

Washington Heights Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer. Mrs. Louis G. Frankan,
Mrs. Jacob Hess

West Point Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Tod Helmuth.
(Not represented.)

Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. Lillian P. Morey. Miss Mary L. McMaster,
Miss Blanche Thompson,
Miss Anna Newbury,
Mrs. Sarah S. Eddy,
Mrs. J. G. Sherman,
Miss Nellie Tefft.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.

Regent, Miss Mary I. Forsyth,

Mrs. W. N. Fessenden.

Mrs. J. E. Klock,
 Mrs. Dewitt Roosa,
 Mrs. T. D. Lewis,
 Mrs. H. McMillan,
 Mrs. J. D. Wynkoop,
 Mrs. A. V. V. Kenyon,
 Mrs. John Broadhead.

Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn.

Regent, Miss Louise Buttrick.

Miss Edna Kitchell,
 Miss Susan Benedict,
 Miss May Billings,
 Miss Kate Hodges,
 Miss Sarah Colson,
 Miss Grace Pinney.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Miss Mary Love Stringfield.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine L. Branner.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Edward Buncombe Chapter, Asheville.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza A. P. Settle. Mrs. Mary Child.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury.

Regent, Mrs. Edwin R. Overman. Miss Jeanie Klutz,
 Mrs. N. P. Murphy.

Council Oak Chapter, Morgantown.

Regent, Mrs. Martha A. Phifer.

Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro.

Regent, Mrs. Charles VanNoppen, Mrs. C. B. Brodway.

Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth W. Long, Mrs. P. C. Brunson,
 Miss Julia Alexander,
 Mrs. Lotta C. Johnston,
 Miss Anne P. Hutchison. Miss Julia J. Robertson,
 Mrs. Lottie J. Moffett.

Salem-Centennial Chapter, Winston-Salem.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy B. Patterson. (Not entitled to any.)

Whitmel Blount Chapter, Henderson.

Regent, Mrs. W. O. Shannon, Mrs. E. G. Davis,
 Mrs. C. N. Cooper,
 Mrs. W. A. Hunt,
 Mrs. F. R. Harris,
 Miss L. Shannon.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry.

OHIO.

State Regent—Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Henry M. Weaver.

Catherine Green Chapter, Xenia, Ohio.

Regent, Mrs. James A. Johnston. Mrs. Wm. M. Wilson.
Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas Kite, Miss Anne P. Burham,

Mrs. W. P. Hulbert, Mrs. H. B. Morehead,

Mrs. John A. Bechtel,

Mrs. H. H. Peck,

Miss Nellie A. Bechtel. Mrs. F. J. Waddell.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Fremont.

Regent, Mrs. Annie R. G. Baumann, Mrs. May H. Dorr,

Miss Julia M. Haynes. Mrs. Fanny H. Smith.

Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter, Middletown.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. B. Peters. Mrs. S. Jennie Sorg.

Columbus Chapter, Columbus.

Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Martin, Mrs. Henry E. Alexander,

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr. Mrs. Henry A. Morgan.

Cayahoga-Portage Chapter, Akron.

Regent, Mrs. Lizzie U. Voris, Mrs. Minnie N. Rabe,

Mrs. Cynthia Bliss,

Mrs. May A. Knight. Mrs. Frances Allen.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Lancaster.

Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Towt. Mrs. Althea K. Wynkoop.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.

Regent, Mrs. William Harmon. Mrs. S. B. Sneath.

Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay.

Regent, Mrs. Eva H. Metcalf. Miss Josephine O. Firmin.

Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton.

Regent, Mrs. Eleanor A. Bain. Mrs. Almira C. Armstrong.

George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.

Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Stumm. Mrs. Susie Daugherty,
Mrs. Katherine Foos.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark.

Regent, Mrs. Annie G. B. Hatch. Mrs. J. M. Graham.

John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Mary S. H. Miller. Mrs. Edward Sohngen.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.

Regent, Miss Rebekah Strickle. Mrs. W. W. Smith.

- Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth.
 Regent, Miss Anna R. Ross. Mrs. C. T. Newman.
- Lagonda Chapter, Springfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin. Miss Anna M. Hollenbeck.
- Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.
 Regent, Mrs. Ella B. Botsford,
 Mrs. Mary P. Hitchcock. Mrs. Rachel Taylor.
- Marietta Chapter, Marietta.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary A. S. Dana.
- Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances P. B. Moss, Miss Abbie B. Woolworth,
 Mrs. Mary M. Mack,
 Mrs. Frances A. Paine,
 Mrs. Charles Cook,
 Miss Eleanor Andrews,
 Mrs. Mary B. Latham,
 Mrs. Sarah C. C. Sloane,
 Miss Jeanett Knapp.
- Miss Harriet West.
- Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances W. Strong. Mrs. Helen P. Weaver.
- Miami Chapter, Troy.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Carver. Mrs. Eleanor G. Coleman.
- Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Josephine Fox. Mrs. M. Louise Stevenson,
 Mrs. Sherman M. Granger.
- General Wooster Chapter, Wooster.
 Regent, Mrs. I. R. Zimmerman.
- Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens.
 Regent, Mrs. Lona V. G. Armstrong.
- Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.
 Regent, Miss Eliza I. Vanmeter. Mrs. Harriet N. Towne.
- New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Wyman. Mrs. Mary G. McAbee,
 Mrs. Ada O. Viall,
 Miss Mary E. Wilcox,
 Mrs. Lucy M. Blackmer,
 Mrs. Lucy D. Jerome.
- Old Northwest Chapter, Ravenna.
 Regent, Mrs. Ellesif R. Beebe. Mrs. Maud F. Marsh,
 Miss Katharine Harris,
 Mrs. Irene R. H. Seymour.
- Piqua Chapter, Piqua.
 Regent, Mrs. F. P. Irvin. Mrs. D. L. Face.
- Urbana Chapter, Urbana.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary G. Vance. Miss Clifford Warnock.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.

Regent, Mrs. Alice B. Gardiner, Mrs. Mary S. Comstock,
Mrs. Alice L. Bowman. Mrs. Alice F. Doyle.

Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro, O.

Regent, Mrs. H. W. Spargur.

Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.

Regent, Mrs. Rowena B. Hickox.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Washington Court House Chapter, Washington Court House.

Regent, Mrs. May McL. Howat, Miss Emma B. Jackson,
Mrs. Anna F. Purcell. Miss Florence Ogle.

Wauseon Chapter, Wauseon.

Regent, Mrs. J. S. Newcomer.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.

Regent, Mrs. Caroline L. Sawyer, Mrs. Frances G. Wagar,
Mrs. Elroy L. Avery,
Mrs. P. H. Babcock,
Mrs. Kathleen B. Tozier,
Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins,
Mrs. Carrie Marvin,
Mrs. Eva E. G. Harris, Mrs. H. W. Kitchen,
Miss M. Gibson,
Mrs. Lizzie H. Neff,
Mrs. Mary Lee. Mrs. May T. C. Whitaker,
Mrs. Louise Luce,
Mrs. Maria P. Beckwith,
Mrs. Florence Garlock,
Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons,
Mrs. Martha M. Tuttle,
Mrs. Ella R. Wells.

Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret K. Whallon. Miss Mary E. Lawrence.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

State Regent—Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.

OREGON.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery.

Multnomah Chapter, Portland.

Regent, Mrs. Alice H. Wilber.

(Not represented.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Regent—Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder.

Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.

Regent, Mrs. Jennie R. Hastings. Mrs. R. Evelyn Rogers,
Miss Helen E. Overton.

Berks County Chapter, Reading.

Regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, Miss Caroline Custer,
Miss Ella Oberly,
Mrs. W. H. Luden,
Mrs. Wm. deB. Brusstar. Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout,
Mrs. D. F. Ancona,
Miss Marie Byerley,
Miss Annie Kemp.

Brookville Chapter, Brookville.

Regent, Mrs. Lora Haines Cook.

Canadahta Chapter, Titusville.

Regent, Mrs. Alma S. Sherman.

Chester County Chapter, West Chester.

Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Mrs. Horace A. Beale,
Mrs. Lewis K. Stubbs,
Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker. Mrs. Edward D. Bingham,
Mrs. William M. Hayes.

Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Sennett. Mrs. Emma A. Merwin.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Kress. Mrs. Mary E. Smith.

Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville.

Regent, Mrs. Nora M. F. Sterner. Mrs. Deborah F. Little.

Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selin's Grove.

Regent, Mrs. Annie K. Gregory.

Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.

Regent, Mrs. M. L. Paulding. Miss Rebecca Henderson,
Mrs. James K. Eppley.

Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey. Mrs. Edward B. Searles,
Mrs. Francis Labadie,
Miss Harriet Gulia Cook,
Miss Mary B. Wigton.

Delaware County Chapter, Media.

Regent, Mrs. Richards Peters, Mrs. A. D. Robertson,
Mrs. W. I. Schaffer,
Mrs. W. M. Sharples,
Mrs. L. H. Maris,
Mrs. J. A. G. Campbell. Mrs. John W. Kitts,

Mrs. Elwood Tysor
 Miss Sallie Flickson
 Mrs. P. H. Mowry,
 Mrs. L. K. Lodge,
 Miss Margaret Little,
 Mrs. F. F. Long,
 Mrs. W. C. Sproul,
 Miss L. B. Price,
 Miss L. E. Baker.

Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.

Regent, Mrs. Annette Gorman. Miss Mary V. Smith.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.

Regent, Miss Susan R. Slaymaker, Miss Grace Woods,
 Mrs. Charles H. Locher,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Gety,
 Mrs. J. Schroeder,
 Mrs. John Coyle,
 Miss Elizabeth B. Gara,
 Miss Laura G. Slaymaker,
 Mrs. William Heisthu. Miss Mary Goodell,
 Mrs. George Wallace,
 Mrs. Martin Rohrer,
 Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton,
 Miss Gertrude Metzgar,
 Mrs. James Landis.

Du Bois Chapter, Du Bois.

Regent, Mrs. Anna B. Bell. Mrs. John E. DuBois,
 Mrs. L. M. Truxal.

Flag House Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Mrs. Ada S. T. C. Dickeson. Mrs. Stephen T. Beale,
 Miss Edna R. Worrell.

Fort McIntosh Chapter, Beaver.

Regent, Miss Susan D. Darragh. (Not entitled to alternates.)

George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.

Regent, Mrs. Simon Rendall, Mrs. John W. Codding,
 Mrs. Charles Tracy,
 Mrs. George Dayton. Mrs. Fred Newell,
 Mrs. Robert Williams.

George Taylor Chapter, Easton.

Regent, Mrs. Ella G. McIntire. Mrs. F. W. Edgar,
 Miss E. Maxwell,
 Mrs. Wm. G. Stewart.

Germantown Chapter, Germantown.

Regent, Mrs. Herman Burgin. Mrs. Gilbert Jordan,
 Mrs. Clarence Senseman.

- Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg.
Regent, Mrs. R. J. Haldeman.
- Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia.
Regent, Mrs. Mary B. H. Leiper, Miss Agnes M. Mitchell,
Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton. Mrs. Harriet L. Wilbur.
- Lawrence Chapter, New Castle.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Royce. Miss Mary R. Clarke.
- Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.
Regent, Mrs. Mary G. Gilroy. Mrs. Harry M. Capp.
- Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.
Regent, Mrs. Robert Iredell. Miss Minnie F. Mickley.
- Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.
Regent, Mrs. Anne H. Perley.
(Delegate and alternates elected too late.)
- McKean Chapter, Smethport.
Regent, Mrs. Helen G. Morrison. Mrs. Mary H. Forrest.
(In arrears.)
- Merion Chapter, Bala.
Regent, Mrs. Moses Veale. Miss Margaret B. Harvey,
Mrs. Dora H. Munyon,
Mrs. J. G. Walker.
- Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.
Regent, Mrs. W. A. Huff. Mrs. Charles Davis.
- Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.
Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Mrs. F. H. Getchell,
Mrs. S. P. L. Mitchell, Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes,
Mrs. Ethan Allen Weaver,
Mrs. Herman Hoopes, Miss Louise H. Snowden,
Mrs. Albert E. Kennedy,
Mrs. John VanKirk,
Mrs. George M. Ball. Mrs. M. Hampton Todd.
- Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburg.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams,
Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson,
Mrs. Halsey Williams, Mrs. William S. Foster,
Mrs. George Heard,
Mrs. William D. Hamilton, Mrs. Richard R. Quay,
Mrs. Edward F. Earle,
Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. Dexter J. Thayer,
Mrs. Samuel D. Hubbley,
Mrs. James B. Oliver. Mrs. Edward B. Scull.
- Presque Isle Chapter, Erie.
Regent, Mrs. M. B. Morrison. Mrs. Sarah Reed,
Mrs. L. M. Little,
Miss Helen Ball,
Miss Nina Moore,
Miss Emma A. Koch.

Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Mrs. Catherine A. Bruce, Mrs. Clara S. Fisher,
 Mrs. Leonie K. Elwell,
 Mrs. Emma L. Crowell, Mrs. Elsie G. Schock,
 Mrs. James Dunn,
 Miss Elizabeth E. Massey. Mrs. Kate A. Phillips,
 Mrs. H. N. Pancoast.

Schuylkill Valley Chapter, Pottstown.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. H. Hoffer. Mrs. Mary W. Evans,
 Mrs. Mary L. K. Leister,
 Mrs. Margaret Holcombe,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Gudebrod.

Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg.

Regent, Mrs. Mary V. Hayes. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Godcharles,
 Mrs. Annie N. Dreisbach.

Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury.

Regent, Miss Frances M. Donnel. Mrs. Annie M. W. Hain.

Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield.

Regent, Mrs. Mary D. Patton.

Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute.

Regent, Mrs. Charlotte S. Cumings. Mrs. Jennie King Meade.

Tioga Chapter, Athens.

Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Maurice. Mrs. Bert Hayden.

Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock.

Regent, Mrs. Frances O. Piatt, Mrs. Piollet Bunnell,
 Mrs. I. Ella Reynolds. Mrs. Hatfield M. Graham.

Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown.

Regent, Mrs. Rebecca McInnes. Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker,
 Mrs. Harriet D. Eisenberg,
 Miss Martha H. McInnes.

Venango Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Kate Hancock.

Washington County Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie R. Borchers. Mrs. Sara Core,
 Mrs. Belle Forrest,
 Miss Elizabeth Hughes,
 Mrs. Gertrude Miller,
 Mrs. Mary E. Horn.

Witness Tree Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Miss Martha Mifflin. Miss Lillian S. Evans,
 Miss Sarah J. Buchanan.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre.

Regent, Mrs. Katherine S. McCartney, Mrs. H. H. Harvey,
 Mrs. Isaac Hand,
 Miss Frances J. Overton. Mrs. Annette L. Wells,
 Mrs. Martha Corss.

Yorktown Chapter, York.

Regent, Mrs. Henrietta C. H. Williams. Mrs. Mary F. Spangler.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edward L. Johnson.

Bristol Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. Annie F. A. Ransom, Mrs. Annie MacDougall,

Miss Anna B. Manchester. Miss Isabelle E. Bosworth.

Flint-lock and Powder-horn Chapter, Pawtucket.

Regent, Mrs. Elvira C. Stanley, Mrs. Martha J. Chase,
Mrs. Marietta H. Tiepke,
Mrs. Nelly F. Conant,
Mrs. A. Adella Bullock,Mrs. Clara J. Barnefield. Mrs. Mary C. Foster,
Mrs. Mary W. Littlefield,
Mrs. Sarah R. Berry,
Mrs. Eunice M. Stanley,
Miss Ella F. Mason.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.

Regent, Mrs. Jeannie O. Arnold, Mrs. Arthur H. Watson,
Miss Caroline D. Kelley, Mrs. Benjamin Thurston,
Mrs. Henry A. Tillinghast, Mrs. F. G. Jillson,
Mrs. Frank M. Mathewson. Mrs. Thomas W. Aldrich.

General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, East Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. Anna J. B. Carpenter. Miss Anna F. Holden.

Narragansett Chapter, Kingston.

Regent, Mrs. Philip K. Taylor. Mrs. J. H. Washburn.

Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.

Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Miss Anna R. Whitney,
Miss Lulie B. Shaw,
Mrs. C. H. Briggs. Mrs. George M. Thornton,
Mrs. Clovis Bowen.

Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly.

Regent, Mrs. George Langdon, Mrs. G. N. Burdick,
Mrs. A. B. Collins. Mrs. G. H. Babcock.

William Ellery Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Kate Burlingham, Mrs. Minnie C. Barker,
Mrs. Clara A. Pinniger,
Mrs. Isabella Sanborn. Mrs. Sarah P. Landers,
Mrs. Sarah N. Sayer.

Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.

Regent, Mrs. Adele S. H. Jackson, Miss Lenette Mowry,
Mrs. Cora E. Arnold. Miss Clara H. Jenckes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Mrs. Henry W. Richardson.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. George W. Nicholls.

Andrew Pickens Chapter, Seneca.

Regent, Mrs. Ludie M. Coleman.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza Buist.

Miss Mary Pope,

Mrs. Eliza L. Fewell.

Cateechee Chapter, Anderson.

Regent, Mrs. L. L. McGee.

Mrs. Sylvester Bleckley.

Columbia Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Miss Isabel D. Martin.

Mrs. Robertson,

Mrs. L. D. Childs.

Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.

Regent, Mrs. Dora F. Jones.

Mrs. L. B. Fleming.

Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.

Regent, Mrs. Lillie R. Henderson.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Kate Barry Chapter, Spartanburg.

Regent, Mrs. Mabel F. Simpson.

Mrs. Ida L. Wilson.

King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.

Regent, Mrs. Theodora H. McNeel.

Mrs. Virginia M. Bratton.

Mary Adair Chapter, Chester.

Regent, Mrs. Mary I. H. Stringfellow.

Miss Charlotte A. Hardin.

Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg.

Regent, Mrs. A. C. Ligon.

Miss M. Connor,

Mrs. L. S. Wolfe,

Mrs. R. H. Jennings,

Mrs. J. E. Bull.

Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville.

Regent, Mrs. Flora P. Dill.

Mrs. P. T. Hayne,

Mrs. M. J. S. Putnam,

Mrs. Hattie D. Smith,

Mrs. H. D. Wilkins.

Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.

Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Jones,

Mrs. J. C. Hemphill,

Mrs. Loultrie Gourdin.

Mrs. C. B. Jenkins.

Sumter's Home Chapter, Sumter.

Regent, Miss Edith M. DeLorme.

Mrs. Dora Levy.

TENNESSEE.

State Regent—Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. James M. Head.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.

Regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Mrs. W. B. Lockett,

Mrs. O. H. Milton,

Miss Sarah E. Hunt,

Mrs. J. W. Sneed.

Mrs. John Frazee,

Mrs. E. F. Sanford.

Campbell Chapter, Nashville.

Regent, Mrs. H. H. Lurton,

Mrs. James S. Pilcher,

Mrs. John C. Burch,

Mrs. George Buell,

Mrs. William Adams.

Mrs. L. B. Fine,

Mrs. G. P. Edwards.

Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.

Regent, Mrs. Katherine W. D. Rathburn, Mrs. Louise K. Frazier,

Mrs. Helen M. Boynton. Mrs. Caroline W. Stewart,

Mrs. Caroline Whitmire.

Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. S. C. Toof,

Mrs. I. C. Park,

Mrs. C. C. Huntington,

Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.

Mrs. J. J. Williams,

Miss Kate Sutherland.

Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.

Regent, Mrs. A. M. Shook,

Mrs. W. G. Spencer,

Mrs. E. S. Gardner, Jr.

Miss Louise Baxter.

Mrs. M. L. Hicks,

Mrs. A. W. Wills.

Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Latham,

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Buchanan,

Mrs. Sara B. Kennedy.

Mrs. Sara S. Wisner.

Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson.

Regent, Mrs. Emma McC. Mosby.

Mrs. Kate C. Bond,

Mrs. Sarah Dancy,

Mrs. Kate C. Robertson.

Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Porter Morgan.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.

Regent, Mrs. J. N. Mackenzie.

Mrs. D. L. Brown,

Mrs. Samuel Gollady.

Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy H. Horton.

Mrs. L. P. Cochrane,

Mrs. Atha Thomas.

Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.

Regent, Mrs. Florence B. Wilkes.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.

Regent, Mrs. Jennie M. Wilhoite.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Watauga Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas Day,

Mrs. Shirley D. Chism,

Mrs. Thomas R. Boyle,

Mrs. Dabney M. Scales. Mrs. R. J. Person,

Mrs. H. L. Bedford.

TEXAS.

State Regent—Mrs. John Lane Henry.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.

Agnes Woodson Chapter, Belton.

Regent, Miss Mary P. Thomas. Mrs. A. D. Potts.

El Paso Chapter, El Paso.

Regent, Miss Thirza L. Westcott.

George Washington Chapter, Galveston.

Regent, Mrs. Daisy C. Polk,

Mrs. A. C. Judson,

Mrs. E. F. Harris.

Mrs. J. R. Holmes.

Henry Downs Chapter, Waco.

Regent, Mrs. John F. Marshall.

Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas.

Regent, Mrs. A. V. Lane,

Mrs. J. T. Smithers,

Mrs. J. Ashford Hughes. Miss Julia M. Scarborough.

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston.

Regent, Mrs. Bettie H. Stuart. Mrs. Ella H. Sydnor.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Fort Worth.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. C. Scott.

Rebecca Crockett Chapter, Gainesville.

Regent, Mrs. Susan F. Bosson.

Mrs. Otto B. Smith,

Mrs. Wm. L. Blanton.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, San Antonio.

Regent, Miss M. Eleanor Brackenridge.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Austin.

Regent, Mrs. Frances A. H. Evans.

Weatherford Chapter, Weatherford.

Regent, Mrs. Maggie C. Foat. (Alternates elected too late.)

Bettie Martin Chapter, Temple.

Regent, Mrs. Huling P. Robertson. (Not entitled to alternates.)

UTAH.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen.
 Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.
 Regent, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller.

VERMONT.

State Regent—Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan.	
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee.	
Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.	
Regent, Mrs. Horace H. Dyer,	Mrs. Charles P. Harris,
	Mrs. Henry A. Harman,
	Mrs. Carl B. Hinsman,
Mrs. A. P. Childs.	Mrs. George H. Webb,
	Mrs. Earle S. Kingsley.
Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.	
Regent, Mrs. Helen E. J. Davis.	Mrs. Mary C. Hubbard.
Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans.	
Regent, Mrs Cynthia M Little,	Mrs. H. C. Royce,
	Mrs. D. F. Church,
	Miss Bessie Morton,
	Miss Frances Magiff,
	Mrs. Hannah L. Morton,
Mrs. E. C. Smith.	Mrs. Matilda Greene,
	Mrs. M. M. Reynolds,
	Mrs. J. H. Mumms,
	Mrs. Mary E. Greene,
	Miss Eleanor Bailey,
	Miss Sara Barnes.
Bennington Chapter, Bennington.	
Regent, Mrs. A. B. Valentine,	Mrs. H. G. Root,
Mrs. George F. Graves.	Mrs. C. H. Darling.
Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.	
Regent, Mrs. F. W. Weeks,	Mrs. E. A. Starkey,
	Mrs. W. S. Severence,
	Mrs. D. H. Clement,
	Mrs. Fred Smith,
Mrs. Annie G. Cobb.	Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne,
	Mrs. J. E. Hall,
	Mrs. G. H. Morse,
	Miss Lucy J. C. Daniels.
Brownson Chapter, Arlington.	
Regent, Mrs. Nellie L. Stone.	Mrs. Fanny B. Dalglish.
Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.	
Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Wales.	Miss Susan D. Parker.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Miss Mary Roberts.

Miss Helen C. Converse,
Mrs. E. Henry Powell,
Mrs. L. R. Jones.

Hand's Cove, Chapter, Shoreham.

Regent, Mrs. Anne B. North.

Mrs. Emma B. Clark,
Mrs. Charlotte D. Howard,
Miss Agnes Bush,
Mrs. Addie Hibbard,
Mrs. Joel Buell.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.

Regent, Mrs. Clara B. Platt.

Mrs. Laura P. Bessey.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.

Regent, Miss Julia A. C. Jackson. Miss Helen Tuxbury,
Mrs. Nellie B. Bowman,
Mrs. Margaret G. Barker.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier.

Regent, Mrs. Emelia F. Briggs,

Mrs. Ellen F. Shipman,
Miss Mattie Watson,Mrs. Mary F. Cummings. Mrs. Abbie M. H. Smith,
Mrs. Ellen A. W. Gale.

Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. Mary U. Robins.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Ottaquechee Chapter, Woodstock.

Regent, Mrs. Etta S. Wardwell.

Ox-Bow Chapter, Newbury.

Regent, Mrs. W. H. Atkinson.

Miss Frances Atkinson.

Palestrello Chapter, Wallingford.

Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Waldo.

Mrs. Ida S. Borden,
Mrs. Clara K. Noble,
Mrs. Anna M. McIntyre.

St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.

Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Stafford. Mrs. Ellen M. Cross,

Mrs. Minnie B. Hazen,
Mrs. Martha R. Titcomb.

Seth Warner Chapter, Vergennes.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy C. C. Hindes.

Mrs. Nellie Bristol Herrick,
Mrs. Kate Allen McCuen,
Mrs. Mary J. Fish.

William McKinley Chapter, Middletown Springs.

Regent, Mrs. J. E. Buxton.

Mrs. Alice W. Gray,
Mrs. Brainard Avery.

Thomas Chittenden Chapter, White River Junction.

Regent, Mrs. William Batchelder. (Not entitled to alternates.)

VIRGINIA.

- State Regent—Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons.
- Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Robert W. Huntington. Mrs. I. S. McCue,
 Mrs. C. A. Weisiger,
 Mrs. Murray Boocock.
- Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg.
 Regent, Mrs. John T. Goolrick. Mrs. W. Key Howard,
 Mrs. Alberta Clark,
 Mrs. J. B. Gray,
 Mrs. V. S. F. Doggett.
- Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton.
 Regent, Mrs. McHenry Holliday. Mrs. G. G. Gooch.
- Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Robert I. Owen. Mrs. Mary D. Halsey,
 Mrs. Florence Horsley,
 Mrs. Evelyn Quinn.
- Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond.
 Regent, Mrs. Lydia M. P. Purcell, Miss Roberta Z. Allen,
 Mrs. Marie D. Moore,
 Mrs. Iola S. Miller,
 Miss Helen Montague. Mrs. Annie J. Anderson,
 Mrs. Kate S. Winn,
 Miss Irene O. Bossieux,
 Mrs. Mary Louise Harrison,
 Mrs. M. A. Nan Chambers.
- Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.
 Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn. Miss Nannie Wiseman,
 (Cannot vote.)
 Miss Frances Starr,
 Miss Helen Thomas,
 Mrs. Edmund Averett,
 Miss Phebe Watkins.
- Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Nash. Mrs. John S. Jenkins.
- Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Petersburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Rosa B. Hill, Miss Eleanor Temple,
 Mrs. Jennie Hollyfield. Miss Josephine McIlvaine.
- Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.
 Regent, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Mrs. Allen Cooke,
 Mrs. R. L. Payne,
 Mrs. John G. Quimby,
 Miss Elizabeth B. Wales,
 Miss Lita Serpell,
 Mrs. Ida Gordon,
 Miss Addie Burrows,
 Mrs. Barton Myers.
- Mrs. James G. Leigh.

Hampton Chapter, Hampton.

Regent, Mrs. Frances Weidner. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Cumming,
Mrs. Annie M. Sayre.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison. Mrs. Rockingham Paul,
Mrs. Gurdon W. Merrill,
Mrs. W. K. Andrews.

Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg.

Regent, Mrs. Lucy L. B. Heneberger. Miss Susan Bradley.

Montpelier Chapter, Orange.

Regent, Mrs. Anne W. Harper. Miss Mary Holladay.

Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.

Regent, Mrs. William A. Smoot. Mrs. Stockton S. Voorhees,
Mrs. Charles E. Brown,
Mrs. Samuel L. Monroe,
Mrs. Albert D. Brockett,
Miss Nannie Norton,
Mrs. Frances Robinson,
Miss Carrie Wise,
Miss Ella Bouldin,
Miss Susan R. Hetzel.

Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Miss Lucy C. Atkinson.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Peaks of Otter Chapter, Bedford City.

Regent, Mrs. Robert B. Claytor. Mrs. D. Warwick Read.

Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.

Regent, Miss Willie Withers.

(Not entitled to representation.)

WASHINGTON.

State Regent—Mrs. John A. Parker.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Thomas B. Tannatt.

Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane.

Regent, Mrs. Nettie W. S. Phelps. Mrs. Jennie L. Gordon,
Mrs. Virginia L. Fleming,
Mrs. Julia P. Bailey.

Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. P. R. Phelps. Mrs. Eugenia Moore.
Mrs. Hallie J. Bronson.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.

Regent, Mrs. Ellis L. Dent. Mrs. Thomas Sammons,
Mrs. Adna Anderson. Mrs. F. W. Cushman.

Rainier Chapter, Seattle.

- Regent, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, Mrs. E. B. Hussey,
 Mrs. John Leary. Mrs. Clarence Preston.
- Robert Gray Chapter, Hoquiam.
 Regent, Mrs. Ida S. Kuhn. Mrs. Mary S. Bridges,
 Mrs. Sarah S. McMillan,
 Mrs. Frances S. Stearns.
- Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma.
 Regent, Mrs. David A. Gove. Mrs. Harrison Foster,
 Mrs. A. D. Rogers,
 Mrs. J. A. Parker.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- State Regent—Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Bently.
- Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant.
 Regent, Mrs. Cordelia McCulloch, Mrs. Jennie Newton,
 Mrs. Julia D. Beale,
 Mrs. Nannie B. Hogg.
- Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Buckhannon.
 Regent, Miss Juliet A. Latham.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
- James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Baldwin Spilman. Mrs. Henry C. Jackson.
- William Henshaw Chapter, Hedgesville.
 Regent, Miss Martha J. Silver. Mrs. E. C. Williams,
 Mrs. J. D. Hendrickson,
 Miss A. R. Johnson,
 Miss Mary L. Silver.
- Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Morgantown.
 Regent, Mrs. R. H. Edmonson. (Not entitled to alternates.)
 (Not represented.)

WISCONSIN.

- State Regent—Mrs. Thomas H. Brown.
- Beloit Chapter, Beloit.
 Regent, Mrs. J. B. Dow.
 (Not represented.)
- Fay Robinson Chapter, Reedsburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Helen N. Perry.
 (Not represented.)
- Fond du Lac Chapter, Fond du Lac.
 Regent, Mrs. Georgia E. H. Neal.
 (Not represented.)
- Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson.
 Regent, Mrs. G. A. Pratt.
 (Not represented.)

Janesville Chapter, Janesville.

Regent, Miss Catharine R. Fifield, Miss Lizzie E. Cowles,
Mrs. Frances C. Fethers. Mrs. Susan Jerome.

John Bell Chapter, Madison.

Regent, Miss Mary Louise Atwood. Mrs. Samuel H. Moore.
Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha.

Regent, Mrs. Nellie L. Bowen.

(Not represented.)

La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse.

Regent, Miss Gertrude M. Hogan, (None elected.)

Miss M. C. Tourtellotte.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.

Regent, Mrs. Walter Kempster, Mrs. S. S. Merrill,
Mrs. Adele Barnes, Mrs. A. J. Eimmermann,

Mrs. James H. Sheridan. Mrs. Frederick Shephard.

Munedoo Chapter, Columbus.

Regent, Miss Lillian E. Lee. Mrs. Florence Turner,
Mrs. Adelaide Leitsch,
Miss Lillian M. Whitney.

Nequi-Antigo-Siebah Chapter, Antigo.

Regent, Mrs. Edward Van Ostrand. (Not entitled to alternates.)
Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.

Regent, Mrs. Emma L. Gilkey, Mrs. Emma J. G. Gould,
Mrs. Marie S. Lywell,
Mrs. Francis C. Leath,
Miss Carrie M. Burnell. Mrs. Niva W. Davidson,
Mrs. Marcia E. Phillips.

Racine Chapter, Racine.

Regent, Mrs. William H. Crosby.

Steven's Point Chapter, Steven's Point.

Regent, Mrs. Clara Z. B. Mitchell. Mrs. Ida Weeks.

Tyrannena Chapter, Lake Mills.

Regent, Mrs. Louise M. Fargo.

(Not represented.)

Wau-Bun Chapter, Portage.

Regent, Mrs. Melissa L. Alverson. Mrs. Elsenia W. Clough.
(Not represented.)

Waukesha-Continental Chapter, Waukesha.

Regent, Mrs. W. D. Bacon. Mrs. Eliza Jackson,
Mrs. George Carleton.

Waupun Chapter, Waupun.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie W. Scott. Mrs. Caroline W. Merriam,
Mrs. Caroline D. Cundall.

WYOMING.

State Regent—Mrs Frank W. Mondell.
Cheyenne Chapter, Cheyenne.

Regent, Mrs. Annie K. Parshall. Mrs. Frank Bond,
Miss Frances Warren.

Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie.

Regent, Mrs. Lida E. Fitch. (None elected.)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.

Regent, Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd.

OFFICIAL READER. (Announcements.)

Mrs. BALLENGER. Madam President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question, madam?

Mrs. BALLENGER. May I ask that the House Committee sees to it that we have some little heat in the house, if not this afternoon, to-morrow morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This will be referred to the Chairman of the House Committee. We will now listen to the report of the Program Committee, Mrs. Bedle Chairman.

Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey, submitted the report of the Program Committee as follows: [Greeted with applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: I have the honor to report that two meetings of the committee have been held, at which the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, was present. The design of last year's program, 1903, in the order of business was adopted, with the necessary changes and improvements, for the Thirteenth Continental Congress, 1904. The order for programs was placed with the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia. Their terms being most satisfactory in competition with others, 3,000 programs were ordered, at the very reasonable price \$149.00 (one hundred and forty-nine dollars). The programs having met with the approval of the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, and Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, I trust it may also meet with your approval. Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee. [Applause.]

ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,

Chairman.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN,

MRS. J. P. DOLLIVER,

MRS. H. E. BURNHAM,

MRS. A. G. FOSTER,

MRS. A. C. GEER,

MRS. SARA T. KINNEY,

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

MRS. ABRAHAM ALLEE,

MRS. WILLIAM P. PECK,

MRS. W. E. STANLEY,

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER,

MRS. CHARLES ELDREDGE,

MRS. O. J. HODGE,

MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM,

MRS. GREENLIEF SIMPSON,

MISS ELIZABETH C. WILLIAMS.

Upon motion of Mrs. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia, duly seconded by Miss Miller, D. C., the report was accepted, without discussion, and with appreciation.

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendments will now be considered. The Official Reader will read the first proposed amendment, page one.

(Reader read as instructed.)

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Will there be any copies of the proposed amendments passed around? A great many of the delegates have no copies.

The President General directed that copies of the proposed amendments be distributed among the delegates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair's attention has been called to the fact that the first amendment in order, to be considered, is the amendment found on page 2.

THE READER. I am instructed by the President General to direct your attention to the fact that on page 2 you will find there is a proposed amendment to the first amendment, which must be acted upon first. Hence it is now to be read.

The Reader read as follows:

AMENDMENT TO THE FIRST AMENDMENT.

Article IV, Sec. 1. Amend the amendment of Mrs. McWilliams by adding after the word "Navy" the words:

And the said nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the Army or Navy, the Army and Navy alternating at each election.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
M. T. MERWIN,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,
MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS,
IRENE W. CHITTENDEN,
B. MCG. SMOOT,
ELLEN M. COLTON,
M. B. TULLOCH,
KATHARINE R. L. ALDEN,
MARY WOOD SWIFT,
VIRGINIA MILLER,
ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

If the preceding amendments are passed, Article IV, Sec. 1, paragraph 2, will read as follows:

These officers shall be elected by ballot, bi-ennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Con-

gress, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that the Treasurer General shall hold office until her successor has secured bondsmen, who have been duly accepted by the National Board of Management, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years, and only one Vice-President General from any State shall be nominated at the same Congress, and said candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the Delegates of her State in attendance upon the Continental Congress, *but there may be nominated at each Congress, by the majority of the Delegates from any one State not presenting a candidate, one Vice-President General to be at large, who shall represent the Army and Navy and the said nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the Army or Navy, the Army and Navy alternating at each election.* No person shall hold office for more than two terms successively, except the President General, who shall be eligible to this office for two consecutive terms, regardless of previous services in other offices on the National Board, and no one shall be eligible to hold office in the National Society until she has been a member of the National Society two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have before you the amendment to the amendment. A motion is in order; what do you wish to do with this amendment?

Mrs. BALLINGER, of the District of Columbia. We are now to vote on the amendment to the amendment in regard to the fact that this special representative must be the daughter of an army or navy officer; is that the point we take up first?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. That is the point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the point to take up. Are you ready to discuss it?

Mrs. MASURY, of Massachusetts. I object to the clause that she should be the wife or daughter of an army officer, and I think that is establishing an aristocracy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady is out of order inasmuch as there is no motion before the house. The Chair wishes for a motion upon this amendment.

Mrs. HARPER.

I move it be accepted.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it? We will listen to Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. I object to the clause that the nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the army or navy. I think the common sailor or the private in the army is all right, and the army and navy generally are all right, from the common sailors and privates up to the generals and admirals, but I do not think we should require the nominee to be the daughter or wife of an officer.

(Cries of "question.")

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District of Columbia. Can this be debated further?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question has been called, but Mrs. Ballinger waives it. The amendment can be further discussed. Will the lady come to the platform? We hope you will all come forward when you desire to speak, without a special invitation. This is a standing invitation. [Laughter.]

Miss JOHNSTON. Madam President and ladies, Daughters! I would like to make a very strong protest against this amendment, and the amendment to the amendment which is at present under consideration. We have never considered anybody for a place by reason of the rank of her husband or father. [Applause.]

I hope I shall not live to see the day when we shall feel that we have to boost our respectability by selecting only officers' wives or daughters for anything. We do not need that, thank God. I believe that is all I have to say against this amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Madam President, I have only a few words to say, and it seems to me that as our membership in this grand society is based on lineal descent we ought to keep up that form throughout all our membership and officers. So I am in favor of the offices being filled by members who represent our army and navy. I say let this nominee be a lineal descendant of an army or navy man. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. DEERE, State Regent of Illinois, Madam President and ladies, I have received a letter from Mrs. McWilliams, the lady who presents this amendment, and I think perhaps it should be read. May I ask the Reader to take it and read it? It was sent to someone else, but was given to me to present.

The Reader read as follows:

STATEMENT.

Mrs. McWilliams' objections to Mrs. Nash's amendment:

First.—It is *no limitation at all*—but on the contrary opens the door to *hundreds* of candidates.

In the army there are over 900 officers—in the navy, including ensigns, there are 1,388 officers.

Taking the 9th U. S. Infantry as a basis for proportion of married

officers it is more than one-half. I am told that the proportion of married officers connected with the staff is much larger—nearly all being married men.

My intention was not only to honor our army and navy members, but to make this Vice-President-to-be, selected alternately from the army and navy, the greatest possible honor to our society, and give prestige to our National Board.

Therefore, while I did not so state in the amendment, thinking best to allow the congress to place the limitation of rank to be recognized by us, it was my judgment that the candidates should be selected from the *wives* of our *Generals* of the army and *Admirals* of the navy—either active or retired.

Second.—I do not approve of a daughter being eligible at all. Nine cases out of ten she would be too young. If she were married to a man in civil life she surely would not be eligible. If married in the army, her turn would come to be thus honored through her husband's prospective promotion.

By taking this position I am shutting out a prospective future daughter-in-law, as my son is a first lieutenant in the army.

As to the words "to be at large," in my opinion, the constitution provides for this. In defining officers—it says: "A President General, Vice-President General in charge of organization, Registrar, Historian, etc., etc., and *such other officers* as the congress may from time to time desire to create." I was at the congress a number of years ago where the office of Assistant Historian was created for the late Mrs. Dickens and she was elected at the same session.

Our society has increased so greatly in membership since then; new States have been and are in future likely to be added to our present number,—so that to me it would seem a very easy and proper thing to make these Vice-Presidents representing the army and navy, *Vice-Presidents-at-large*. It carries out my idea more completely—that we should show all possible honor to our army and navy.

CAROLINE E. McWILLIAMS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of that?

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I merely want to ask you one question. I merely want to say that it seems to me that we are just as much honored or just as much honoring our army and navy if that Vice-President General is chosen from the rank and file as if she is chosen from an officer's wife or an officer's daughter, and it seems to me that it is not just right to put in that phrase, "*Must* be the wife or daughter of an officer;" because I think the rank and file would do just as much good, and we are just as much indebted to them. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY, of Pennsylvania. There is not a word said about the "daughter" or "wife" being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, I object to the word "class." If this were passed, I hold that it would be honoring a certain profession, and there is no provision in our constitution for giving special representation to any one special profession. [Applause.] The army and navy are a part of a great body, and as such all officers will represent them as they do the lawyers' wives and the clergy, and therefore I hope that the congress will not take this position that it is honoring any special class. The ordinary seamen outnumber the officers by a large majority and of course they come from the more humble strata of society.

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. I wish to say that I am interested in this, having married into the medical profession, and I wish to say it is a most honorable profession. If one profession is to be represented in this country, I believe that other professions have a right to be represented and I should put in a plea for the medical profession. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Madam President, I wish to say that there is one point that has not been touched upon yet. Leaving out the point of rank or anything of that kind, it seems to me that the offices in this society should be filled by women, and should be filled entirely in regard to their fitness and capability, and not filled by men vicariously through their wives and daughters. [Applause.] And if we are to have the wives and daughters I do not see why the mothers have been left out. [Applause and laughter.] The wives and daughters have had nothing to do perhaps with the careers of their husbands and fathers, but a good mother can take a great deal of credit to herself for the successful career of her son, for the son who has been raised to distinction. She may have transmitted to him the very characteristics which have placed him in that position or her teaching in his youth may have brought him there. So I say by all means, if this is passed at all, which I hope it will not be, do not leave out the mothers. [Applause.] All that I could have said about bringing the rank in, has already been said, but I agree thoroughly with all the ladies who object to bringing forward one profession above another. The army and navy were the instruments of the great minds which directed them,—the orators and statesmen, the medical profession and many others, even the church. Benjamin Franklin was neither in the army nor the navy; neither was John Hancock, nor John Quincy Adams, nor Robert Morris, the financier, and if we bring in the army and navy to-day, next year we may bring in the judiciary. Once more I say that these positions should be filled by women. [Applause.]

Mrs. NOYES, of Illinois. Madam President, I have looked at this question differently from any of the ladies who have already spoken. I have looked at it with the eyes of one who is not looking for trouble. [Laughter.] I am always looking for the good in every amendment. Now this society is founded on the prowess of soldiers.

A VOICE. No, not altogether. (Cries of "no," "no.")

Mrs. NOYES (continuing). Well, to a great extent, we exist because our forefathers were soldiers. At the present time I have not any relatives in the army or navy, so I am only speaking from the point of a humanitarian and wish to do justice to all, and I am sure there must have been some good purpose in framing this amendment or it would not have been put at the head of the procession. Now, the point with me is this. That the army and navy in our own country is somewhat peripatetic; they do not have permanent places of residence. They are good and worthy citizens of this republic; they are not a class superior to others, but from the very nature of their vocation they move from post to post and they do not get the permanent recognition in the community that is given to us, who have our homes that we have lived in from birth to old age. [Applause.] So I do not think that the army and navy has had a fair chance. I do not believe that we have had representation from wives of soldiers. I am not speaking of officers or privates, but the wives of soldiers and the wives of sailors have not had that permanent home which has enabled them to get elected to this body, and it seems to me that because this body exists by reason of war that we should give them some recognition [applause], and that it is only a generous and graceful act to give just one place to one branch—

A VOICE. We have twenty.

Mrs. NOYES (continuing). It only asks for one, as I understand it,—that we shall have a representative from the army and that another year we shall have a representative from the navy. It does not seem to me that that is giving too much attention to such an important part of every country on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize some persons who have not already spoken on this subject. Any person else who desires to speak?

(Cries of "question," "question.")

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District of Columbia. May I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if no one else desires the floor.

Miss JOHNSTON. It seems to me that the lady who has just spoken, spoke on the entire resolution and not on the amendment to it. Since she spoke on the entire resolution I would like to ask, as a question of inquiry, what does the army and navy want? In what have the Daughters of the American Revolution failed to do the army and navy justice? You have twenty representatives on the National Board. So have I. No more, no less. And I also desire to say, Madam President, that it is a dangerous precedent, opening a door, and when you open a door in an organization you can never shut it again [laughter], and who can tell who may not enter? [Applause.]

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. Madam President, we have had several

months to think over these amendments and we can express our opinion in our vote. Therefore,

I move the previous question.

(Cries of "question," "question.")

The motion of Mrs. Sage was seconded.

The question was put and motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is passed, and therefore debate is closed. The question now reverts to the amendment to the amendment. The Reader will now let you hear this again.

OFFICIAL READER. "And the said nominee must be the wife or daughter of an officer of the army or navy, the army and navy alternating at each election."

The question was put and the amendment to the amendment lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will now read the amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. "But there may be nominated at each congress, by the majority of the Delegates from any one State not presenting a candidate, one Vice-President General to be at large, who shall represent the army and navy."

Mrs. CHITTENDEN, State Regent of Michigan.

I move the amendment be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now open for discussion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If it had not been for the lawyers in the colonies the people would not have known the rights they were entitled to, and if it had not been for the lawyers the laws would not have been framed which induced them to rebel. The army and navy do not make the laws, but they uphold the law, and each has its own separate and honorable position. Therefore, there can be no excuse for granting these special representatives. That is all, Madam President.

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General and members of congress, I think the answer to the last speaker is contained in our clause of our constitution as to eligibility and admission. It seems to me that in adopting this amendment it is put parallel to our own laws for eligibility. Our constitution provides that a woman is eligible who is descended from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or civil officer. It seems to me that the two questions are but parallel. Our eligibility provision of the constitution does not go into profession beyond the simple mention of "a soldier or sailor," if you can call that a profession. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. That relates to their eligibility upon entering the society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to hear a discussion from

different parties. Is there any further discussion by those who have not already spoken?

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President, I am constrained to put in my record as against special representation. Our constitution provides for eligibility to this society. It seems to me to cover all that is needed. Any lady who belongs to the army or navy can become a member of this society just as any other woman can, if she is elected a Regent or Delegate in the regular way. * I cannot see that special representation is going to be a good thing for this society. Mrs. Ballinger spoke of the services of the lawyers. The doctors in the early times saved the lives of the people who made the laws. [Laughter, applause.] I think if there is special representation for one profession there should be for all. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

(Cries of "question.")

The question was put and the amendment lost. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will please read the next amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. The next amendment is on page 3, the second amendment, and is as follows:

SECOND AMENDMENT.

Article IV, Section I. Add at the close of the section the following paragraph:

The organizers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now living, viz.: Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth are hereby made life members of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the title of Honorary Life Vice-President General, and are granted full privileges as members of the National Board and Continental Congress.

ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

RACHEL H. MELLON.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY,

MARY A. HEPBURN-SMITH,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,

HELENA HILL WEED,

Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Vice-President General, Ohio.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER

M. T. MERWIN.

LILIAN PIKE ROOME.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please come to the front and state your question.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I rise to ask that this amendment shall be indefinitely postponed. For fourteen years I have been ready to act whenever you asked me and needed my services. [Applause.] While I live I shall be ready to work for you, but I do not want to be saddled and bridled forever [laughter and applause], and therefore I ask, for my part, that this amendment will be indefinitely postponed.

Miss DESHA. Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Mrs. Walworth has asked me to speak for her. We ask to be allowed to withdraw our names from this amendment. We have been recognized as Founders, she and I; we are now Honorary Vice-Presidents General. We believe this amendment is un-American. We do not want to saddle ourselves on you, especially I do not, because if I live to be as old as my grandmother I will be voting here and speaking here for forty years longer [laughter and applause], and I do not believe you have a right to inflict anything like that on your grandchildren. So, with grateful thanks to the ladies who signed this and grateful thanks to the many friends who want to vote for it, we ask you, if it comes up, not to vote for it, and we withdraw our names now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to inquire whether there was a second to the motion of Mrs. Lockwood?

Miss MILLER. I second Mrs. Lockwood's motion.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes.

Mrs. WHITE. Madam President General and members of the congress, several years ago when I came up here I was new in the business, but I recognized what the Founders had done. I knew of three of them, Mrs. Walsworth, Miss Eugenia Washington and Miss Desha. [Applause and cries of "order."]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes order in this house.

Mrs. WHITE (continuing). I asked that they be made Vice-Presidents general with all privileges in this house; that they should vote, speak and have every privilege given here to anybody for their natural lives. That did not pass. Somebody made the motion that medals should be provided for them. I try to be a good citizen, and when I am voted down accept it gracefully and go on with my work. I was appointed a member of that medal committee. We studied the records from the beginning, and I want to put myself on record in saying that I put all the strength of my mind and body into the study of it. I sent down to Washington, got every record that had ever been made of the minutes of every meeting, and put myself in the way of finding out all about it. I came to the conclusion there were just three Founders.—I recognized the fact.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to call the attention of her friend to the fact that she is wandering a little from the question.

(Cries of "out of order.")

Mrs. WHITE (continuing). I only want to say that we found that Mrs. Mary Lockwood had worked early and late and with her pen has done marvellously good service, and the committee awarded her a medal as well.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion of Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. BRYAN. I second the motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask the parliamentary meaning of the term "indefinite postponement?" I think every member of the society here desires to do due honor to the Founders and organizers and workers of this organization, but we would like to know the parliamentary meaning of the term.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that "indefinite postponement" means putting it away forever. [Laughter.] That is her definition of "indefinite."

Mrs. WHITE. Have we a right to vote for our descendants, to put it out of the way forever?

Miss DESHA. That is the way the American government is carried on. We do not want to have any legislation that gives us a vote for life. Please let it appear on the record that we withdraw. I would like every friend of mine to rise up and vote against this, and I would consider it the greatest honor we can possess. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I must object to that, because in that withdrawal you understand that there were only two names withdrawn, and where does it leave me? [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. You "indefinitely postponed" yourself! [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want this amendment killed, and it should not come up for a vote, and if you have any regard for my feelings you will accept my proposition in this matter. I do not think it should be allowed to come for a vote.

Mrs. WHITE. May I introduce again the resolution that I introduced long ago, that they be just where they are——?

(Cries of "question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion for indefinite postponement before the house.

Mrs. WHITE. Not that one, I want to vote that down, but then give me a chance.

(Cries of "question.")

Motion to indefinitely postpone was put and carried. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. McLEAN. It relates to the statement made by Miss Desha. I think it is just to her, if she desires to go on record here as having

withdrawn from this, while the society desires to honor her in every way possible, yet if she desires to withdraw and feels that she should take this action for the good of the organization, I feel that her generous action should be on record.

I move—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be on record, the stenographic reporter is taking it down. It is on record as to Mrs. Walworth and Miss Desha. Miss Desha, do you desire anything further than your own statement to go on the record?

MISS DESHA. We simply wanted to be placed on record, as having protested against this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Walworth and Miss Desha desire to be placed on record as having protested against this, and they are on record.

MRS. BEDLE. May we speak to the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which amendment?

MRS. BEDLE. I would like to speak to the second amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The only way—

MRS. BEDLE. Is it by a question of personal privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, a question of personal privilege will allow you to speak on it now.

MRS. BEDLE. In behalf of the committee whose names are signed, I desire to say, Madam President, in order to honor this grand organization, this splendid organization of women, we desire to have these officers continue with us their active services, and in honoring them we desire to honor the splendid organization. [Applause.]

We have now simply placed ourselves in the position of not honoring these noble women.

(Cries of "out of order.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I must say that the matter having been decided, it is not necessary to discuss it any further. Proceed Madam Reader with the next amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. Page 4, third amendment—

MRS. LIPPITT. Madam President, in the name of the Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, Rhode Island, which chapter proposed this amendment, I ask that it be withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we the consent of the congress to do this?

A DELEGATE. Please have the amendment read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read the amendment.

The Reader read as follows:

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Article V, Section 2. Strike out the whole section, viz:—"Sec. 2. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized chapter in the United States," And insert in its place the following:

The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, and the delegates from the membership in the several States, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

Article V, Sec. 3. Strike out the first four paragraphs, viz:—"Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.

"The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one Delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but on delegate. This to apply to all chapters.

"After the first hundred, the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred.

"An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and Delegate." And insert in their place the following:

Sec. 3. The chapter members of the National Society in each State shall be entitled to one Delegate for each two hundred members of the National Society who are enrolled as members of the chapters in that State. Provided, That where the total chapter membership in a State is less than two hundred, one Delegate to the congress shall be chosen to represent the membership. Each chapter in a State shall have a voice in choosing every Delegate that is to represent the State in congress. Alternates shall be elected for each Delegate.

Endorsed and offered by Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, Rhode Island.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment which the State Regent of Rhode Island requests be withdrawn.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Does it not have to be unanimous?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be a large majority at all events. If the Chair hears no objections to withdrawing this it will be withdrawn.

Miss MILLER.

I move that we give our consent to its withdrawal.

Motion to withdraw was put and unanimously carried.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I would like to amend my statement slightly and say

that it is withdrawn at the request of the Delegates representing Gaspee Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will proceed with the next amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. The next amendment is the fourth amendment.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

Article VI, Section I. Strike out the first sentence, viz :

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent to be chosen by the Delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting, and the State Vice-Regent may be chosen at such annual meeting or at the annual State Conference." And insert in its place the following.

The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent and Vice-Regent to be the choice of a majority of the voting power of the State or Territory attendant upon the annual State Conference.

Offered by CORA B. BICKFORD, Organizer and ex-Regent of Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Approved by :

LYDIA H. B. MCBRIDE, V. R., Rebecca Emery Chapter.

SOPHIE TARBOX, Regent, Rebecca Emery Chapter.

SARAH GILPATRICK BICKFORD.

LYDIA HALEY FOGG.

OLIVIA BERRY WALKER.

Mrs. W. E. YOULAND, State Regent, Maine.

GEORGIA A. STAPLES.

Endorsed by REBECCA EMERY CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Biddeford, Maine.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President, I would like to inquire what she means by the "voting power" of the State or Territory?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to make a motion, Mrs. McCartney; are you going to move to accept this amendment?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I simply want to know what is the "voting power" of the State.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will answer your question after there is a motion before the house. We must hear a motion.

Mrs. BENEDICT, of Massachusetts. Madam President, for the sake of bringing this before the congress,

I move that this amendment be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well. What is your question, now, Mrs. McCartney?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to know what the "voting power" of the State or Territory attendant upon the annual State Conference means?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The voting power of the State—is that what you are asking about?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes. We do not have a delegated body in Pennsylvania, we do not have a delegated body there unless we so choose. Therefore, a State Conference becomes a legislative body which can organize and have its delegates and transact business, which must be recognized by the National Society. I would like to know if I am right in my interpretation of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request that the next amendment shall be read by the Reader, which will give, perhaps, an answer to your question.

OFFICIAL READER. The fourth and fifth amendments, pages 5 and 6, pertain to the same amendment of the constitution—Article 6, Sec. 1. The next one on page 6 reads:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent and State Vice-Regent to be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each State and Territory at the annual State Conference, or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in the State Conference."

You see how it differs slightly from the others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does that answer your question?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I will have to read it over myself to see. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers the "voting power" of the congress to be those who are sent here as its Delegates, that is what the Chair thinks is its "voting power"—those who are sent here as Delegates, and members of the Board of Managers always.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We cannot hear one word that your distinguished self is saying. [Laughter.] There is noise in front and noise behind!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order in order that the ladies sitting near the doors may hear, and she requests those behind the screen to refrain from conversation. [Applause.]

Mrs. MARTIN, of Ohio. May I answer the lady from Pennsylvania by saying that the only way in the world you can find out what that means is by passing the amendment, and every State in the Union will have a different method of action!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion was made and seconded to adopt the

amendment. It is now open for you to discuss it. Do you desire to discuss it further?

MRS. SIMONS, of Massachusetts. Madam President, the method pursued, when we are about to poll the State Conference, is whether it is recognized by the National Society. If it is not, I should say the powers are very small. If it is recognized by the State Society, then we have considerable power. I would like to ask a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

MRS. SIMONS. Are State Conferences recognized by the National Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks the State Conferences are not a part of this amendment. She thinks it speaks of the "voting power." The "voting power," according to the Chair's idea, belongs with the Delegates and with the officers of the National Society—the Delegates who are sent here. You represent your State and you do the voting. The Chair recognizes the State Regent of the District of Columbia.

MRS. MAIN. The "voting power" of the District of Columbia State Conferences is every member of the chapters whose dues are paid. The Delegates to this congress are the Delegates to the congress, but the voting power of the State Conference exists when a chapter's membership dues are paid. The great objection I think to this amendment is that it puts the power in one section of the State. [Applause.] Here in the District of Columbia it would not make the same difference that it does in the large States, but take New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and if your State Conference was held in the west it would give the power entirely to the west, and if it was held in the east it would give the power to the east. In the District of Columbia it would give the power to one chapter (the Mary Washington) that has in it one-third of all the members of the District. That is my objection to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Kimball.

MRS. KIMBALL, of Illinois. Madam President, I have always had a great feeling on this subject. We are from Illinois and many of our chapters are so small that they do not feel in a financial position to send their members to this congress. Therefore, they are prevented from sending Delegates to this congress and from participating in the election of the State Regent for whom they wish to vote, and they have great feeling on the subject, and I hope that this resolution will pass.

MISS FORSYTH, of New York. Madam President and ladies, this is the great time of the year to the whole society. It would seem taking a step backward if we should let it lose the prerogative that has belonged to it throughout these wonderfully successful years, if, instead of our coming here as the representatives of the State, we should give this power to be used elsewhere. I appreciate what has just been said by the lady from Illinois, but at the same time we have seen Illinois come here with her numbers rolled up to an enormous extent. There is certainly

no fear that any State will not be fittingly represented at the Continental Congress. There is great danger that it cannot be fittingly represented in a State Conference which, in most of the States, is considered to be an informal discussion rather than an administrative body. I therefore earnestly hope that we will take no steps backward regarding this matter, but that here, in Washington, in our Continental Hall, shall be the place where every State shall hold its State elections. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BOWDEN, State of Washington. Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I want to speak for the State of Washington, for the far west. In our State Conference the women come from all over the State. We have an opportunity to vote for our State Regent and our State Vice-Regent, and to have a large number express their wishes as to the choice of these women; but you will recognize the difficulty of coming 3,000 miles to vote for our Vice-Regent and State Regent, and we find it very difficult, although our women are very enthusiastic, to send our Delegates so far. Therefore, we are likely to have a State Regent or a State Vice-Regent that is not really the selection of the State, if this is adopted, and I hope ladies that you will remember—I think I am right—that the very first inception of these patriotic societies was in the far west, in the city of San Francisco. There, on a patriotic anniversary, some of the men of the city gathered together under the name of Sons of Revolutionary Sires. I believe I am right when I say that from them the Sons of the American Revolution sprang, and from them, also, the Daughters of the American Revolution. I ask you ladies for recognition for the far west. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I want to call attention to just one point. You know formerly we had a State Regent elected by the Delegates who came to the Continental Congress. Then we had an amendment to the constitution introduced, which says that the State Regent *is* elected by the Delegates, and the State Vice-Regent *may be* elected by the Delegates, or at the State Conference. If the State Regent is out of the way that State Vice-Regent comes and represents her. She is elected by an entirely different body.

Then another point that it seems to me we ought to consider is, that if both of those officers are to be elected in the States there ought to be some decision as to whether those State Conferences, or mass meetings, are delegated bodies. [Applause.]

I wanted to call your attention to these points so that when this amendment is finally passed it may be decided whether both of those officers are to be elected by the same body, and it is definitely settled whether a State Conference is a mass meeting, as we have it in the District of Columbia, or whether it must be a delegated body as it already is, I believe, in Georgia, Connecticut, and several other States. They write to us constantly to know whether a State Conference is recognized by the National Society. A State Conference is mentioned in the

constitution, but we never have defined a State Conference and the incongruous part of your constitution now is that your State Regent is elected by one body and your State Vice-Regent, who, at any minute can take her place, is elected by another body. I like the mass meeting because it gives every Daughter a voice, and that is democratic, and I am a democrat from way back. [Applause.] But I want to call your attention to this because I am chairman of the committee that for a great many years has prepared these amendments for the printer. This is only making both your officers elected by the same body, and making your State Conference a definite body.

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to have my ignorance enlightened. I should like to know if there is not some way in which we can elect our State officers in our State without being a delegated body. I do not care anything about having a delegated body [applause], but I do think the people in the State ought to have a chance to elect their own officers and, as the lady who preceded me said, many chapters often in a largely represented State never can and never do send Delegates here, and I think the short time, sometimes one little hour, in which we have for a State meeting, is no length of time in which to consider so weighty a subject. I would like to know if there is not some way in which we can elect at home without being a delegated body?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We understand your question, and the Chair will be glad for some one to answer it.

Mrs. MASURY. [Applause.] Madam President, I simply wish to state how we do it in Massachusetts. We do elect our State Regent and our State Vice-Regent by a delegated body. The same Delegates who are elected to come here, chosen by their chapters, are called together a few weeks before we come here. The body that sat on the 2nd of April in Boston elected their State Regent and their State Vice-Regent, and the Daughters present there came from all over our State. We were represented from one end of the State to the other,—every part of Massachusetts was represented. It was perfectly easy for them to come, and all had something to say about who should be the State Regent and who the State Vice-Regent. Then when we arrived in Washington this morning, at our Delegates' meeting which we held at the New Willard, it was thought it could be done both ways the constitution says, and we will ratify it and confirm it by our Delegates. The same persons who have done it at home have done it to-day in Washington. We are a delegated body, we are regularly elected by our Delegates at home, and we are confirmed here in Washington. It seems to me a very simple process and is in accordance with the constitution. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President and ladies of the American Revolution, I will go one step further than the member who has just spoken, and say that the mass meeting could

choose its State Regent and then put their votes into the hands of the Delegates to bring to the congress and pass [applause]—and that would fulfill all the rules and regulations of the constitution without making it—I will not say incongruous, but indefinite. It is indefinite in regard to the voting power, because it does not settle in any way whatever what the voting power is, and the voting power might mean almost anything.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I have one word more?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you may, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. Ladies, I have been very much obliged to the Regent of Massachusetts for explaining their method, which seems to me admirable, if it can be carried out. I am very much afraid that in Ohio we would not be able to make those same delegates come twice, to the conference, and then meet afterwards, and then come to Washington, and different States have different conditions. We had a plan in Ohio, matured and ready for presentation, which, unfortunately, was defeated before it came to the consideration of the conference, but which seems to me quite admirable. It was drawn up by a very able body of Ohio women and, as it was drawn up, was sent to me to look at. The idea was to provide a way for every Daughter in the State to cast her vote for her State officers. [Applause.] The idea was, in this code of laws which was drawn up and defeated before it was allowed to be considered, that each chapter should have a voting day at home in which they should cast their votes for their State officers, should send them in a sealed envelope to the State Secretary at a certain date before the State Conference; that at that State Conference a company of tellers should be elected from the floor, of which the State Vice-Regent should be the chairman, and go out and open these envelopes and count these votes and announce it at the conference as the choice of the State,—of the chapters. When that was done, these names would be brought here by the Delegates as endorsed at the State meeting. In that way we would provide for the absolute choice of every woman in every State for her State officers, which seems about the fairest thing that could be done. Now I think that would be a very good plan, and I am afraid there is not an amendment that is passed to-day that would give us that plan—I am afraid there is not. There is probably one coming later which will allow us to do it if we choose, but if the congress would confer that power on the chapters, then we would have no necessity for this terrible delegated body which might become a miserable political machine. [Applause.] I do not want ever to see 45 congresses in this United States. I am free to say that after having considered that question very carefully I prefer to having mass meetings in our States. [Applause.] But at the same time, I want every woman in the State to be able to cast her vote for her own officers. It seems the only rational thing to do. At the same time we wish to conform in every way to the National Government,—to the Continental Congress. Therefore, that was the reason I asked for information. It is the only plan that has

ever been suggested to me by which we could have the election of our State officers and yet do away with politics. [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT, of Illinois. A question of information. Is there no way by which this may be arranged so that each State may select its own way,—have liberty of choice as to how it shall elect its Regent and Vice-Regent? Can each State have the liberty of choice?

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. Madam President General and ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I wish to say that in Virginia we have the same conditions existing as Mrs. Masury explained exist in Massachusetts. We have the same conditions in regard to our State Conference, and we have found it very satisfactory.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President and ladies, I represent the old Volunteer State, and I find that in having a delegated body sent to our State Conferences we conform to the rules of our National Conventions. We elect our delegates to go to our State Conference just as we elect them to send them here to this congress, and a nomination in our State is tantamount to an election because every name is put before the chapters. The chapters vote for those delegates and they go instructed by the voice and vote of every woman of that chapter for one person. I do not like to be personal because it is rather conceited, perhaps, but I will give you an instance. In my State every chapter wrote to me, "Mrs. Bryan, you have been unanimously endorsed by our chapter for State Regent." The Delegates were elected and sent to Nashville, and it was simply unanimous. Now, if but two Delegates came from the State of Tennessee to this congress those two Delegates would be forced to vote for the Delegate for the State Conference and a nomination is tantamount to an election. Therefore, we have no trouble in our State in regard to the election of a Regent and Vice-Regent.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to ask for information if this amendment should pass here to-day, would it not require the election of our Regent and Vice-Regent at the annual conference?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It looks like it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY (continuing). Undoubtedly so. Therefore, if you pass it, does it not make the National Board obliged to recognize those officers and therefore do not we become a recognized body of the National Society? This discussion is only as to different methods in different States, but before us is this one question that is to be passed upon, and it seems to me, Madam President, it is one of vital importance to be considered just as it is presented to us. [Applause.]

Mrs. DURHAM, of Kentucky. Madam President, our State Conferences have neither legislative, executive or judicial powers. We go only as a Conference. When we return to our chapters we can accept what has been done at a State Conference or reject it as we choose. We have nothing to bind us. I think it would be fine if we were delegated with powers that bound our people who go to the State Confer-

ence to stand by the nominees and stand by the action of that conference.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota, asked a question which the stenographer could not hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not consider your question has anything to do with this amendment. It is a good enough question, but it has nothing to do with this amendment. The whole point now is whether you intend to adopt this amendment, or not. The question is whether you intend to elect your Regent at your State Conference or elect her in this Congress that is the point of this amendment.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. How would it be in case this was adopted with the States that have no Conferences. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It looks as though they would have to have a Conference, if this amendment is passed. [Laughter.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Suppose they do not want to have a conference?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They will have to have. [Laughter.]

READER. I am instructed by the President General to call attention to the fact that the two amendments on pages 5 and 6, respectively, the 4th and 5th, are very similar. She instructs me to read the sections of the two that you may know the difference, and know which one you prefer to accept.

The Reader repeated the amendments referred to.

Mrs. KIMBALL, of Illinois. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, the point has been made by the lady from Massachusetts that their Conference is tantamount to an election of the State Regent and the State Vice-Regent. They send the entire delegation of their Conferences to this congress, while many of the States in the far west—

(Cries of "no, no.")

Mrs. KIMBALL (continuing). I beg your pardon, you send your entire delegations that go to your State Conferences—

SEVERAL LADIES. "No, no."

Mrs. MASURY. May I correct you?

Mrs. KIMBALL. Certainly.

Mrs. MASURY. In our State Conference so far we have had nothing to do with the election of State Regents or Vice-Regents; we have considered other business entirely, except in one case. In the case of sickness of the State Regent, the place was filled at the State meeting. This was an exception, but we call a separate meeting of Delegates that are going to Washington. Our State Conference is on a smaller scale. So we have a very large representation.

Mrs. KIMBALL. Then your Delegates have to assemble twice? .

Mrs. MASURY. Yes.

Mrs. KIMBALL. And the point has been made to me that in some States, which only send two Delegates, they have to hold the entire power of election of State Regent in their own hands; they send only

two Delegates because they are unable to get Delegates to go such great distances as many of us are obliged to go.

Mrs. PARKER, of Washington State. Madam President, according to the national constitution of our society, each State now has the privilege of electing its State Vice-Regent. Why not elect the State Regent in the same manner?

Miss STRICKLE, of Ohio. This idea of electing these officers in the State is a dangerous one because mass meetings in Ohio are held in different cities and the officers would be elected by the Delegates from the city in which the meeting was held. For instance, when it was held in Cincinnati almost the entire Cincinnati Chapter would of course be there; there would be a small minority from the rest of the State present. That has been the case. At Cleveland it was the same thing. Cleveland would have the power in a mass meeting. So it really relegates to a mass meeting in one of our cities this important question to be settled here. The idea of having all our preliminary work done here and the election of the Delegates confirmed here is an excellent one, but I think the idea of putting it into a mass convention in one of our cities, where that mass convention will be composed of the chapter who resides there, is wrong because the majority of the chapter resident there, would settle the question. It will not be a question settled by each chapter, it will be a question settled by the city in which the Conference is held. That I think is not representative of the chapters of the State so much as of the delegates that are sent here from the chapters, and I think if you put the voting power practically in one chapter or one city, as you would do in the way I have suggested, you would establish a dangerous precedent. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam President, we manage things better than that in Indiana. Our State Conference will be held in Indianapolis and although it has the largest chapter in the State they will be allowed only one voting member for every 25, the same as every other chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The point before you is, will you choose your State Regent, your State Vice-Regent, attendant upon the State Conference, that is the point.

Mrs. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island. Delegates like to have their own way and that is the reason we are here—because we wanted to have our own way, and we had it. Why cannot we pass this 5th amendment and let every State have its own way of choosing, either in the State or at the congress, and then everybody will be satisfied? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair intends to have read to you for your information this second amendment. The Reader will please read that other amendment.

READER. On page 6, this is similar to that on page 5:

“Said State Regent and Vice-Regent to be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each State and Territory at the annual

State Conference, or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in the State Conference."

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. Madam President, I simply want to say to the congress assembled that Georgia has had her State Conference a number of years, and has had a delegated body; but we do not consider that we elect our Regent, we simply vote our endorsement of our member and our Delegate to come here, as well as the Delegates who attend our conference who are instructed for this purpose, and this purpose is confirmed by our Delegate to this Congress. We would be very glad indeed if we could have the privilege of electing our State Regents at home, because usually the choice of the State is the woman we need, and we find embarrassment in this one thing, in the matter of our State Vice-Regent going into office immediately and our State Regent hanging over from our fall meeting, when we hold our conference, until the meeting in the spring in Washington. Five or six months before her election, her endorsement is confirmed. We would like very much if the congress could arrange and could agree on some plan by which we could simplify this action.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. The Delegate from Dayton a moment ago raised an objection to the 5th amendment because she said it would be putting the power in the hands of the city where the mass meeting was held. That is an objection, but one that could be harmonized next year by an amendment. That cannot be done this year. If you pass amendment 4, as to the voting power of the State, every State in the Union will have a different method of electing its State officers, and if that is done no amendment can ever make them alike.

(Cries of "question, question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for, which closes debate.

The question was taken on closing debate, and the previous question was called for.

The Official Reader again read aloud the proposed 4th amendment.

The motion put on the adoption of the amendment and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed with the next amendment.

READER. "Fifth amendment. Article VI, Section 1. Strike out the first sentence, viz:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent to be chosen by the Delegate from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting or at the annual State Conference."

And insert in its place the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or, in her ab-

sence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent and Vice-Regent to be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each State and Territory at the annual State Conference, or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in the State Conference."

Mrs. LIPPITT.

I move the amendment be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded the amendment be accepted.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. This necessitates two meetings or gives the privilege of two meetings?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is it not possible to divide it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is possible; it will be perfectly proper to do so.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Shall I move, then, that we consider the first portion of the amendment?

I do move that the first portion of the amendment, viz.:—

"Said State Regent and Vice-Regent shall be chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution of each State and Territory at the annual State Conference"—

be considered first; and I ask you, Madam President General,—and I hope this will be the understanding, that if this passes this congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney, I would like to say that it will be proper for you to make your motion as a substitute motion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I then offer it as a substitute motion. I am sure it is printed plainer than I can write it.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we have a substitute motion for the motion to accept this and that the substitute motion will be to divide this amendment and Mrs. McCartney will fix it up in a moment. You may talk. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Will it be out of order for me to make a remark?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not in the least, we will be glad to hear it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As it will take up a good deal of time, I will let it stand as it is, I will withdraw my substitute motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do we have the consent of the congress? Is this lady permitted to withdraw her substitute motion?

There being no objection, the substitute motion was withdrawn.

Mrs. MURPHY. I simply wish to say here that I think if the ladies will

consider the question, as it has been discussed in so many lights, in the light of the fact that at the Delegates' meeting here, the State is often so inadequately represented, that at the mass meeting it is not a delegated body, and perhaps has no right to elect, and that there are only three propositions that have been made here to-day that meet these two dilemmas. One is the Massachusetts method, as has been explained by Mrs. Masury, which is not feasible for every State; and the other is that of giving it to the chapters. The chapters make this association. This association rests upon individual chapters. [Applause.] Therefore, if the power is left with the chapters it is absolutely legal. There is nothing in the constitution against that. The third proposition is that of Mrs. Lippitt, to let each State do what it pleases in the way it pleases. Those are the three methods of settling this question which takes up so much time every year when we come here. One of those three should be adopted. The first may be feasible for Massachusetts, I doubt if it is feasible for Ohio. The second is feasible in any State and is perfectly constitutional. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is before you, ladies; do you wish to discuss it any further? (Cries of "no.") Miss Forsyth, of New York, is recognized.

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, I speak again simply because one point does not seem to have been covered, and that is that in any State gathering there is a probability which has been suggested in connection with a very large chapter in one of the Western States,—the probability that any State gathering will be composed chiefly of the members of the chapters in the city in which the meeting is held or the chapters situated near that place. I think that should be considered, and I would ask whether it is not really the fairest way to do as we have done?

MISS STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. I would like to say that in North Carolina each chapter is entitled to send one Delegate, and then in proportion to the number of the members in the chapter; and if we meet in a large town the Daughters of that chapter would have no vote except through their delegates. And there is another point, I believe, that has not been brought out, and that is the danger of the delegates to the Continental Congress not carrying out the wishes of the State Conference. I cannot believe any Daughter of the American Revolution will come to Washington and do that. I feel sure they will carry out the wishes of the State Conference.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President, I want to say that as State Regent and State Vice-Regents are now elected here in Washington, it would bear a very close resemblance to the election of the Governor of any one State if the Congressmen of any one State would gather here in the Committee Room and elect the Governor in that way. That is exactly what it amounts to. Ohio has 33 chapters and there were in all 16 represented here last year.

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District. Our election heretofore has been similar to the election of the President of the United States. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to call attention to the fact that if you pass this amendment you can have your election either at home or abroad, just as you choose. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. McLEAN. Can we vote on this amendment or has a substitute been offered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute was withdrawn.

Mrs. McLEAN. But I understood from some remarks of the Vice-President General from Ohio, that she was suggesting methods, and I simply wanted to know whether they were to be offered as a substitute.

Mrs. MURPHY. I want only to put this idea abroad.

Mrs. GOODE, of Alabama. I want to say that we go over these amendments and our Delegates go instructed to the State Conference how they shall vote. At the State Conference they also go over them and when we come here we know exactly what we are going to do. It saves a great deal of trouble.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, the result of all the discussion seems to be very plain in one respect, and that is the present method seems to be very unsatisfactory. I can tell you of the hardships in our State. Last year we had only one Delegate in the congress. There were five chapters entitled to representation. Four chapters endorsed one woman, the fifth endorsed a second woman and the fifth chapter was the chapter that was represented in the Continental Congress. Was it fair that the one chapter which endorsed one woman should cast this vote for that one woman when all the other chapters in the State desired another woman? One method of getting around that would be the one suggested by Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, and I would like to offer the following as a substitute:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one State Regent, or, in her absence, one State Vice-Regent, from each State and Territory; said State Regent and Vice-Regent shall be the choice of a majority of the chapters in the respective States, said choice to be expressed in writing, signed by the chapter officers, and placed in the hands of the Vice-President General in charge of organization by February 1st. That officer shall present the nominees of the several States to the Continental Congress for confirmation by that body."

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

Several others seconded the motion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I would like to know what becomes of the members at large. Are they barred from participation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you say about the members at large?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I ask, if the choice is by chapters, if members at large are allowed no voice in the selection of State Regents?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would bar the members at large, the way this is worded.

Mrs. WEED. Are they members of the State organizations, or the National Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are members not of chapters, but of the National Society, as the Vice-President General has observed. The Chair is informed that the substitute motion has not reached the Reader or the Recording Secretary General. Please send it up.

Mrs. MURPHY. I seconded Mrs. Weed's motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. One word. If these members at large want these privileges why do they not join the chapters? [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the substitute motion? Do you desire to substitute this motion for the other?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. "No, no," and "yes, yes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will vote now on substituting this motion of Mrs. Weed's.

Motion on accepting substitute was put and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the Chair's attention that this motion to substitute was not read from the platform. The Chair will have it read to you. The Chair thinks you should have heard it read from the platform before you decided the question.

The Reader read the motion as heretofore stated by Mrs. Weed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to take that vote over and substitute this?

Mrs. BALLINGER. We cannot do that, it is out of order, it ought not to come up again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the constitution says that, very well. The Chair, however, is assured by the Parliamentarian she was right. The Chair always bows to the constitution!

Mrs. BALLINGER. I did not know it was opposed to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have come to this original amendment.

Mrs. MURPHY. Did the Parliamentarian say this substitute motion was in order?

THE PARLIAMENTARIAN. I said that according to common parliamentary law a motion to substitute for an amendment was quite in order, but if your constitution forbade any action to be taken, of which previous notice had not been given at a previous congress, that would make it out of order; but according to common parliamentary law it was quite right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now we will revert to the amendment.

Miss FORSYTH. We would be glad to have that opinion repeated.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. Madam President, I would move to strike out the words "or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled in State Conference," and substitute "or at the Continental Congress." As it is, unless a State has a State Conference she cannot have a State

Regent. I would substitute "*or at the Continental Congress.*" If you do not have a State Conference let them elect their National Regent at the National Congress.

Mrs. SHERMAN, of New York. Would you kindly state for our satisfaction the status of that substitute? We are puzzled back here to know what became of it. Was it lost?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute amendment was lost.

Mrs. SHERMAN. It was read again by the Reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was read for your information. Do you understand it? It was simply read for your information. The Chair recognizes Miss Benning of Georgia. She has offered another amendment. Please read it again.

READER. Miss Benning wishes to eliminate the last three lines—"or at a meeting to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assembled at State Conference," and substitute "*or in Washington at the Continental Congress.*" That is the idea.

MISS BENNING. "Or at the Continental Congress."

READER. "That this meeting can be held either at the State Conference or at the Continental Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion for substitution. Is there a second? It is practically the motion you have before you, excepting that there is a change in the wording.

Mrs. HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. The amendment as it stands will give the opportunity of voting at the State Conference or at another place provided we meet here, or wherever it suits the State, but will not otherwise alter the amendment as it stands.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are opposed I see to the substitute. Is there any further discussion on this substitute motion?

(Cries of "question, question.")

Mrs. WHITE. As I understand it, that would leave it as it is now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just exactly as it is now.

Mrs. WHITE. Then why do we want any amendment at all?

Mrs. WEED. The constitution now permits us to elect State Vice-Regents here at the congress or at the State Conference, and the State Regent only at the congress. The substitute motion would permit us to elect both officers either at the congress or at the State Conference.

Mrs. MARSH, of Illinois. Would the adoption of this substitute prevent our voting upon this amendment at this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not a substitute motion; it is simply that words were eliminated and other words put in. Words were eliminated and words put in.

(Cries of "question, question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will please re-read the motion.

READER. The motion is:

Strike out the words "or at a meeting appointed to be held at such time and place as may be selected by a majority of the Daughters assem-

bled in State Conference, and substitute "*or at the Continental Congress.*"

Mrs. ORTON. Is it on the substitution or the entire amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting on the amendment.

A MEMBER. To the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To the amendment,—the amendment to the amendment, to strike out and insert the words "*or at the Continental Congress.*" Do you understand it? Are there any more questions you want to ask?

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I simply want to say that Miss Benning is willing to have added "*assembled in the State Conference.*"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are considering the amendment as it stands. Miss Benning's amendment to the amendment was put and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is lost. The question now reverts to the amendment as it is printed here. Proceed to read it, Madam Reader.

The Official Reader again read aloud the proposed fifth amendment.

The question was put and the Chair announced that she was in doubt.

A division was called for.

The President General appointed Mrs. Carey (Ind.) and Mrs. Middleton, (Ky.) as tellers. She subsequently, while the vote was being taken, appointed Mrs. Terry (N. Y.) to help Mrs. Carey.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. (While the vote was being counted.) May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. When does this amendment go into effect?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Immediately.

The result of the vote was announced by the Reader as follows Affirmative, 183; negative, 100.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore, there is a majority of 83 in favor of the amendment.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Is that two-thirds?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not two-thirds. I think it requires a two-thirds vote. The Chair will call for the vote again. Those in favor of this amendment will please rise and stand until counted. (Murmurs of disapprobation.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you will have to. The Chair will say that the reason for taking the vote over is that one of our tellers complains she does not feel she had the number correct, for the reason that a great many members who rose sat down before the votes were counted, which made trouble. The Chair will order the vote to be taken over again. The Chair requests that the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Kinney, and the State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. Chittenden, will take the vote in the gallery. Are you ready for the vote?

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question? I want to ask for information from the Chair and the Parliamentarian, does this amendment, if carried, throw the balance of power into the hands of the existing State

Regent? It has been said to me that a State Regent could call a Conference to-night, if she chose, and do what she pleased.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not think that is correct, you have not the correct view of the matter.

Mrs. ORTON. We are here and a meeting may be called by our State Regent for to-morrow, if this passes, when we can elect our State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do as you like. We would like you to have a State Regent and you can vote for her I suppose. These amendments will go into effect immediately after the close of this congress. Of course during this congress you are under the old rules. The Chair wishes to appoint Mrs. Simpson to take the vote on this side and Mrs. Carey, on that side.

A. DELEGATE.

I move to adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please hold that motion back for a moment.

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. I believe it is in order to ask a question for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

The idea of this, I have no doubt, we are in favor of; but the wording of the amendment is not sufficiently clear, to guarantee a method of procedure under it. [Applause.] I only make this remark now before it is too late.

The question was put and result announced by Reader:

Yeas, 146. Nays, 130.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is lost, it lacking the necessary two-thirds vote. [Applause.]

Mrs. GUSS.

I move we adjourn.

Seconded by several.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you not wish to hear the notices before you go?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes.

Mrs. AMMON. Apropos of this discussion, can a State Regent under the constitution be elected at a meeting of the Delegates held before the report of the Credential Committee has been accepted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think not,—that congress has not this power until the report of the Credential Committee has been accepted.

Mrs. AMMON. I thank you. That was my recollection.

Miss HUEY. Am I not right that that amendment was lost?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment was lost, it lacked the necessary two-thirds.

Thereupon, at 5.15 the congress took a recess until 10 a. m. on Tuesday, April 19.

MORNING SESSION; TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904.

At 10.14 a. m. the bugle call—"Two Colors" was sounded.

At 10.15 a. m. the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, called the congress to order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the congress will be seated, we will join the Chaplain General in invoking the divine blessing.

The Chaplain General (Mrs. Hamlin) offered the following prayer:

Oh, God, our Heavenly Father, we thank thee, for what Thou art, Thou Infinite, Eternal, Great Jehovah. We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, that we can say that although Thou are the maker of worlds, and of the universe, Thou are our Father; and as children we can come to Thee and claim Thy blessing. We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for this beautiful title, and we thank Thee, that in love we can come and ask that Thou will direct the smallest affairs of the children of men. We pray, our Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt look down in Thy compassion and mercy to-day, and, realizing that we are dust, yet that Thou dost use us for Thine own glory, that Thou wilt bless this convention, and grant that this congress may do the work which Thou hast designed for it to do.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, that Thou hast brought this patriotic society into existence, and we pray, our Heavenly Father, that as Thou has blessed its work in the past, Thou wilt bless it in the future; and at this special moment send Thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of all of us to do Thy holy will as Thou wouldst have it worked out in our country.

We thank Thee for our country, O God. It is of Thy divine thought, and we thank Thee that we are Christian women in this Christian land.

We pray, our Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt help us to realize what Thou hast done for us as women, by giving us the opportunity to do this great work. And, O God, we pray, that Thou wilt be with each individual member of this organization, wherever she may be to-day, in the far West or the South, in the North or the East. We ask that each one may feel that she has a mission to perform, that she can be as patriotic now as her mother was in the days that have passed.

Be with our President General, with our officers to-day who are responsible for the working of this society; and grant, our Father, to give them strength for the duty which is before them during this week. And grant to be with our afternoon services. May no accident occur; and grant that Thou mayest bless the building whose corner-stone we are to lay to-day. And O God, when Thou has finished Thy work with us here below, grant that we may all meet in Thy Heavenly home; for Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

Mrs. FOSTER. Shall we all stand and unite in singing "America;" three stanzas.

The congress joined in singing "America."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the minutes of yesterday.

RECORDING SECRETARY. I would like to explain that these minutes are merely a brief outline. The full minutes will be prepared for the magazine later.

(The Recording Secretary read the minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the minutes, what may be your pleasure?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, I should like to correct the minutes. Mrs. Ballinger never voted either to accept the amendment to the first amendment, or the original amendment itself. If the stenographer's notes are correct, she will bear me out. I made a most vigorous protest. I think it was some lady in the back part of the house who made the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls the attention of the Recording Secretary General to Mrs. Ballinger's protest.

Mrs. BALLINGER. No protest, only a correction. I could not be consistent in moving an acceptance, after making a protest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will that correction be allowed, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The correction will be allowed. The Chair hears no other objections to the minutes, and waits for a motion accepting them.

Miss STRINGFIELD.

I move the acceptance of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. BALLINGER. With the correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With the correction. All those in favor of agreeing to the minutes as corrected will say "aye," those opposed "no."

The minutes as corrected were accepted.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I am here before you at this time, at the request of the President General, to make a few words of explanation which shall right an unintentional wrong done to a loyal and faithful member of this society many years ago. The story I will tell you will be a new one to many of you, but as there are many in this congress who were here ten years ago, and as this story has come down through these ten years in various forms, it seems fitting that to-day, when the last chapter of the story shall be told, that the whole story shall be told from the record, so that every one may know the details from beginning to end.

The Albemarle Chapter, founded by Mrs. Blackburn Moran, gave the first contribution to the Continental Hall, which was part proceeds from

the Colonial ball given at Monticello, the home of Jefferson, in Charlottesville. This amount was \$75. The other portion of the proceeds went to the Richmond Historical Society. This \$75 was sent to the Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Louise Harrison, Treasurer of the Albemarle Chapter. Mrs. Tittman, the then Treasurer General, afterwards explained that as yet no special fund had been set aside for Continental Hall; therefore the money had gone into the general fund, or had been used up in the general expenses of the society.

Now Mrs. Moran had written for the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 a charming little novel, "Miss Washington of Virginia," a story based on the tradition in her family, the Washington family,—Mrs. Moran being a grand-niece of General George Washington. Many of Mrs. Moran's friends, knowing the enormous sale this book had had at the Centennial in Philadelphia, urged her to give the plates, which she owned, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in order that a reprint might be made and the proceeds from the sale of this reprint given to the Continental Hall fund. This Mrs. Moran very gladly did. I will now read from the records—(this is all from the record)—in order that you may get the statement correctly. This is from the records.

"Miss Washington of Virginia" (the name of the novel) was presented to the National Board of Management and accepted by them. They afterwards found that their finances would not permit them to publish it in an attractive style and binding, but they said if it was published under other auspices they would gladly place it upon their table at the World's Fair or elsewhere, to be sold to aid them in accumulating funds with which to build the Continental Hall. The book was published at great trouble and expense to Mrs. Moran, she wishing to secure to the Continental Hall entire proceeds from the sale of these books. Miss Floride Cunningham, who was in charge of the books at the World's Fair, at the request of Mrs. Moran, sent to the Treasurer of Mt. Vernon Chapter, Mrs. Blackburn (of which chapter Mrs. Moran was a member at that time), \$240.50, the proceeds of the sales of the books, after Miss Cunningham deducted expenses. The whole of this account, rendered by Miss Floride Cunningham, was sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Congress by Mrs. Moran, with the permission of the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, and consent of the congress. I have here the account rendered by Miss Cunningham.

In that paper it was stated that this fund was to be held in the Mt. Vernon Chapter, by its Treasurer, until Continental Hall was commenced, because it was to be given only upon condition that a memorial continental hall was built, and it was not to be given to the society should they decide to build a college, as was talked of at that time. Not wishing to have this fund meet the same fate that the \$75, first contri-

buted by Mrs. Moran's efforts, had met, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Mrs. Blackburn, Treasurer, placed this money in Burke & Herbert's Bank, in Alexandria, payable to the order of the Treasurer of Mt. Vernon Chapter, which office Mrs. Blackburn held at the time this donation was made. As this money was bearing no interest in the bank, Mrs. Blackburn, the Treasurer, requested Mr. Moran to borrow this sum, giving his note bearing interest, endorsed by Professor Blackburn, husband of the Treasurer of the chapter, until such time as the hall should be commenced. The note you see was given by Mr. Moran in order that the interest accruing from it should be continually accumulating until Continental Hall was begun; that this interest should come to the society instead of the money lying idle without bearing interest. It was a note payable on demand, and with the note was given the explanation that the demand would be met when work was actually begun on Continental Hall.

When Mrs. Blackburn resigned from the Mt. Vernon Chapter she turned this note over to Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, Regent of the Mt. Vernon Chapter. By this time the "Permanent Fund" or "Continental Hall Fund" had been established in the National Society, and so Mrs. Hunter, Regent of the Mt. Vernon Chapter, at the request of Mrs. Moran, turned the note over to Mrs. Shephard, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, at the congress, but through some mistake she neglected to give to the Treasurer of the National Society the statement that this demand was to be met when work was actually begun upon Continental Hall. The Treasurer of the National Society, finding in her hands a note payable on demand, presented it for payment. The next intelligence Mrs. Moran had of this note was an order from the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., for collection. Mr. Moran returned the note to the National Treasurer of the society, saying that it would be paid when the proper time arrived. Then it was that Mrs. Moran, who had so generously given her work, her thought, her time and her money, solely for the benefit of Continental Hall, had the humiliation and mortification of having the note signed by her brother and endorsed by her husband, held up before the Continental Congress as purporting to be a gift, but presumably "a worthless piece of paper," as the demand was not met. Explanations followed at once, and that congress fully understood the situation. Copies of the book were at once placed on sale in the lobby of the congress, and \$42 was realized from the sale of the book at that time. This paper which I have here is the accounting for the \$42. This \$42 was turned over to Mrs. Moran to be placed with the \$240 raised at the World's Fair, by order of the National Board, to be kept by her until the time for the demand to be met. If you desire I will read to you the resolution of the Board and the letter of the Recording Secretary General of that day, returning the note and the \$42 to Mrs. Moran, saying they would leave it in her hands until the

time came when the note should be met. Do you desire that I shall read these documents at this time?

PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Murphy in the Chair). Is it the desire of this assembly that these be read?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. No.

MRS. WEED. The following letter, sent by Mrs. Moran to the Board, is self-explanatory. I think it will be necessary to read this letter. It is not very long.

POTOMAC ACADEMY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

JOHN S. BLACKBURN,

Principal.

Feb. 28, 1898.

Mrs. B. F. MORAN: In reference to the note for \$240.40, given by Mr. F. B. Moran to my wife as Treasurer of Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I make this statement, viz: Through your agent, in November, 1893, my wife as Treasurer of Mount Vernon Chapter, received two hundred and forty dollars and forty cents (\$240.40), proceeds of sale of your book, and the money was deposited in Burke and Herbert's Bank, Alexandria, Virginia. You, at the same time, wrote to my wife to hold the money until the Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Hall was commenced in Washington, D. C., and then to pay it over to the Treasurer General. You said you did not wish the money to go into the general fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. As the money was in the bank about six months not drawing interest, my wife lent it to Mr. F. B. Moran in April, 1894, with interest at four per cent. per annum till paid. I drew up the note and sent it to Mr. Moran, April 16, 1894, for his signature. As the money was not to be paid, till the building of the Continental Hall was commenced, and as I did not know when the building would be commenced, I made the note payable "on demand," with the distinct understanding with Mr. Moran that the money would not be called for till the building was commenced. Afterwards, when my wife resigned from the Mount Vernon Chapter, the note was endorsed by me and turned over to the new Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Chapter. I understand it was afterwards, by Mrs. Moran's request, turned over to the chairman (Mrs. Shephard) of the Continental Hall Committee. I have heard that the impression has been given to many members of the late Daughters of the American Revolution Congress that the above mentioned note is worthless. I have only to say that, if the Daughters of the American Revolution National Board will consult the bank officers, or any business man, in Charlottesville or Alexandria, Va., in which cities Mr. Moran and I have respectively lived for more than 25 years, the Board will find that we have always met our business obligations, and it is not probable that we will now do anything to soil our fair name.

The Board may rest assured that when the Continental Hall is commenced the money will be paid by Mr. Moran, and that I stand by my endorsement now and at all times.

You may lay this statement before the Daughters of the American Revolution National Board if you wish to do so.

Yours truly,

J. S. BLACKBURN.

Mrs. WEED (continuing). Although the Board and congress fully understood the situation and knew that all was well, there was an irreparable wrong done when the charge of "worthless paper" was spread abroad,—an injury that has lived through all these years, a misunderstanding that never will be righted in the minds of some of the women who were here at that congress when the charge was made. So I am here to-day to show you this note, given ten years ago, this so-called "worthless piece of paper" of 1894, to tear it up before you and to hand to the President General in your presence Mr. Moran's check for \$378.56, which includes the original \$240.40 plus the \$42 accruing from the sale of books at that congress many years ago, plus the interest during these ten years, \$96.16.

Mrs. Moran to-day, moreover, gives you 500 copies of the edition de luxe of "Miss Washington of Virginia," copies left over from the edition placed on sale at the World's Fair in Chicago. She puts them in your hands that you may sell them. She does not care to undertake the sale of them herself. It is an absolute gift to the society, provided they take them and sell them, and the entire proceeds will go to the Continental Hall fund. Mrs. Moran only asks that you may sell these books, 500 copies. Mrs. Moran asks you to use the proceeds of the sale of the books, plus the check that she gives you to-day, for a memorial window to be placed in Memorial Continental Hall to the memory of her ancestor, Colonel Thomas Blackburn, who was an aide-de-camp on General Washington's staff. His record was a splendid one throughout the Revolutionary War. One incident will show you his patriotism. During one of the winters of the Revolution he quartered a regiment of a thousand men on his farm in Virginia, fed them and clothed them, throughout the winter, free of expense to the colonies and turned them over to the army in the spring.

This explanation having been made in the same public way in which the wrong was done, I take pleasure in giving you, ladies, Mr. Moran's check for \$378.56, and 500 copies of "Miss Washington of Virginia." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (Having resumed the Chair.) The congress has heard of this gift of Mrs. Moran to our great work,—the building of Continental Hall. The Chair wishes, if you feel so inclined, that you shall render to this generous lady a vote of thanks for her contribution.

Mrs. WHITE, of New York.

I move a vote of thanks.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Shall we take a rising vote?

The house arose and the motion was unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote of thanks is tendered to Mrs. Moran for her generous gift to Continental Hall.

We will now proceed with the consideration of the next amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, a question of personal privilege relating to Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. McLEAN. As I understand, this afternoon the corner-stone of Continental Hall is to be laid—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the understanding.

Mrs. McLEAN. And as we are to have preserved in that corner stone various documents of historical interest and importance connected with the congress, I think there should be included a list of the names of all the National Officers, together with the names of the members of the National Board of State Regents, and it would also seem proper and fair that the names of the chapters—not of individual Regents or officers, but merely a list of the chapters now existing in this great country be also enclosed in the stone.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is happy to say to the lady from New York that the members of the committee on this affair have foreseen this very circumstance. They have placed in the box, which is to be inclosed in the stone, the names, I think, of all the chapters, inasmuch as they have placed the Directory of the Society in this box, as well as the names of Continental Hall Committee, and the names of the various contributors to Continental Hall fund. Does that answer your question?

Mrs. McLEAN. I merely asked because I was informed on Saturday that that arrangement had not been made, and I was very certain that you, in addition to all the Delegates to this congress would wish it made, because every chapter here, including the New York Chapter, is loyal to Continental Hall. It has given to it in the past and will in the future.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thanks on behalf of the congress. [Applause.] The Chair recognizes Mrs. Little, of New York.

Mrs. LITTLE. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. LITTLE. I have a resolution which I wish to present to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection from the con-

gress, Mrs. Little, State Regent of New York, will offer her resolution. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LITTLE. Madam President and members of the Continental Congress, may I ask if the Official Reader will present this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader is requested to read.

READER. WHEREAS, The Mormon Church teaches, and many of its leaders defiantly practice polygamy, which is a crime against the Government of the United States, and tends to the degradation of woman, the destruction of the home, which is the bulwark of the Nation's safety, and the jeopardizing of our sacred institutions, and,

"WHEREAS, An apostle of the Mormon Church is responsible for the teachings of that organization,

"We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, in the City of Washington, D. C., April 18, 1904, representing more than 40,000 patriotic women of the United States, whose revered ancestors fought and died to aid this Nation, most earnestly protest against the continuance of an apostle of the Mormon Church in an official position in the United States, as by reason of his position in that church, he should be disqualified for holding a seat in any legislative body of our country;

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this protest be sent to Senator J. C. Burrows, chairman, and to each member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate."

Mrs. HAMLIN. I should like to second that motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is it in order, when we are considering amendments to the constitution, to introduce new business? I heartily endorse the sentiment of the resolution, but I suggest that it should come in under the head of new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair feels that it should come in under the head of new business; but our State Regent from New York asked the permission of the President General to bring this before the Society, and so I consented to it, although knowing it was somewhat transgressing the rules.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, was it not a question of privilege? There was no objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was; there was no objection. Ladies, you have heard this resolution of the State Regent of New York, and it has been seconded by one of the officers, the Chaplain General of our society. Do you desire to discuss it? The Chair wishes to say to you that she gives you but a very limited time if you want to discuss it. (Cries of "question, question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of endorsing this motion will do so by a rising vote.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will proceed to the next amendment. Before that the official Reader requests to be allowed to read some special notices from State Regents. She may do so if there is no objection. (There was no objection and the Reader read the notices.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed to the next amendment.

READER. The next amendment for consideration is on page 6, the sixth amendment.

SIXTH AMENDMENT.

Article V, Section 1. Eliminate the words "and judicial," so that the section will read.

Section 1. All legislative power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress.

Change the numbers of articles VII, VIII and IX to VIII, IX and X, respectively.

Add a new article, to be known as article VII, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. *The several States are hereby authorized to create a State Board of Arbitration (the method of creation being left to the chapters in State Conferences assembled) to which all matters concerning the chapters in the State requiring adjudication shall be brought for discussion and settlement. This Board of Arbitration shall have power to reprimand or suspend from membership in the chapters any member who, after thorough and impartial investigation, is found to have impaired the good name of the society by conduct unworthy of a Daughter of the American Revolution.*

Section 2. *The judicial power of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be, and hereby is, vested in a National Court of Appeal, elected by ballot by the Continental Congress.*

Section 3. *The Court of Appeal shall consist of seven members, of which three members shall serve one year; two members for two years, and two members for three years, and thereafter such election shall be for a term of three years, and those elected shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.*

Section 4. *Only members who are or have been delegates to the Continental Congress shall be eligible to such election, and no one shall be elected more than twice as a member of such board.*

Section 5. *Should a vacancy occur in the membership of such board, the President General shall appoint a member to fill the unexpired term made vacant, subject to the consent of the sitting or succeeding congress, and such member shall perform the duties of such office until the congress acts upon such appointment.*

Section 6. *No member of such board during the term for which she is elected shall be eligible to any office in the National Society.*

Section 7. *The judicial power of this Court of Appeals shall extend to contests of election; to all questions as to the constitutionality of by-laws adopted either by the Continental Congress or any chapter; to all questions as to the legal organization or dissolution of chapters; and to all questions wherein a judicial finding is requested by either the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management, or any chapter in those States wherein no State Board of Arbitration exists, and shall have appellate jurisdiction from the decision of all State Boards of Arbitration.*

It shall have no jurisdiction over the expulsion, suspension or discipline of a member of the Continental Congress, or the qualification of the members thereof, unless the congress requests the finding of the Court of Appeal in regard thereto.

In case it shall be shown by proof satisfactory to the Court of Appeal that any chapter has failed or refuses to promptly enforce the mandates, it may decree the forfeiture of the charter of such chapter; and in case it is so shown that any member fails or refuses to obey such mandates, it may decree the expulsion of such member. In such case an appeal may be taken from the decree of this Court of Appeal to the Continental Congress, but in all other cases the decision of the Court of Appeal shall be final.

Section 8. *The Court of Appeal shall adopt its own seal, make its own rules and regulations for the submission and disposition of questions brought before it, and prescribe the method of preserving its records and promulgating its decisions. All necessary expenses of this Court of Appeal, including the expense of a clerk, shall be paid by the National Society.*

Section 9. *The Court of Appeal shall have access to all papers in the custody of the National Society, and shall be furnished copies thereof, if it thinks necessary.*

Section 10. *The Boards of Arbitration and the Court of Appeal shall appoint the times and places of their meetings, choose their own officers, and establish rules of procedure.*

NANNIE MCCORMICK COLEMAN, *Regent, Chicago Chapter.*

S. B. C. MORGAN, *Vice-President General, Georgia.*

CAROLINE M. MURPHY, *Vice-President General, Ohio.*

EMMA A. FOX.

MARY DESHA.

MARY WOOD SWIFT, *State Regent, California.*

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Vice-President General, New York.*

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS, *Ex-Regent.*

CLARA A. AVERY, *Detroit, Michigan.*

Mrs. WM. H. MCCARTNEY, *Chapter Regent.*

Mrs. ROBERT E. PARK, *Georgia.*

Mrs. MARY A. HEPBURN-SMITH, *Vice-President General, Connecticut.*

Mrs. CHAS. WARREN LIPPITT, *State Regent, Rhode Island.*

IDA S. NOYES, *Recording Secretary, Chicago Chapter.* ..

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, *Pennsylvania State Regent.*

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

M. L. STERNBERG.

RACHEL H. MELLON.

ZERRIE S. F. R. HUNTSMAN.

JULIA G. SCOTT.

IRENE W. CHITTENDEN, *State Regent, Michigan.*

ABBY L. R. FYFE, *Louisa St. Clair Chapter.*

BELL M. DRAPER, *Regent Miriam Danforth Chapter.*

MARY STEWART CAREY, *Ex-Regent, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.*

EMMA R. ELDRIDGE, *State Regent, Colorado.*

PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mrs. Simpson in the chair). The Chair will now accept a motion to adopt section by section.

Miss MILLER.

I move the proposed amendment be laid upon the table.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Miller, have you written your motion?

Miss MILLER. I am writing it now.

Miss FORSYTH. Is it not in order to offer a substitute?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not, Miss Forsyth.

READER. The motion of Miss Virginia Miller, of the District of Columbia, relating to proposed amendment No. 6, is as follows:

"I move to lay this amendment on the table."

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I second the motion.

The question was put and the Presiding Officer announced that the "Noes" seemed to have it.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Division.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is called for and the Chair appoints Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Middleton as tellers.

Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Chittenden were subsequently appointed as tellers in the gallery.

The yeas were called for and counted by the tellers (but not announced) and the nays were then called for.

A MEMBER (in the gallery). What are we voting on?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Reader will state it.

READER. You are voting now on the question of tabling the resolution.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The whole resolution?

READER. Yes. You are voting as to whether or not you will table the whole amendment.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. Madam President, there is no one in this vicinity that knows what is going on in the house; whether we are voting for the amendment or not.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You are now voting against the resolution to table the amendment.

A MEMBER. Will you please call the vote again.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of tabling have already voted and those opposed will now please rise to be counted. It is the wish of this congress that this vote be taken over again?

(Cries of "no" and "yes.")

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, can this amendment not be considered in sections?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on tabling the whole thing and the vote is being taken on that. Therefore, you can not now vote as to its adoption by sections.

READER. I have been requested by the Chair to make another statement as to this vote as it stands. The motion of Miss Miller to table this entire proposed amendment, if it prevails, will get the thing entirely out of the way. A vote in the affirmative; that is, those in favor of Miss Miller's motion, has been taken and very carefully counted. We think we are correct as far as we have gone. It is now in order, according to the ruling of the Chair, that a vote in the negative should be taken. Therefore those that vote now are those opposed to Miss Miller's motion. Do you understand?

(Cries of "yes.")

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. Between votes, may I suggest that there is a further amendment bearing on this matter which is not so drastic as this court of appeals, and in case the pending motion is tabled there will be some further consideration of the general topic.

READER. The Chair requests me to say that her ruling is, we must proceed with the negative vote. Therefore all opposed to tabling this motion will please rise.

The tellers concluded the counting of the negative vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER. On the motion of Miss Miller to table the proposed amendment the vote is as follows:

Total vote, 322. Yeas, 268; nays, 54. [Applause.]

The motion to table is carried.

Before we proceed to the consideration of further proposed amendments I would like to read a telegram.

"Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

"Old Concord salutes her Commonwealth and Nation.

"HENRIETTA M. CHASE, Regent of Old Concord Chapter."

[Applause.]

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to proceed with the reading of the proposed amendment.

Page 9, seventh amendment.

SEVENTH AMENDMENT.

Insert as article VII the following:

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Section 1. *At each congress there shall be elected from its own members, and at the same time and manner as Vice-Presidents General are elected, a Committee on Appeals.*

Section 2. *This committee shall consist of seven members, no one of whom shall be a State Regent or national officer.*

Section 3. *The Committee on Appeals shall be required to hear, on its merits, every case properly brought before it, and is authorized to take evidence, both oral and documentary, and to procure legal advice or assistance, if it finds it necessary.*

Section 4. *The committee shall have access to all papers in the custody of the society, and shall be furnished copies thereof if it thinks it necessary.*

Section 5. *The Committee on Appeals shall be elected for one year. Any vacancy occurring in the committee shall be filled by the President General, on notification of such vacancy by the chairman of the committee.*

Section 6. *The committee shall appoint the times and places of its meetings, choose its chairman, and establish rules for its procedure.*

Section 7. *At the meeting of the congress next subsequent to its election, the Committee on Appeals shall submit, in writing, a report, stating in brief the cases which have been brought before it, together with the conclusions at which it has arrived, and shall make a definite recommendation to the congress in each case.*

Section 8. *Any State or Chapter Regent, or any number of individual members of the same chapter, not less than one-tenth of the membership of the chapter, may present to the committee any matter for investigation.*

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *State Regent of Ohio.*

KATE A. TUTTLE, *Albemarle Chapter, Virginia.*

ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD, *State Vice-Regent, Missouri.*

ALICE B. EWING WALKER, *Vice-President General, Missouri.*

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, *Vice-President General.*

EVA M. KITE, *Ohio, Regent Cincinnati Chapter.*

ELLA BLAINE BOTSFORD, *Regent Mahoning Chapter.*

MRS. LIZZIE U. VORIS, *Regent Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.*

MRS. H. A. GRIFFIN, *Western Reserve Chapter.*

MISS CLIFFORD WARNOCK, *Urbana Chapter.*

MARY LITTLE DEERE, *State Regent Chapter.*

LILIAN PIKE ROOME, *Regent Martha Washington Chapter, D. C.*

SUSAN LAWRENCE DANA, *Springfield Chapter, Illinois.*

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President and ladies: I feel I must offer a word of explanation of this amendment, inasmuch as I framed it a year ago, and it was not passed, and then my State Regent, Mrs. Hodge, said she would put it in again, and we concluded it might go in again and take its chances. I want to say that it is not a complicated machine. It simply means to appoint yearly an annual committee to take care of those little disputes that are likely to come up among so large a body of women as this society—a society numbering, as it does, 40,000 members. This is only a proposed means of eliminating trouble from our congresses. If such a committee is appointed it will bring you in a report and you can act upon its report, and the question, whatever it is, may be more easily decided.

We have found from the experience of the past year that there is great difficulty in getting people to serve on such a committee, because it means long journeys to attend meetings which are held in different parts of the country. If you chose to pass this proposed amendment I shall be very glad. If, however, you do not choose to pass it, I hope some one will suggest some other means of taking away these disputes from the annual congresses. Perhaps it will be better, if this is not passed, if some one would make an amendment that the Executive Committee of the Board should be a judicial committee.

As I have already said, this is not a complicated machine, but it is simply to provide for a committee which will take care of these disputes, which are apt to come up, and pass upon them in private, and then bring the result here to be acted upon quickly.

Mrs. HODGE, of Ohio. Madam President General and ladies, I presented this, as Mrs. Murphy has said, last year, and I did it for another reason than those stated—and that is, that I feel this committee should not be an appointed committee.

(At this point Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did Mrs. Murphy make a motion to accept this amendment?

Mrs. MURPHY. No, Madam President, I simply wished to explain for fear that the congress might think it was a labored and complicated affair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes a motion.

Mrs. WEED, of Montana.

I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. BEDLE. I second the motion.

Mrs. HODGE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion has been stated to the house, and it is now open for discussion.

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President, I think the President General should not have the responsibility of appointing such a committee. I think we need such a committee, and I think in this way, by electing the committee each year, it would not make such a responsibility as our President General has had during the past year, and may have to have in the future. I agree with all Mrs. Murphy has said, and am glad she has said it.

Mrs. STULL, of New Jersey. Madam President, I only want to ask whether this matter has not been perfectly satisfactory heretofore in the hands of our Board? The State Regents have appointed their own committees, and have had authority to bring all disputes before the National Board. I think that the question has been very well and very ably handled in each case, and I think we can safely trust the National Board or the committee appointed by the National Board with these questions.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, I wish to endorse the view of Mrs. Stull, of New Jersey. It seems to me to be a very unwise thing to create such a committee as is proposed. I think this should be left in the hands of the Board, that any appeals that may come from the chapters should go to them. They are really our executive committee, and it seems to me a very great mistake to make such a change as is proposed, or to adopt such a provision as this. [Applause.]

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. Madam President, I want to speak in hearty sympathy with the two last speakers—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please take the platform.

(Miss Temple here took the platform.)

Miss TEMPLE. Ladies, I want to speak in hearty sympathy with the two speakers who have just spoken in favor of this authority being retained in our National Board. Our Vice-Presidents are elected not as honorary officers; they are elected to bear the responsibilities and duties of this great society. [Applause.] If you give the power, which is all of the power of the National Society, as it is proposed to give it, to this committee, our Vice-Presidents General are simply left as figure-heads; they will have no responsibilities; they will have no duties except clerical duties of a certain kind. The real responsibilities of this society will then rest in this committee. Our elections will be complicated by the election of these additional persons, who will have to be elected; our expenses will be increased by the additional clerks that will be required by this Court of Appeals, and in every way the dignity of our society will be lessened by taking from officers, who are elected to bear the responsibility of this great body, their power and responsibility and putting it into the hands of the special committee. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED and Mrs. McCARTNEY addressed the Chair.

Mrs. WEED. I yield to Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I think that Miss Temple has covered the ground

in several respects, but I wish to add that if this is adopted it will increase our business in the matter of elections as well as increasing our expense. While I do not exactly know how we could change this and make the power to appoint such a committee rest in the Board, I do think that that is the proper way—to give the Board more power than it now has. I think that this Court of Appeals should be appointed from the Board.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. Madam President, I wish to endorse what Miss Temple and Mrs. McCartney have said on the subject of leaving this matter in the hands of the Board of Managers of the National Congress; but I wish to add that I think that the disputes that occur between the States should be settled by State Conferences.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please come forward so that we can hear you.

(Mrs. Knott advanced to the stage.)

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam President and ladies, I quite indorse all that Miss Temple and Mrs. McCartney have said under the subject of bringing the business of the chapters to the Board of Managers and have questions settled by them, but I wish to add that I think the small matters that come up in the States should be settled within the States [applause] by the chapters themselves, and if they cannot be settled there, then in the State Conferences. I think this board of arbitration would add very much to our expenses, and that economy should be practiced both in the matter of time and money. So far as the pecuniary question is concerned, we certainly need all the money we can get for the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President, it seems very necessary to anyone who has followed the workings of this society for the past three years that some board or some committee of this kind should be provided. As was brought out in the last congress, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is not legally bound by the provisions of the by-laws. Our lawyer has passed upon this. He has told us that we are morally bound, but not legally bound. Under that ruling the Board has not acted in these cases, and if you desire to have them act, and do not desire to create a special committee, you must pass a resolution such as you passed last year and afterwards rescinded, that the board shall be bound by article 15 of the by-laws.

Mrs. KRAMER, New York. Madam President and ladies, you will notice that in this amendment a committee is called for which has the power only of making a report. That report is read to you and is then open to discussion and brings out the full details of whatever matter the committee has been considering. It seems to me you might just as well have the whole thing presented to you in the beginning. [Applause.]

In the next place, all these committees which are mentioned here will be expensive, and their expenses will have to be paid. It will be impossible to expect women to come from all over the country to meet in

Washington, or in any other central place, and pay their own expenses, and yet, of course, they would have to meet their own expenses if this were adopted. I therefore

move that this amendment be laid on the table.

Miss HASBROUCK, New York. I second the motion.

The question to table was put and carried.

READER. Eighth amendment, page 11—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Wait one moment. The Chair wishes before this session is over, as she sees that there are many who are leaving, that there be some notice given for the arrangements on marching to the site of the corner-stone. Is the chairman of the Ceremonies Committee present?

Mrs. TULLOCK. Yes, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please bring your plan here and have it read at once. The Chair takes this upon herself.

Mrs. TULLOCK. I wonder if you can hear me, because I understand—
(Cries of "no!" "no!")

Mrs. TULLOCK. Then I will ask the Reader to read this for me.

READER (reading). "When congress adjourns it will convene at 1.30, that they may form and march in regular order to the grounds to avoid confusion and be seated promptly at 2.30. The members of the congress will keep their seats until the National Officers have first passed out, the State Regents proceeding first. Those holding blue tickets will follow and assemble in one body; the white ticket holders coming next, and the red ticket holders next. There will be an escort of Minute Men who will conduct the procession in the most direct and best manner." I am requested to ask you whether you understand? Would you like any more information on this subject? We meet here promptly at 1.30, so we may proceed there and be seated by 2.30.

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN. The State Regents—

Mrs. TULLOCK. The State Regents have blue tickets, but they are to lead the escort.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that one interesting feature of this procession will be, that the State Regents escort the President General, the National Board, followed by the Continental Hall Committee, and that before we advance to the grounds the State Regents will form a double line through which we will pass to the platform, and the Chair has noticed that it has not been observed that there are some regular army officers who are to be here to arrange the Daughters of the American Revolution in regular military style for the march. [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. My question is this: What do the different colors signify? Our own delegation has two different colors.

Mrs. TULLOCH. The delegates and alternates we have seated the best we can. You will sit together according to the color of your tickets, and you will have no trouble.

Mrs. ORTON. But we want to know what the different colors mean?

Miss MILLER. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These tickets are given to you for the convenience of the ushers. It does not make any difference about the different colors except that it will make it convenient for the ushers, and it will be convenient for you who have the same colored tickets to keep together.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is the National Board to assemble on the platform here?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will assemble on the sidewalk (laughter).

Miss MILLER. May I ask at what hour we are to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I should think that an adjournment would be in order right away.

Miss MILLER. I then

move that we adjourn.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Little, of New York, asks for a moment's attention.

Mrs. LITTLE made a request of the Delegates of New York in regard to meeting after adjournment.

READER. The President General instructs me to read a few notices.

(The Reader read several notices in regard to the meeting of State delegations, etc.)

READER. The President General invites the Thirteenth Continental Congress to meet her at her home, 1800 Massachusetts avenue, at 5 o'clock on Thursday. [Applause.]

(Thereupon at 11.50 a. m. the congress took a recess until 1.30 o'clock p. m.)

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEDICATION CEREMONIES. CORNER-STONE CEREMONIES, APRIL 19.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *April 19, 1904.*

Continental Congress called to order at 1:40 p. m., Chase's Opera House, by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, in the chair.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Will the Delegates kindly give attention? For the procession to the site where the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone will take place, the President General, who awaits us outside, instructs me to state that she wishes the ladies to form therefor in the lobby according to their tickets. Ladies, do you understand how you are to form? Those holding blue tickets first; those holding white tickets next; those holding red tickets last. Of the holders of the blue tickets, those who are State Regents come first after the National Board of Management.

(The congress immediately proceeded to form in procession. Led by the National Society's chief officers and escorted by the First Regiment of Minute Men, Colonel Winter commanding, the congress marched to the Memorial Continental Hall site on Seventeenth street, where it re-assembled at 2.30 p. m., being greeted with loud, enthusiastic cheers by a large distinguished audience—men and women of national prominence.)

Meanwhile a "special communication" of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia, was held at Masonic Temple at 1.30 p. m.

The following appointments were made for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Memorial Continental Hall:

Bearer of Great Lights—Brother George Z. Colison.

Bearers of Lesser Lights—Brothers Goodwin Y. Atlee, James W. Witten and Charles J. James.

Bearer of Corn—Brother John Speed Smith.

Bearer of Wine—Brother John H. Olcott.

Bearer of Oil—Brother Nat. B. Fugitt.

Bearer of Trowel—Brother Charles H. Smith.

Bearer of Plumb—Brother Isaac Birch.

Bearer of Square—Brother Stanley Billheimer.

Bearer of Level—Brother Richard S. Clifton.

The Grand Lodge then formed in procession, and under the escort of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, K. T., E. Sir J. Harry Cunningham, commanding, headed by the Engineers' Band, United States Army, marched to the site of the proposed building.

The sun shone as brightly as on that famous Lexington day, one hundred and twenty-nine years ago, bespeaking a happy augury for the occasion, noteworthy as marking the result of years of loving and patriotic effort by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On the northeast corner of the site stood the marble corner-stone about to be laid; on the southeast corner stood an old house, a relic of Washington Colonial days. On the north side was the grand stand, appropriately decorated with flags and other national emblems, also

medallion portraits of the four former Presidents General. Committee on Arrangements:

Mrs. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
Chairman.

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Mrs. MARY E. ROSA,
Mrs. D. K. SHUTE,
Mrs. HENRY L. MANN,

Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY,
Mrs. deB. RANDOLPH KEIM,
Miss MARY DESHA,
Mrs. WALTER HARVEY WEED,
Mrs. WILLIAM P. JEWETT,
Mrs. JULIUS J. ESTEY.

The committee was ably assisted by Mr. Frederick Denison Owen, the architect and designer of the court for the ceremonies.

The following Reception Committee, Sons of the American Revolution, aided in the seating of the vast audience:

Mr. FRED. D. OWEN,
Chairman.

Dr. LOREN B. T. JOHNSON,
THOS. P. RANDOLPH,
Dr. WILLIAM W. AYERS,
JOHN DOYLE CARMODY,
NEWTON L. COLLAMER,
WILLIAM H. BAYLY,
H. P. R. HOLT,
EDWIN A. HILL,
SIDNEY L. BESSELIEVRE,
Dr. FRANK BISCOE,
J. KENNEDY STOUT,
A. F. FERGUSON,
FREDERICK C. BRYAN,
ALBERT J. GORE,
PHILIP WALKER,

WALTER H. WEED,
WALLACE D. McLEAN,
LEON L. L. FRENCH,
FRANK B. SMITH,
HENRY W. SAMPSON,
HENRY O. HALL,
JOHN K. STAUFFER,
FRANCIS E. GRICE,
FRANK L. AVERILL,
BENJAMIN MILLER,
DAVID BELL,
FOSTER R. GREENE,
H. V. TULLOCH,
Dr. MARCUS BENJAMIN,
JOHN SPEED SMITH,
R. B. TULEY,
JOHN E. FENWICK,

Secretary.

On the grand stand, immediately in the front, was the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, surrounded by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. John W. Foster, ex-President General; Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Mrs. A. C. Geer, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Mrs. John N. Carey, Mrs. John W. Holcombe, Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Mrs. William P. Jewett, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Mrs. Randolph Keim, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Mrs. D. K. Shute, Mrs. Mary E. Rosa, Col. Thomas W. Symons, United States Army, Director of Ceremonies; Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain, United States Senate; General Sternberg, Commissioner MacFarland, of the District of Columbia; Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D.; Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, of New York, architect for Memorial Continental Hall; Hon. William E. Fuller, Assistant Attorney General; Rev. Ratcliffe, New York Ave-

nue Presbyterian Church; President Needham, Columbia University, and many more prominent Daughters and guests.

Surrounding the grand stand was an inclosed area in which was seated an audience of fully five thousand persons, the Minute Men forming a guard of honor; the Masons were gathered within a railed enclosure around the corner-stone; the Children of the American Revolution, under the leadership of Mrs. George W. Marsh, Director for the District of Columbia, were seated at the right of the President General's box, and made an inspiring picture, the streamers of their national emblem, presented by their founder in 1896, flying in the breeze; the beautiful banner of the "Red, White and Blue Society," and each little silk flag held by a member, fluttering aloft. Garlands of laurel, caught here and there by flagpoles, representing the forty-five States of the Union, adorned the sides of the inclosed space, and uniting at the stand encircled four shields bearing the names of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. Daniel Manning, the first four Presidents of the society. A large shield placed over the center of the stand, and inscribed in white letters on a blue field, with the first verse of "America," was also wreathed in laurel, which passed down to the corner-stone.

The United States Marine Band, Director W. H. Santelmann, played "My Own United States."

At 2.45 p. m. the President General advanced to the front of the court and let the gavel fall, declaring in clear resonant tones that the order of exercises had begun. The scene was impressive and picturesque, and will doubtless be ever cherished as a memorable occasion by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Four verses of the song were sung by the entire audience, Mr. Percy Foster leading, the Marine Band accompanying.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Hale.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain, United States Senate, offered the following invocation, incorporating in his appeal the prayer of Solomon in the Temple:

"Blessed be the Lord that hath given rest unto His people Israel, according to all that He promised. The Lord, our God, be with us as He was with our fathers. Let Him not leave us nor forsake us, that He may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all His ways and to keep His commandments, and His statutes, and His judgment, which He commanded our fathers." (I Kings, viii.)

Let us pray: Almighty God, Thou art always the same. Thou hast blessed our fathers and blessed us. Bless our children and our children's children, that we may all walk by Thy light, that we may know Thy statutes, that we may fulfill Thy law. Thou hast been pleased to

make this Nation what it is; Thou, and no other. Our fathers sought Thee and have found Thee, because they sought Thee with all their hearts. We seek Thee, as they did, the living God. We will seek Thee with all our hearts; we will love Thee with all our minds, with all our souls, with all our hearts and all our strength. And we will work with Thee as we pray that Thy kingdom may come, and Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.

Bless the Daughters of the American Revolution, and make our hall to be the Temple of God, a place for offering to Thee, for Thy praise. In their difficulties give them of Thy strength and bless them with a father's blessing. Amen.

(The congress and audience then joined in the Lord's Prayer.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The salute of the flag by the Children of the American Revolution comes next on our program.

Preceded by the roll of the drum and the clarion call of the trumpet, the Children of the American Revolution rendered the "Salute to the Flag," as follows:

"We pledge allegiance to our flag, and to the Republic for which it stands: One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Then they recited the following poem, written for the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution by the founder, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, and authorized by a vote of the National Board of the Society to be used by the local societies as a part of the "Salute to the Flag:"

"OUR FLAG OF LIBERTY."

Our Country's Flag, to thee we give
Our heart's devotion while we live;
Symbol of all that makes us free,
To thee we render loyalty.

In every crimson waving stripe
We see devotion's prototype;
With all our heart's blood we'll defend
Our dear old Flag unto the end.

And white as yonder fluttering bar,
We'll keep our souls in peace or war,
That we may ever worthy be,
O Flag, to live or die for thee.

And true as the field of blue we'll be,
And serve our country faithfully,
Devotion—purity—and truth,
Shall form the vanguard of our youth.

Then stars like thine, with radiant light,
 Shall make this land of promise bright,
 When all her youth shall loyal be,
 To thee, O Flag of liberty.

[Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung by Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes. (No response to the call.)

COLONEL SYMONS (presenting Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks). Daughters of the American Revolution and guests: Your first address on this auspicious occasion will be delivered by your President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The PRESIDENT GENERAL made the following address, being greeted with prolonged applause.

Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends: On this historic date we gather to pay reverent homage to the memory of the men and women who gained and bequeathed to us the priceless heritage of home and country. [Applause.] In laying the corner-stone of this memorial, dedicated to those who loved freedom better than wealth or power, we perform a grateful and pleasing duty. The spacious marble hall, which will here soon rear its beautiful proportions, will express the broad comprehensive view entertained by this society of those immortal characters to whom gratitude is due.

It is not alone erected to the great statesmen who laid the ground work of our liberties, not only to the generals who planned our armies, who, foreseeing troubles, planned to meet them, and suffering hunger and defeat, conquered at last [applause] not alone to the great sea captains who organized our infant navy; not alone to Rebecca Mott, who burned her own home to clear the way for liberty's army; not alone to Molly Pitcher, who, when death claimed her husband, took up the work he was carrying on; but to all the brave men of the line, [applause] to all the women of the spinning wheel, [applause] Memorial Continental Hall is dedicated to all of these, and to many more. The great events, fond wishes and unstinted labor of thirteen years have brought us to this long looked-for, long prayed-for epoch in our society's history.

The great purpose of Memorial Continental Hall, formulated at the society's initial meetings, and since constantly enlarged and developed, was twofold: First, to preserve the memory of those who consecrated this land to freedom; second, to furnish an administrative building for the great society founded by their descendants.

When completed it will symbolize the work, contributions and beliefs of thousands of the Republic's patriotic women, and we have saving faith to believe that for ages it will stand as a temple illumined by the sacred lamp kept trimmed and burning by the daughters of patriotic ancestors, and will furnish a shrine to which future generations will repair for renewed inspiration in liberty's great work. [Applause.]

Yon majestic shaft in honor of the Father of American Independence looks down upon it, and near by is the home of our National Executive. Truly a glorious historic environment!

It is a pleasure to meet you under these auspicious circumstances, when the near approach of an event, emanating from your aspirations and belief, thrills your hearts with patriotic emotion. To-day, under sunny skies, fanned by ungentle breezes [laughter, as the wind was beginning to rise], surrounded by appreciative countrymen and countrywomen, with sacred and military observance, with grand national music, with the impressive rites of a great mystic brotherhood, in the presence of its early workers and promoters, and aided by its noble founders, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution lays the corner-stone of its greatest work, [applause] its tribute to the patriots who achieved American independence. [Applause.]

Mr. Fred. D. Owen, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, here handed the President General the trowel, a bright new implement, with red, white and blue ribbon attached, to be used in laying the corner-stone.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The corner-stone will now be laid with Masonic ceremonies.

The Grand Master, Mr. James A. Wetmore; Grand Secretary, Mr. Arvine W. Johnston; Grand Treasurer, Mr. James A. Sample, and Assistant Grand Chaplain, Mr. Daniel W. Skellenger, then ascended to the grand stand, where the copper box prepared for the articles to be deposited in the corner-stone was placed in full view of the audience. The Grand Master spoke as follows:

The Grand Lodge is here assembled for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a building to be dedicated to virtue and patriotism, and as we as Masons are taught that we should implore the aid of our Supreme Grand Master in all our laudable undertakings, let us attend while the Reverend and Worshipful Assistant Grand Chaplain invokes the divine blessing.

The Assistant Grand Chaplain delivered the following invocation:

Our fathers' God, to Thee, Author of liberty, to Thee we lift our hearts in grateful praise and earnest petition. We praise Thee for Thy great goodness to us, Thy loving but erring children. We praise Thee for health and happiness, prosperity and power, piety and patriotism, granted us as a Nation. We praise Thee for the great, good, noble and true men of '76, men whom Thou didst choose and endow, therefore men of conscience and courage, morality and might, purpose and performance; men who were directed by duty and not dollars; moved by morals and not money; persuaded by principle and not pelf; men who dared, and did, and died because of their faith in God and their love of country. We thank Thee, O God, not only for these men, but for their mothers and wives and daughters, who willingly gave them up to the cause and then stood behind them with encouragement, help and sac-

rifice. We thank Thee that the devotion and loyalty of the women of that day has passed down to those of this, and therefore we are blessed with a band of women ready to sacrifice and serve; ready to say "go" to the loved one when the call of duty summons him. Bless them in this undertaking. May this building, the corner-stone of which we are about to lay masonically, prove a monument for ages to the unswerving loyalty and generous patriotism of American womanhood. May thy richest blessings rest upon these Daughters of the American Revolution in all their deliberations and doings. Bless our Most Worshipful Grand Master and all his supporters in this present undertaking. Bless all Masons, speculative and operative. May grace, mercy and peace rest upon us all individually and nationally. And Thine, O God, shall be the glory forever. Amen.

The following articles, securely wrapped and sealed by Mr. Fred. D. Owen, were presented by him to the Grand Treasurer, who deposited them in the copper box as the list was read by the Grand Secretary:

The Holy Bible, property of a Revolutionary soldier.

Copy of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.]

Imprint of the Seal of the United States.

The American Flag. [Applause.]

The insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Portraits of the founders: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. [Applause.]

Original Constitution of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and amendment giving right to descent from male or female line.

Articles of Incorporation of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Constitution and By-Laws National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

National Society documents and imprint of Official Seal.

Portraits of the Presidents General: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. John G. Foster, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The first volume of the Lineage Book, which contains sketches of the charter members.

List of active officers and full list of Memorial Continental Hall Committee from organization to date.

Reports of Treasurers General.

The first and last volumes of the official organ, the American Monthly Magazine.

Book Plate of the Society.

One set of five Washington Monument medals.

Programs of the thirteen congresses.

First printed matter, as issued by Mrs. Keim, regarding Memorial Continental Hall and Bill. Also the last printed matter.

Report of first Committee on Architectural Program. [Applause.]
Papers sent out to architects for competition for Memorial Continental Hall. Also the three designs as selected by Committee on Architecture and approved by the Twelfth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Documents of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Work in Spanish War, 1898.

Histories of the society, by Miss Washington and Miss Desha.

Copy of memorial service commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, Church of the Epiphany.

Portrait of Mary Ball.

Houdin's head of Washington.

Picture of George Washington.

Picture of Martha Washington.

Steel engravings of Presidents of United States from Washington to Roosevelt.

Steel engravings of public buildings in Washington.

Continental money, dated March 25, 1776.

Coins of the United States.

List of Contributors to Memorial Continental Hall.

Contributions from National Society, Children of the American Revolution, to Memorial Continental Hall.

History of National Society, Children of the American Revolution, and poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," by the founder, Mrs. Lothrop.

Insignia, Seal, Constitution and By-Laws; also list of Officers, National Society Children of the American Revolution.

Official stationery, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Official ribbon, President General and Society.

Recognition pin.

Copies of Seals on badges of Thirteen Original States.

Engraving of Lafayette.

Leaflet, Statue of Washington for France.

Specimen stamps, series of 1902, and leaflet of history of the stamps; also Louisiana Purchase commemorative series postage stamps, 1904 (complete.)

Copy of "The Star-Spangled Banner," national hymn.

Collection of National Songs.

List of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, relics in the Smithsonian Institution.

Washington Times, containing portrait of President General, the Architect and plan of Memorial Continental Hall.

Autograph list of clerks at headquarters, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Portrait of architect and autograph. [Applause.]

Programs, 1904.

Directory.

Invitation and ticket to the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of Memorial Continental Hall.

First copy of program of ceremonies of laying corner-stone of Memorial Continental Hall.

Autograph of Mr. Owen, designer of the Court. [Applause.]

Constitution of Grand Lodge.

Proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1903.

Masonic Calendar, 1904.

Newspapers of current date.

The box was then hermetically sealed and deposited in the receptacle in the foundation.

The trowel prepared for the occasion, which will be preserved in the archives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was then presented to the Grand Master, Mr. J. A. Wetmore, who spoke as follows:

The trowel will be used in spreading the cement which shall unite this building into one common mass. Remembering that we are all children of our Father in Heaven, who loves and pities all, may the trowel symbolize to us the spreading of the cement of friendship and affection which should unite the brotherhood of man into a sacred band, among whom no contention should ever exist save that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree.

The Grand Master then spread a trowelful of cement on the foundation, after which a small quantity of cement was spread by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Lockwood; the workmen completing the task. The stone was then swung into position and lowered to its place on the foundation, where it is destined to remain for all time.

During the Masonic ceremonies just recounted, the "Marseilles" was played by the Engineers' Band, Mr. Jules Kamper, leader.

The architect of the building, Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, then addressed the Grand Master as follows:

Most Worshipful, the necessary preparations having been made for laying the foundation stone of this edifice, I present you the square, level and plumb, those useful implements of the craft by which you will be able to ascertain that the material which is to constitute the chief corner-stone of the future edifice, and which you are about to lay in its appropriate position, is "*well formed, true and trusty.*"

The Grand Master handed the square to the Deputy Grand Master, the level to the Senior Grand Warden and the plumb to the Junior Grand Warden. The officers named then took their appropriate stations around the stone, and the following ceremony was performed:

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. The square, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What are its moral and Masonic uses?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. To square our actions by the square of virtue, and prove our work.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the foundation stone that needs to be proved, and make report.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. The level, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What is its Masonic use?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.—Morally it reminds us of equality, and its use is to prove horizontals.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to the foundation stone and make report.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. The plumb, Most Worshipful.

GRAND MASTER. What is its Masonic use?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Morally it teaches rectitude of conduct, and its use is to try perpendiculars.

GRAND MASTER. Apply the implement of your office to the several edges of the foundation stone and make report.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER. This corner-stone has been tested by the proper implements of operative masonry, and I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty. I therefore declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient Craft. May the all-bounteous Author of Nature assist in the erection and completion of this building, protecting the workmen from every accident, and may He long preserve this structure from decay.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER. Most Worshipful Grand Master, it has been the immemorial custom to scatter corn as an emblem of nourishment. I therefore present you this vessel of corn.

GRAND MASTER. In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I now scatter this corn, and invoke a continuation of the prosperity and manifold blessings which He has unceasingly bestowed upon our country and its people.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful Grand Master, wine, the emblem of refreshment, having been used mystically by our ancient brethren, I present you with this vessel of wine.

GRAND MASTER. In the name of the Holy Saint John, I pour out this wine to virtue. May the Giver of every good and perfect gift bless and

prosper all our undertakings and inspire the present generation with wisdom and virtue to transmit to the latest posterity, unimpaired, so priceless an heritage.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I present you, to be used according to ancient custom, this vessel of oil.

GRAND MASTER. I pour out this oil, an embley of joy. May health, prosperity, and peace, symbolized by corn, wine and oil, plenteously abound throughout the length and breadth of our land. May the Great Ruler of the Universe bless and consecrate the edifice which shall rise on this foundation stone, and in due time may it be solemnly dedicated to virtue and patriotism.

The Grand Master struck the stone three times with the gavel used by Bro. George Washington when he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol on September 18, 1793. He then ascended to the platform and returned the square, level, and plumb to the architect, addressing him as follows:

Worthy sir, having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid the foundation stone of this structure, I now deliver these implements of your profession into your hands, entrusting you with the superintendence and direction of the work, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to conduct the same.

The Masonic ceremonies completed, all participating returned to the grand stand, and the "Inflamatus," from the "Stabat Mater" (cornet solo, accompanied by the Marine Band) was rendered by Mr. Walter F. Smith. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the Chaplain General of our society in her dedicatory prayer.

Chaplain General (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin) offered the following prayer:

DEDICATORY PRAYER.

"Our fathers' God, to Thee, Author of Liberty, to Thee we come; to Thee, the Almighty One, who art a Spirit, infinite, eternal, unchangeable, in Thy Being, Wisdom, Goodness and Truth. We thank Thee that being unchangeable, Thou art to-day our country's God as Thou wert in the days of our fathers. We thank Thee that to-day Thou art as near to us as we know Thou wert to them in that day whose anniversary we celebrate when they struck their first blow for freedom. We thank Thee that in the gentle arts of peace Thou hast shown forth Thy power to bless even as Thou hast done in the turnings and overturnings of war. We thank Thee for what Thou hast been to us as a Nation; for what Thou art, and what Thou wilt be in all time to come. We glorify Thy name that we are freemen in a free country, and im

plore Thee for thy continued blessing upon our land. May it ever have Thy hand to guide, protect and keep it; may it ever feel the shadow of Thy presence. Be with our rulers, the President of the United States and all others in authority. Make them feel they are stewards responsible to Thee for this their great stewardship. Uphold Thou them and give them strength and grace for their trust. Bless the people of the land; the common people, for them Thou didst ordain this land of freedom, and may they value and preserve their heritage. We ask Thee to consecrate this corner-stone and the building that shall be thereon erected to the cause of freedom and liberty. May it rise to successful completion. May the lives of all workmen employed in its construction be precious in Thy sight, and may they and we see it completed a thing of beauty, a joy forever, and as it stands in our Nation's capital, the silent memorial of the sufferings of the past, a testimony for the present, a pledge for the future, may it educate our children, inspire our youth, and strengthen the aged in their devotion to their country, their love of freedom, and their loyalty to Thee. As women we thank Thee for what our Nation has meant for womanhood, and in this Continental Hall we would put in imperishable marble our gratitude for all Thou hast done for us.

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic society represented here to-day and for the blessing which has hitherto attended it; and we pray Thee to continue to aid it in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers and mothers, through which our priceless heritage was won.

"And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the pleasure of listening to the Grand Master of Masons, Mr. James A. Wetmore.

The Grand Master then addressed the assembly, as follows: [Applause.]

Ladies, Gentlemen and Brethren: Be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn obligations to aid in the erection of public buildings by placing in position the chief corner-stone whenever called upon to do so by those having charge of the same.

The ceremonies which you have just witnessed have come down to us from time immemorial, and are in themselves invaluable to us as purely symbolic of that spiritual building which each one of us is engaged in erecting during our natural lives; and as in this temporal building about

to be erected we have proved the chief corner-stone to be well formed, true and trusty, let each one of us be sure that in the spiritual building our chief corner-stone be likewise well formed, true and trusty.

But to Masons this structure itself suggests a still further symbolism which at once arrests their attention, and causes them to reflect upon the circumstance that it is commemorative of the virtue and patriotism of the men who laid the chief corner-stone and all the foundations of our glorious and beloved country.

The pleasure we have experienced in taking part in these ceremonies, and the interest we feel in the successful outcome of this labor of love on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution, are more than transient sentiments, [applause] because among the greatest and best of those patriots to whose memory, this building will stand as a lasting monument are many members of our fraternity. [Applause.]

Perhaps it would be too much to say that in the days of the Revolution patriotism and Masonry were synonymous terms; yet when we contemplate the long catalogue of illustrious men of that period, who "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" in the cause of freedom, and learn how many among them had

Gazed upon that hieroglyphic bright
Which none but craftsmen ever saw,

we are at once led to speculate upon the important part which Masonry played in the struggle for liberty; in welding closer the bonds of friendship; in mitigating the hardships of army life and the honors of war which it was powerless to prevent; in impressing some of its principles upon the organic law of the land; and, finally, in healing the wounds in the body politic when the struggle had ended. [Applause.]

Many and stirring were the events of that period in which the members of our fraternity took part. I mention one only. That celebrated Tea Party in Boston Harbor on December 16, 1773—the first overt act of resistance upon the part of the revolutionists—was led by the famous Paul Revere, [applause] a distinguished Mason, and it is said that all the active participants on that occasion were Masons.

It is also stated on good authority that all but three, I believe, of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Masons, as was the immortal Washington, [applause] who indicated his attachment to the fraternity on many public occasions; but on none perhaps more strikingly than when on the 30th day of April, 1789, in the city of New York, the oath of office as President of the United States was administered to him by Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of the State of New York and Grand Master of Masons, and solemnly attested when he pressed his lips to the Holy Bible, brought for the purpose from the altar of St. John's Lodge, the oldest in the State.

As of Washington, so we may say of all of his generals, without ex-

ception, that they were Masons, including the generous and chivalrous Lafayette [applause] the masterful Baron von Steuben [applause] and the intrepid sea captain, John Paul Jones. [Prolonged applause.] And so, too, of Frederick the Great, the striking military genius and contemporary of Washington, whose friendly disposition towards the Colonies was clearly indicated in his refusal to allow the Hessians to pass through his kingdom on their way to take the field as mercenaries against us.

Masons of all ranks were represented in that patriot army, from the Entered Apprentice up through the various grades, and from the subordinate officers of obscure lodges to the Grand Masters of States.

Among the most distinguished was the brave Warren, [applause] who gave his life for his country at Bunker Hill. He was Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, and as the Rev. Sidney Hayden has said of his death: "It was the first grand offering of Masonry at the altar of Liberty, and the ground floor of her temple was blood-stained at its eastern gate." [Applause.]

Alas, ere the struggle had ended the blood of the brethren had dyed with crimson all the gateways of her temple.

While Masonry inculcates those lessons of virtue and morality which have their highest exemplification in a belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and which if followed by mankind would result in the nations beating their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, there is nothing in its precepts inconsistent with the loftiest patriotism, as a reference very briefly to some of the Masonic patriots of the Revolutionary period will indicate; but the time at my disposal is so short as to compel me to limit myself to a mention of the names of a few only of those occupying high position both in Masonry and in the annals of their country, and in memory of whom both your society and mine can meet upon a common ground to do them reverence. [Applause.]

Peyton Randolph, Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania and President of the Congress of Delegates; Paul Revere, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania; Edmund Randolph, Grand Master of Masons of Virginia; General William Stephens, Grand Master of Masons of Georgia; Gen. Rufus Putnam, Grand Master of Masons of Ohio; Gen. Mordecai Gist, Grand Master of Masons of South Carolina; Major-General John Sullivan, Grand Master of Masons of New Hampshire and Governor of that State; Gen. James Jackson, Grand Master of Masons of Georgia and Governor of that State; Generals Richardson Davie and Richard Caswell, Grand Masters of Masons of North Carolina and Governors of that State.

I could name many other prominent patriots, and I have not yet named a man among the vast number of humbler members of the fraternity, who participated in the Revolution, and who received their degrees in the lodges located in the various cities and villages of the Col-

onies, or in any of the so-called Army Lodges, which had their meeting places on the tented field or wherever the regiments to which they were attached chanced to be temporarily stationed. It was in one of these Army Lodges, No. 19, on the Pennsylvania roster, that Lafayette [applause] was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

And so we feel that patriotism and Masonry, symbolized by the sword and the trowel, were so closely associated with the lives of the persons whose history is to be preserved by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, [great applause] that we may take an interest in the work you are doing, and in what this edifice shall stand for. [Applause.]

This gavel which it has been my privilege to employ in these ceremonies was made expressly for use in the laying of the corner-stone of the United States Capitol, and was employed for that purpose by President Washington, [applause] acting as Grand Master of Masons on that occasion. It was by him presented to Potomac Lodge of this city, by whose courtesy I am permitted to use it to-day. It has been employed in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stones of many of the Federal buildings and other structures and monuments in this and other cities, and it seems to me that there is a peculiar appropriateness in the circumstance that the gavel which was first used by the foremost patriot in American history in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol at the seat of government should to-day be employed in laying the corner-stone of a building commemorative of the virtue and patriotism of the men and women whose efforts and sacrifices made the government possible. [Prolonged applause.]

The Marine Band rendered the "Voice of Our Nation," a patriotic potpourri.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to a few words of greeting from our much honored founder, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH. *Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends:* Twenty-three years ago in New York City, April, 1881, I stood in the library of the New York Historical Society Building on Second avenue, when Mr. John A. Stevens said to me: "I intend to organize a Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and I wish your brother, General Hardin, to be a member."

"Very well," I replied, "but we shall also have a Society of the Daughters of the Revolution."

"That is a capital idea," he answered. Three years later, 1884, he founded the Sons of the Revolution in New York city.

Nine years later, 1890, Miss Washington, Miss Desha and I founded the Daughters of the American Revolution, on August 9, in Washington city. [Applause.]

Two months later, October 11, a score and more of patriotic women,

including the officers and managers we had appointed on August 9, met with us to strengthen and perfect the organization.

Already in August the constitution had been prepared; the application blanks had been printed and many of them distributed, and a notice to those eligible had been printed in the *Washington Post* and the *Star*. On August 9, your three founders appointed Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, as head of the society, and at the same time wrote to her for her consent. The names are on record of other officers and managers appointed by us; among them is the name of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who was thus, two months before the public meeting of October 11, appointed a manager by the authority of your three founders. When notified of that appointment, she replied promptly and accepted the position offered to her by us. Therefore, Mrs. Darling cannot be the founder of this society as has been erroneously printed and proclaimed. I have her letter of acceptance, written to Miss Washington by her own hand and dated August 30, 1890. I read but a few sentences:

CULPEPER, VA., *August 30, 1890.*

I thank you for suggesting my name as one of the Board of Managers, which I accept, but remember my personal affliction makes it impossible for me to be an active Vice-President, "for the patriots in Heaven could hear any motion that I could hear." * * * * I really have no aspiration or qualifications for any office of responsibility, and wish others more qualified to fill the offices, but if there is a position for which I am qualified it is that of Historian. * * * * *

Sincerely,

(Signed) FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

This is history easily verified, as was found by the committee that reported to the Continental Congress of 1897, which awarded the valuable medals to founders of the society.

Mrs. Darling for a few months did good work for this society, which we appreciate and are glad to acknowledge.

The names of your founders, Washington, Desha and Walworth, belong to the heroic age of the Republic, and illustrate its progress in the birthplaces of these founders—Virginia, the Colonial age—Kentucky, the second State added to the original thirteen, and Illinois, the beginning of the Great West. The individual names represent simply Daughters of the American Revolution devoted to the progress and usefulness of this patriotic and historical society, which counts forty thousand and more of just such "Daughters" in the States of the Union.

The spirit, the sentiment, which brought this society into existence, was in the air. It was a great natural force that swept over the hearts of the people of the country after the Centennial of 1876 at Philadelphia. The Nation had been rallied from a period of intense peril—the Civil War. The very name of "Daughter of the American Revolution" was a clarion call to North and South for Union in the memory of a com-

mon past of glory. The old spirit of independence, the cry of liberty thrilled North and South alike. "Sons of Liberty" of 1776 were now "Sons of the Revolution" in 1886; "Women of the Home Guard" in 1776 were now "Daughters of the American Revolution" in 1896.

Thought turned backward. North and South together had a vision of liberty in the records of their common ancestors of but three generations back. The voices of those ancestors had reached us through thousands of the aged who had spoken to the heroes of 1776.

We listened. That was all! As the voice of God speaks to those who listen, so did the voice of Liberty and law speak to us. So does it vibrate in our hearts now, to-day, as we consecrate this projected building to the memory of the men and women of 1776.

We women, in our weakness, erect this noble monument in gratitude for the freedom we now enjoy.

This day makes an era for American women. Will it be denied that this event marks and typifies a subtle, a mysterious union between Daughters of the American Revolution and the Government of this country? Men administer the Government: women love it; they guard it; they would willingly die for it; some have so died.

This beautiful building shall arise clothed like a bride in the whiteness of purity, and as long as stone stands upon stone it shall be wedded to that majestic Capitol on the hill. If the power of the Government is there on the hill, the love that cherishes and preserves the Government is here, and the demonstration of this love of country is in the offering we make and all it promises to the men and women of the Revolution, who were the creators and founders of the Republic of the United States of America. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. After consultation with my colleagues it is proposed because of the inclement weather and the biting winds and blinding blasts of sand, to take a recess until 8 p. m., then resume proceedings and complete in comfort the remainder of our program at Chase's. But before dispersing we will have the benediction by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol offered the following benediction:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we pray Thee in Thy good Providence to bring to a happy consummation the work of Thy handmaids, that this structure may rise to perfection and beauty, to be a memorial of the patriotism of our fathers and an inspiration to the patriotism of our children and our children's children forever. May the blessing of our fathers' God be upon us and upon our country, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The assembly dispersed at 4.20 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY APRIL 19, 1904.

The congress was called to order at 8.13 p. m., by the President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will dispense with the usual program this evening and listen to the greetings which should have been given us this afternoon at the Continental Hall site; but owing to the inclemency of the weather we have come here where our orators may have more convenience and warmth, and all may feel more agreeable. [Applause.] The Chair will state that she sees no reason why those ladies in the first balcony may not come down and fill the seats here, and those in the top balcony may take the lower seats. The alternates will remain in the gallery. Delegates will come to the floor.

Proceeding with the greetings which we had to omit this afternoon, the Chair will call upon Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, famed in our society as having opened the way for this great and glorious organization by her magnificent letter in which she inquired: "Were there no mothers of the American Revolution?" [Applause.]

(Mrs. Lockwood was recognized.) Here is a woman who has helped us to that glorious site we dedicated this afternoon. She has worked for us night and day through all these years, and I want you to give her a rising vote to-night, because she has brought this thing to pass. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. [Greeted with prolonged applause.]

Madam President and fellow-citizens [laughter] of this Republic—(I say citizens advisedly):—

When the good people of the colonies decided that there should be no taxation without representation, man, in the generic sense, became a citizen *de facto*. When the first Presidents were elected by this generic vote in many of the States it settled the question of citizenship, practically, for both men and women.

Deborah Sampson—Moll Pitcher—Hannah Arnett—the Defender of Pepperill Bridge—Abigail Adams—Emily Geiger—and every woman who spun flax, twirled the distaff, sent food and clothing to the half-clad armies, worked the farms, and kept the families together, through the long Revolutionary struggle, did more than pay the taxes;—they gave the service of citizens to their country, and there is no word that stands for more than "service." [Applause.]

There came a notable day in the history of the Republic, when the financial policy of Secretary Chase made greenbacks a legal tender and placed women in the Treasury Department. In the callow youth of the greenback the large sheets on which they were printed were separated by the use of scissors; the adaptability of men for that work was only

equalled by their skill in sewing on buttons! [Laughter.] Wherefore, it dawned upon General Spinner as a good business venture, to introduce women into the great money department. He said he could hire them cheaper,—(I am sorry to say), and they were dexterous with the scissors; and so it came to pass that a pair of scissors clipped the way for a firmer establishment of the citizenship of women. Since that day thousands have gradually “evolved” from the knighthood of the scissors, and are filling positions of honor and responsibility in all the government departments,—and with profit to the government. [Applause.]

When the Spanish-American War broke out, the government appealed to the thoroughly organized Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for assistance in supplying the army hospitals with trained nurses. The request was so promptly complied with, and the ministrations of the nurses proved so valuable, that the government opened its official doors, and the white-cap and apron brigade became a permanent adjunct to the army organization, emphasizing, for the third time, in the face of calamity, the citizenship of women. [Applause.]

We stand here to-day representatives of that citizenship, to lay the corner-stone of a memorial building in honor of the citizens, men and women, who founded this great Republic. [Applause.]

On this roll of honor, first, will come the Minute Men, whom we have honored to-day by selecting April 19th for our ceremonies. One hundred and twenty-nine years ago they rallied at the call of the Lexington alarm in defense of their country. [Applause.] George Washington,—Father of his Country,—and all the officers of his army, will be on this roll of honor. Every man who carried a gun and fought for his country will be there! The drummer boy will be there! The man who fided Yankee Doodle, for liberty, will be there! Deborah Sampson, who carried her gun and fought for her country through the long war, will be there! Moll Pitcher, who took the place of her husband at the cannon, when he fell at the battle of Monmouth, will be there! The women of Pepperill Bridge, who arrested the British spy with his messages and held him prisoner, will be there! Emily Geiger, of South Carolina, [applause] will be there! She has been honored by her State by being one of the bearers on the State seal of South Carolina. She carried the message for General Green to General Sumter through a country infested with Tories and rebel spies; she was arrested and shut up, awaiting examination by a Tory woman. She chewed up her message and swallowed it [laughter]. and was allowed to proceed on her journey, and she carried her message to General Sumter and literally delivered it by word of mouth. [Laughter.] He joined General Greene, and the victory was won. Her name we will honor!

The sweet Quakeress,—Hannah Arnett, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey [applause], we will honor. When the Council met in the home of Isaac Arnett to consider the Amnesty Proclamation of the British General, Lord George Howe, and after hours of deliberation decided that

as there was no money—no food—no clothing—for the army, every man should vote to give up the fight for liberty and accept the Amnesty Proclamation, Hannah Arnett, who had been in an adjoining room, opened the door and confronted them. "Ye call yourselves men—sons of those who gave up home and fortune and fatherland to make for themselves and for you a home and liberty in the wilderness! Shame upon ye, cowards! Isaac, my marriage vows do not tie me to a coward and a traitor! What will the result be of this action? Thee will have thy home, but no wife and no country! I will have no home and no husband, but my God, and my country free, will be mine!" [Applause.]

They were not cowards, these discouraged men; they were only panic-stricken, and her fiery protest rekindled their energy, and before they left Hannah Arnett's house that night, every man had changed his vote, and resolved to stand for liberty. [Applause.] All hail to Hannah Arnett, the unwavering patriot and citizen! Her name we will honor in the building.

Great men who have made a name for themselves are like the planets which we know by name. They stand out amid the multitude of unnamed stars, but the smallest stars obey the fixed laws which govern the universe, and are as much a part of it as the comet which sweeps through infinite space and returns to us again on its allotted time.

It is this multitude of stars in our citizenship that has remained a hundred years unnamed and unhonored, that the Daughters of the American Revolution are resurrecting and recording, and hereafter they will be on the honor roll of this country. [Applause.]

And so, my friends, with every rising sun the flag of our country, our inspiration in the day of tribulation,—our emblem of gladness in the days of rejoicing, will float over this building [applause], and will be a reminder to us and generations of the grateful children of this country who will come after us, of that citizenship, in that long ago, who lived and died for our Republic—for home and Country! [Prolonged applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (continuing). Ladies, I want to present—*Somebody*—to you (leading Mrs. Fairbanks to the front of the stage). This is the woman who has helped us by her unceasing and untiring efforts to the consummation of the impressive and beautiful ceremonies of to-day. Give her a rising vote of thanks! (The whole house rose amid cheer after cheer of applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Miss Mary Desha is in the house we will be glad to receive a greeting from her this evening, of a very few words. Miss Desha is one of our devoted workers. She toils as though she were in office all the while, she whose splendid title is Founder. Will she say a word?

(There was no response from Miss Desha.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that we have upon our program the names of many distinguished Daughters who unfortunately

are not with us to-night, but we shall have the very great pleasure a little later of having telegrams read from them to you, in congratulation of the great event of this afternoon. We will now have the pleasure of listening to that Daughter who is best known among us as the Founder of the Children of the American Revolution. She has done much great and splendid work besides that, but that is a glory which will never fade. I take pleasure in introducing Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP. I have been asked, as Founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to be one of the speakers on this day of days, devoted to the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of Memorial Continental Hall.

I see in imagination the majestic structure to arise from this corner-stone,—fit emblem of the sublime work and aims, of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It will be eloquent for generations to come, of the enduring quality of our purpose, the faithfulness of our endeavor to hold aloft, as a standard, the principles of our ancestors that planted and saved our Republic. It will speak as long as marble and granite and bronze shall endure of the loving, steadfast, and loyal devotion of those patriots,—The men, the women and children of the infant Republic.

I include the children of the Republic in the immortal roll of honor, for child influence and child power have wrought masterfully on the human mind ever since our Saviour's words: "Even a little child shall lead them;" and history and poem, song and story are thrilling with the part played by the child in all great emergencies of that life.

Way back before the stormy days of the Revolutionary War, the children of the colonies played no mean part in the struggle for religious liberty. Aloft on a hundred hills gleamed the beacon light of liberty, that made the sky red with terrible portent of the bloody conflict; and childish eyes looked up to it and were not dismayed. Anecdote and story, tradition and fact, answer our efforts to find the parts enacted by the heroic little ones. Not all the privation and fear and distress were borne by the men and women of those days. The child-soul was the arena of the more terrible conflict, because its tender youth magnified fear, and its inexperienced imagination distorted facts. Brave deeds and valiant courage marked the path those little feet trod. What wonder, then, that their descendants should be drummer boys in the Revolutionary War at the age of 10, 11, 12 and 13 years [applause]; or little "powder monkeys;" or harder still than going into the thick of the battle, that the young boy and the girl of 1775 should stay at home and guard the farms and the little ones? There were children in those days, who were grave and hard working, with little thought for play, and small outlook of hope for anything but privation and suffering; aye, for possible violent death in defense of that liberty for which their sires were struggling.

In 1781 General Washington made his memorable visit to the French headquarters at Hartford. To accompany him on his return journey Count Dumas was detailed. As they neared Providence the nightfall approached, and darkness closed in upon them; when lo, a company of children appeared, bearing torches. Washington's heart was heavy, for the treason of Arnold was cutting him sorely, and many gloomy forebodings forced their way even into his intrepid spirit. The children crowded around his horse, and looking up called him "Father,"—the first time on record, so far as I can find, of that endearing term being applied to our great leader.

Washington turned to Count Dumas and seized his hand. "We may be beaten by the British on the field; it is the chance of war," he exclaimed, "but behold"—(and he pointed with emotion to the children), "an army that can never be conquered!" [Applause.]

This scene and these words I felt should be engraved on the charters of the Children's Society, that each member might live in their influence; which was done.

This memorial temple will not only be a shrine wherein we shall pay loving tribute to the memory of our patriot ancestors, but it will guard our relics and our records; the priceless garnerings of our work through thirteen years of patient, persistent toil. And above all, it will enfold and safeguard the interests of the children and youth committed to our care,—the most precious heritage and possession that could be entrusted to us. For the youth of our country form the corner-stone of our Republic. On them the Nation shall depend for all her future greatness. So the enduring fame of the Daughters of the American Republic shall be that she prepared well for the continuance of her work, in that she provided for the children, thus raising the patriotic standard of youth to its highest, and placing aloft on her banner the eternal heritage and right of the child.

God takes by the hand to conduct to unexpected heights, those who reach out for the little hand of the child, to lead him to upward endeavor. "He took a little child and set him in their midst," again the inspired words of the Master emphasizes the value of the child; and "Suffer little children to come unto me" which surely means help them to come. Have we, Daughters of the American Revolution, achieved any nobler work than this by which we worked for children and youth? And what conducts up to God and the laws of His eternal government better or surer, than to teach and to foster patriotism,—which is the loving obedience of the laws of one's own country ordered by the God of Nations.

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, this "army that can never be conquered," is kindling beacon fires on the hills and in the vales, in the cities and in the hamlets of our land, that by their glow may be seen the gleaming lines of history and the shining

principles of the men and women who, under God, planted and perpetuated this Nation.

Marching on, "this army that can never be conquered," [applause] a mighty host of children and youth is advancing upon our places, which Time, that destroyer of many of our choicest hopes and aspirations, will soon remorselessly compel us to surrender. Our children are to be carried towards the seats of government, of social affairs, of municipal authority, of all the manifold positions of public trust now filled by us. It is the inevitable necessity of life to prepare for the oncoming forces.

This grand and majestic structure, the laying of whose corner-stone summons us to-day, is one vitally important preparation we make for the future. Symbol of our Union, State with State, we Daughters of the American Revolution of the Southland, and of the rugged North; of the Golden West; and of the Pilgrim shores, dedicate here and now in the Capital of our Nation, every block of marble, of granite, and of wood that shall become a part of this memorial building to our best beloved country. [Applause.]

Between the thirteen columns to be erected by the original States the passageways for the oncoming feet shall be typical of the progress from the old days of the infant Republic to the threshold of that mighty place destined by the God of Nations for this Republic to occupy. And beyond will ever sweep the Potomac on its ceaseless journey to the sea, as it passed before the eyes of our great leader, Washington. And overhead shall shine the same stars, eternal watchfiars of God's unsleeping vigilance. And with "Our Flag of Liberty" flung to the breeze, and watching over its every fold will be the banner of the cross, —which is Love, Righteousness, Justice and Truth. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the pleasure of receiving greetings from that silver-tongued orator, State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles H. Masury. [Applause.]

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, it is indeed fitting that Massachusetts should have a word to say to-day, for *ours* is the 19th of April! [Applause.] Ours was the first blood shed upon that day, and we have given it up to our National Society. [Applause.] At home to-day in the Old North Church the signal lantern has been raised on high. To-day Paul Revere Chapter has carried on its exercises, although its Regent is with you here. [Applause.]

This afternoon in old Christ Church the little children, born about the Old North Church have gathered together that the founder may know that Massachusetts forgets not her duty, even if her leaders are in the National Capital. [Applause.] We are here in the memory of those men who went down to Lexington from all around our town, those Minute Men who actually went upon the minute, who stopped not for the gorgeous uniform that we see before us to-day, but went as they were from their plowshares and their work, who rushed on to Lexing-

ton, and there one hundred and thirty Lexington men with a very few Concord and Acton men, lost their lives that day. It is indeed Massachusetts day, and Massachusetts is proud to remember her allegiance to those men who perished then at that first great call of their country. It is to them that we will rear a Continental Hall! [Applause.]

But there came another 19th of April, and I touch it with fearful hand, for although that first shot was heard around the world, the other shot will be heard through eternity. Ah, terrible indeed for our country was that 19th of April, but a Confederate General said to me only a little while ago: "If this Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had existed then, there would have been no Civil War." [Great applause.] He said, "You are doing more to draw together the Union of this country than all the men have been able to do from Washington's time down." [Applause.] And I believe him, for only last night as I sat there and some one spoke of State's rights, immediately a hand from South Carolina grasped mine and said, "Massachusetts, there is no such thing as States' rights now, is there?" [Applause.] And I said "No, South Carolina, not while Massachusetts and South Carolina can grasp hands across this continent, there shall never be and never can be another civil war, nor any more State rights." [Applause.] This, then, is what the Daughters of the American Revolution have done in the second decade, and it is to this noble army of women who are going to raise on high this Memorial Continental Hall that we pledge our allegiance anew. [Applause.]

And right here, Madam President General, let me say that while Massachusetts has been a little selfish, and has done a little more for her boys at home than she has done for Continental Hall, I will promise you in the name of the old Bay State, that until the last stone is on high, Massachusetts will be loyal to Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Once more there came a 19th of April, and again on that historic date our country declared war, to help another country to freedom; and whether we altogether believe in that or not, far away are extended our possessions,—and that is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the future. It is to draw together these foreign nations.

Sometimes I have thought that because we were descended from those first few who came to this country, we felt that God made the country alone for the Daughters of the American Revolution [laughter and applause], but He meant that we should sow the seed and reap the harvest; and He meant that after having implanted in our hearts these principles of liberty and patriotism we should gather together the nations of the earth and teach them what He had given as a blessed privilege to us. So then, when Memorial Continental Hall stands for us, let us welcome into it all the poorer, the downcast and the down-trodden, and teach them all that is noblest and best of our patriotism.

Then build it stately,
 Build it fair,
 Our Daughters' Temple in the air.
 See it rise above our city,
 With its arms outstretched in pity;
 And within its portals holy,
 Welcome first the poor and lowly.

[Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Owing to unfortunate circumstances we will dispense with the musical selections, and we will now listen to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a sub-committee of Continental Hall Committee,—able and efficient, indefatigable and industrious, enthusiastic, Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President General, ladies and *gentlemen*, [applause] I am pleased and proud to have the opportunity to speak to this audience of the work done during the past year by the Ways and Means Committee.

Never in the history of our organization have we been more united and earnest in the purpose which has brought us together on this memorable occasion. Letters were sent by me as chairman to prominent members of our society in all parts of the country asking their aid and interest in the great work which we have undertaken, and encouraging answers almost always came speedily back.

State Regents and Chapter Regents have chosen different methods of raising funds. Some have asked per capita contributions, others have chosen to give entertainments of various kinds. I must not fail to speak in words of praise of the members of the committee, who have accepted appointments to do special work by traveling at their own expense and interesting the chapters in their respective States in the Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee, South Carolina, California, we have had local representatives of the Ways and Means Committee patriotic enough to accept this detail. Cicero has said, of all human things nothing is more honorable or more excellent than to deserve well of one's country. [Applause.] It is the desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution in erecting this noble monument in marble to the memory of their ancestors, to proclaim to posterity the labor and patriotism of the men who laid the foundation upon which this great and powerful Republic has been constructed. [Applause.] Let us cherish with affection the memory of these illustrious Revolutionary heroes, and by so doing teach our youths that the power of any nation depends upon the patriotism of its people. [Applause.]

Our children and our children's children must keep sacred the principles which governed our forefathers in establishing the freest government on all the earth. For us Daughters of the American Revolution it

is a privilege and a duty to contribute the funds necessary for the erection of an enduring monument wherein may be written in letters of gold the names of the brave men and women whose sacrifices made us a nation. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It gives me very great regret to say that our next speaker on the program, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, one deeply interested in the welfare of the society, in the great success of building Memorial Continental Hall, who has traveled near and far and spoken with grand effect upon this subject, is detained to-night from our meeting and from our congress this week by the very serious illness of her daughter. The Chair would love to hear a motion to extend to her its sympathy in her hour of trial.

Mrs. WHITE, of New York. I am happy to make that motion.

I move that a vote of sympathy be sent by this Congress to Mrs. J. Heron Crosman with expression of sincerest regret that she is unable to be with us.

Mrs. LOTHROP. May I have the pleasure of seconding it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded by Mrs. White and Mrs. Lothrop that this congress send a message of regret and sympathy to Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of the State of New York.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will direct that the Recording Secretary of this society send this message to Mrs. Crosman on the morrow. The Chair has great pleasure in presenting to this audience a familiar face, a loved face, a loved character in the work of our great society, Mrs. William Lindsay, of Kentucky, who was lately the chairman of the Committee on Architecture, from which has resulted the plan for Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY. The ceremonies of to-day mark the beginning of the erection of a memorial building to be dedicated to the memory of patriotic men and women who took part in the war of the American Revolution. This building is to perpetuate the history of the deeds of heroes and heroines, of their courage and devotion, of their trials, sorrows and sufferings, and of their final triumph. The War of the Revolution was not fought for the mere purpose of winning independence for the American States. It had the nobler and grander purpose of establishing the liberty and dignity of the individual citizen. [Applause.] Bills of Rights were adopted before independence was declared or even desired. Before 1775 wars had been fought to increase the grandeur of nations and to magnify the power of kings, but the War of the Revolution was carried on through long and weary years to secure to the American people and their posterity the blessings of personal liberty, with equality before the law to all people, whether rich or poor, ignorant or learned, humble or exalted. [Applause.] The millions of men and women now

living under the protecting folds of our flag enjoy personal liberty and individual equality as an inheritance from our Revolutionary fathers and mothers.

The wonder is, not that the Daughters of the American Revolution are to-day erecting a monument to the memory of all those who gave aid in the patriotic struggle, but that more than an hundred and twenty years have been allowed to pass without the erection by the American people of such a memorial. [Applause.] We have monuments to the illustrious statesmen and to the famous generals of the Revolutionary times, but to the great body of officers and private soldiers no national structure has been builded to keep in the hearts of the people who follow them the recollection of the debt of gratitude to which they are entitled. Deeds of less valor have been immortalized in bronze and marble, but these men who stained the snow with their blood from their shoeless feet, who starved at Valley Forge, languished and died as martyrs on prison ships, bore the heat and faced the fevers of the Carolina and Georgia swamps, and followed George Rogers Clarke through the illimitable wilds of the then Northwest to win the vast and fertile territory out of which has since been created the great States of Illinois and Indiana (applause),—these men have been neglected. The Daughters of the American Revolution, their descendants, are striving to mend this forgetfulness and have undertaken to do for them that which an otherwise grateful posterity has failed to do. In carrying out this patriotic duty our society desires to give to the world a pure, beautiful lesson from the women of that period, who, through hardships, became noble, lived happily and died calmly, and by this work of remembrance these descendants, who show appreciation of nobility and courage give evidence of a like spirit to the women of old, and not only build a monument to the women of the Revolution, but erect one equally great to themselves. The services of the women of 1776 contributed equally to the cause of liberty, with the services of those who wore the sword or carried the musket. They did not face the danger of battle, but they nursed the wounded, cheered the despondent, clothed the needy, and encouraged their fathers, husbands, and sons, and urged their brothers and lovers to continue the contest until success crowned their efforts. The sacrifices made by the women of the Revolution cannot be understood or appreciated by the people of to-day. We can understand and appreciate, however, that then as now,

“The wife who girds her husband’s sword
 ’Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
 And bravely speaks the cheering word,
 What though her heart be rent asunder,
 Doomed nightly in her dream to hear
 The bolts of death around him rattle,
 Has shed as sacred blood as e’er
 Was poured upon the field of battle.

[Applause.]

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor!"

[Applause.]

It is a work of gratitude for the Daughters of the American Revolution to assist in cherishing the memories of the Revolutionary period by dedicating to the patriots, men and women, this American temple, the corner-stone of which we have laid to-day. If an individual wish be allowed, may the statue of the Minute Man stand guard beneath these pillars, for on the completion of this memorial it may truthfully be said: "Every stone of this building is cemented with his blood, and there is no furrow of its pillars that was not ploughed by his pain." [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is desired that Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the energetic and splendid State Regent of Connecticut, should come to the platform.

Mrs. KINNEY. [Prolonged applause.] It is my happy privilege to extend to you personally, and to the members of the National Society here assembled, the hearty and loyal greetings of the nearly 4,000 Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Connecticut [applause], together with their heartiest congratulations upon the crowning event of this, the 19th of April,—an event which counts for the second step in our progressive march towards the goal which we set for ourselves, twelve years ago. Perhaps I shall not go too far afield if I say that "This is the day we long have sought, and mourned because we found it not." [Laughter and applause.]

Much as some of us would be glad to deny it in the absence of positive proof to the contrary, probably it is better for us to confess at once that the children of Israel did really antedate Lexington, even the oldest "Real Daughter" on our membership roll [laughter]; but the wanderings of the nomadic Israelites are distinctly suggestive of the trials and tribulations the Daughters have met in their attempts to find a few feet of terra firma which they might call their very own. [Laughter and applause.] We, too, you know, have wandered through a desolate wilderness of a great many years, and not very much manna fell in our direction, and only a quail or two. [Laughter.] We were beset by doubts and fears, and sustained by the one hope only that we might live long enough to enter our land of Canaan some time. [Applause.] Then, long years ago, we pledged ourselves to the erection of a noble memorial to the valor and virtues of our forefathers and foremothers. [Ap-

plause.] The first decisive step towards the culmination of our hopes took place on the 11th of October, 1902, when we turned the sod and knew that we had as an organization solid ground under our feet; but my recollection of that occasion is that the ground was anything but solid! [Laughter.] I think we had to wade through a Red Sea of Potomac mud; but not a single chariot wheel was lost in our triumphant march to dry land [laughter]; and to-day, in the laying of our corner-stone, we have taken the second decisive step towards the culmination of our hopes and plans; and I am sure that the ever-increasing enthusiasm and unflagging zeal of the Daughters will make the interval very short between the laying of this corner-stone and the completion and dedication of our national memorial. [Applause.] A characteristic aphorism reminds us, that if we have built castles in the air, our work will not be lost if we put foundations under them. [Applause.] We cannot do better than to take this advice and put foundations as quickly as possible, under what has been perhaps an air castle, and watch its rapid growth and development into a completed structure which shall be a thing of beauty and a joy forever to future generations. [Applause.] This National Society is a very large organization, a very democratic organization, and a very influential organization. We may not yet have reached a condition of absolute perfection. [Laughter.] I wish to be modest in my claims for it, and possibly a fault or two may be pointed out by the hypocritical; but with all her faults, Madam President General, we love her still. [Laughter and applause.] This society has a distinct mission whose educational value cannot be questioned. It has a thoroughly good working chart to which we are loyal, and above all it has ideals to which we are proud to pin our faith. A nation or an organization which is without ideals is as stunted in its intellectual and moral growth as is the individual who is barren of them. [Applause.] We are thankful for the inspiration which led our Founders to open up these opportunities for helpful efforts to the women of this fair land [applause], and we are grateful, too, I think for these splendid obligations which allegiance to this society places on us for service and self-sacrifice. Service and self-sacrifice are a large part and a blessed part of our mission in life, and Daughters of the American Revolution will not have lived in vain if they are ever faithful to their ideals. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls upon that splendid representative from the Keystone State,—who has raised a magnificent amount for Continental Hall,—Mrs. Frederica Getchell.

MRS. GETCHELL. Madam President General and friends of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I bring to you loving greeting in the name of the Keystone State. She extends to each sister State the hand of loyal friendship, and she asks all to join with her to gather in a golden harvest that we may soon complete the splendid work this day begun.

We have laid our corner-stone, now let us finish our Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] To do this not only must each State do her duty, but each Daughter do hers. Forty-one thousand women can work wonders, if every one of this forty-one thousand will do her share; remembering that the men of the Revolution stood side by side for the principles that have made it possible for America, this day, to stand in the front rank among the great Powers of the world.

When you go to your homes, taking with you the bright memories of this *our own* red letter day, take with you also, the firm resolution to work; that at our next year's congress you may hand in not hundreds but thousands of dollars. [Applause.] Sister Daughters, ever keep before you the memory of the privations, the sufferings, and the sacrifices of our ancestors. Ever feel that no work, no sacrifice of ours can compare with theirs. Our hall is a debt of honor which we owe; dare we refuse to pay this debt?

When we gaze upon our glorious starry banner remember that each star was set in its azure field by the patriot band, and remember, too, that our Memorial Continental Hall will show future generations that we have paid a small part of our honest debt by raising in Memorial Continental Hall a monument to the men of the Revolution. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear a few words of greeting from Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President, members of the Continental Hall Committee, Regents and members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

This remarkable assemblage and the event which has brought it together, is the first step toward the realization of substantial commemoration of the deeds of the founders, fathers and mothers of the Republic, by their Daughters of the American Revolution; and the laying of the corner-stone of this Memorial Continental Hall was essentially the corner-stone of the organization represented here to-day, 42,000 strong, to inaugurate, promote and complete the work then proposed. [Applause.]

Our constitution at the formation of the National Society, in this city thirteen years ago, defined certain objects reminiscent in character, which it was proposed to exploit and perpetuate.

It was certainly highly laudable to create a society, cherish and keep vigorous the principles for which our ancestors bravely fought;—the terrible sacrifices which they endured for the sake of those principles and the great boon their triumph brought to the inhabitants of the former British North American colonies, then made free and sovereign,—and as we see it to-day, to the inhabitants of the world at large, but it was better, if possible, to rear to the perpetual memory of these achievements, ratified definitely by treaty 121 years ago, an object lesson of patriotism, in its manifestations then and its marvelous triumphs since.

That is what we propose to accomplish in the edifice about to be reared by this society. It is expected that here will be assembled in a structure designed for the purpose as enduring as time itself, (if it be possible to make it so) relics of those days of American manhood and womanhood, valor and suffering.

I recall in the very outset of our work, when still our membership was small and our efforts feeble, how our first President General, Mrs. Harrison, urged the importance of a suitable building to properly commemorate and concentrate in some substantial form the efforts and results for which we were so earnestly striving. It was the chief subject of her reports and conversations.

I also recall, when myself for some years Regent of my native State of Connecticut, how every effort was made by the Connecticut chapters, then the banner State of the organization, to expand the idea proposed by our beloved President General. In her efforts she was supported also by the States as they came into the National Society, and her wishes have since been taken hold of by every State and chapter as they have entered into our growing fold.

After all these varying years we now see results which must give pride to every member of the society, and every man and woman who is not a member but loves his country, American institutions, and all that they mean.

And it goes without saying that the Memorial Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most instructive objects at the National Capital, and it also will be the shrine of patriotism for every part of the land and outlying lands under the ægis of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is Mrs. Abraham Allee, State Regent of Nebraska in the house? If so, we desire to hear from her a few words of greeting.

(Mrs. Allee did not respond, but her printed remarks follow.)

Mrs. M. L. ALLEE (State Regent of Nebraska). Madam President and Daughters: Nebraska, although unknown at the close of the Revolution, came into existence with the Louisiana Purchase and has spread over this proud and fertile land many descendants of the men and women who to-day we honor in laying the corner-stone of the magnificent Memorial Hall.

It will be a proud moment for every Daughter of the American Revolution when we shall see these walls reared, a memorial to the men and women who—"armed in the holy cause of liberty,"—founded this a nation, matchless in all the world!

We are history-making to-day. This building is unique. No building of the kind has ever been erected by women. It is a grand undertaking and will be a grand achievement, for we *will* finish what we have

undertaken. In the name of three hundred and ten Daughters of the American Revolution, of Nebraska, I greet you! [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls for Mrs Slade, President General of the United States Daughters of 1812, to extend to us their greetings. (Mrs. Slade came to the platform.)

Daughters of the American Revolution, I present to you an illustrious member of your own body, who is President General of another patriotic association, Mrs. Slade, President of the United States Daughters of 1812.

MRS. SLADE. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and guests, I think this is the first mistake I have ever known your President to make, because whoever heard of the younger sister being welcomed where the older sister was having a party all to herself? [Laughter.] But the National Society of Daughters of 1812 is delighted to bring this greeting here to you in your great work, for the War of 1812 is to the American Revolution just like the amen to a prayer. American civil and religious liberty, so let it be [applause], and the United States Daughters of 1812, wards of this Government, the same as your selves, wish to bring their homage to your President, and they really think that the greatest pity of all is, that the limitations of your constitution do not keep your President just where she is until that Continental Hall is a fact. [Prolonged applause.] But there is one thing you can do, you can make it so much of a fact that one year from to-day every penny of that money can be in the bank. [Applause.] It is just a little effort for you now. I was thinking to-day that on the day that I heard of the death of our beloved National President McKinley I was in Concord, standing on Concord Bridge, looking before me at the place where stood her gallant sons in 1775, and looking back to the monument that marks the spot where stood the foes as we thought them then; and I wondered if all the blood had been shed in vain. It seemed for the moment that when anything could happen in a country so free as ours, a country so true, that when so pathetic an incident as that 'could happen,' perhaps there had been some great mistake, and that all had not been accomplished that we thought had been accomplished. And then it seemed to me that it is just like another bright star in the firmament of patriotism, that it must be, and that is what this distressful event was for,—to make firm the religious liberty of this country. [Applause.]

Some day the United States Daughters of 1812 are hoping to supplement your work, and to stand side by side with you. The work that they have planned for themselves is to build a home where the descendants of patriots can be cared for when old age comes to them and they are without support. [Applause.] It is vague, and in the distance now, but still the time will come, and then we are coming to you again, and we are going to ask you to come to us, and give us your greeting and your love, just as we give these things to you to-day. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, Vice-President General of the State of Illinois, has traveled many miles to attend our Continental Hall Committee meeting, and to vote upon the vital question of purchasing a site. I take pleasure in presenting to you Vice-President General Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Mrs. SCOTT. [Loud applause.] Madam President General, ladies and gentlemen: It were a cold heart indeed, and deadened sensibilities, that could contemplate unmoved, the scene that presents itself to us to-day—as we celebrate the laying of a corner-stone, from which shall spring in deathless beauty, that splendid structure Memorial Continental Hall—crown and apotheosis of the American “eternal feminine.”

Other splendid and enduring pageantries have contributed to the civic and national pride of the Capital, but perhaps none has been of greater significance than this. History furnishes no parallel for these impressive ceremonies—commemorative as this august event is, of a beautiful dream materialized, of hope long deferred realized—this hour, the full fruition of years of promise and prophecy.

A distinguished scholar said to me recently, that as nations become civilized and christianized, the splendor of their monuments to the dead decreases; that there is no parallel in modern times to the Taj-Mahal of India, or the magnificent mausoleums and memorials of Greece and Rome, and the ancient Egyptians; and that this is as it should be; that the best memorial to the dead, is service to the living. [Applause.]

May it be ours to do the one and not leave the other undone—ours to preserve in imperishable marble, the memory of those faithful ones, for whom no column rises, or tablet speaks, heroes and heroines in homespun, whose endurance, courage, and patriotism, in those far gone days blazed the way for all we hold dear in our civilization.

And then having made stones speak through our “palace beautiful”—our monument shall be human lives. For this great organization of ours, with its spiritualizing and uplifting influences—with its educational, historic, and patriotic trend—these 40,000 mothers, wives and maidens welded together and working shoulder to shoulder in behalf of high thinking and noble living—is the one safeguard, against which the tides of anarchy and unrest and unbelief may beat in vain. [Applause.]

American womanhood, as represented in this great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, can, and shall preserve this bulwark impregnable.

And so we breathe the prayer that “this deposit, and the walls and arches, the dome, columns and entablatures to be erected over it with all they represent, may endure forever.” [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair takes great pleasure in calling upon another Daughter of the American Revolution who also has made many long journeys to promote the building of Continental Hall. One regret in these evening ceremonies is that the President of your society may

not call upon everybody who has worked for this notable cause. Many have labored, but many may not speak here to-night for lack of time and space. I call upon Mrs. John A. Murphy, Vice-President General for Ohio.

Mrs. MURPHY. [Great applause.] Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, it is a matter of record that George Washington earnestly desired that a memorial building should be put up in this city of his name, commemorative of that period of history through which he lived, and which he helped to make, the history of the thirteen original United States. It is also a matter of record that the early Congresses considered this idea quite favorably, and almost practically. At intervals of five to ten years the consideration of the project was revived, but gradually fell into abeyance and almost oblivion. Now ladies, it not infrequently happens in the course of human life that duties unfulfilled by the men are taken up and fulfilled by the women. [Great applause.] It seems to me that this undertaking of ours is going to make a notable example of that. [Cries of "good"—applause.] We look around in this beautiful city, and in many of its streets we see grand monuments to heroes and statesmen, all of which are most certainly deserved. Yet in this fair city, nor in any city of our country until this day, this 19th of April, never has a stone been laid in a monument to commemorate those long neglected dead who gave their lives that this country might become what it is for us. I think we may safely say that the stone that has been rejected by our elders has to-day become the head of the corner [applause], for our gracious President General has laid the first stone of our beautiful house which will become a history in marble of the struggles and self-sacrifices of our far-away ancestors, whose graves lie unhonored, unmarked, over all our great land. Now I think many great and valuable results will follow from the erection of our stately house which is to help beautify this great city. They are too numerous for me to speak of in so short a time, but a few of them recommend themselves very strongly to me; allow me to mention them. The first is, that the foreigners who come here so constantly will learn by looking on our beautiful Memorial Hall that the history of the United States, though young and short, is not uncherished by her people. [Applause.] And we Americans, as well as they, are grateful to the fathers of our country who began us, a free nation. [Applause.] And now ladies, do you not think—I am sure I know you think, that we who have done so much to fulfill, at least in part, the desire of our beloved Washington, that we who have done so much this day to begin to repair the negligences of those early Congressmen [laughter], deserve that we should be aided by the Congress of to-day. [Great applause.] Who deserves it more? I hope you will ponder that thought, that you will sympathize with it, that you will take it away with you, and that each and every one of you will use your best endeavors to influence these statesmen in our national legislative halls to give a generous ap-

propriation to the Daughters of the American Revolution [applause] and to help them build quickly this stately house, that all the living may see the fulfillment of our desire. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. O. J. Hodge, State Regent of Ohio, is requested to give her greeting upon this occasion.

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and visitors, I have been asked to bring greetings from Ohio, that State which of late has boasted not only of being the mother of Presidents, and the mother of generals, but the mother of our honored President General, Mrs. Fairbanks. [Applause.] To-day Ohio has placed in the corner-stone the American flag, that symbol of the Union of the greatest Republic on earth, that banner which is ever unfurled in defense of, and for the uplifting of mankind. [Applause.]

In regard to this emblem of equal rights, let me relate a little incident. In Columbus, Ohio, in the early '50's there was very much talk of a State flag for Ohio. In fact, many States had State flags, and General Wood, who was quartermaster general under Governor Chase at the time, and General Carrington, who had charge of the Arsenal in Columbus, had devised a State flag which they considered a very beautiful one,—a white ground with the seal of the State of Ohio upon it. They had not only devised it, but they had had one made, and for the first time that day that flag had really floated from the arsenal, and they had hoped that Ohio would approve it, and that it would become the State flag. On this same day there was a meeting of the Typographical Union, a meeting of editors and publishers from all over the country, and on the evening of that day there was a banquet held at the O'Neil House in Columbus, and many toasts were responded to. One of them was in regard to a State flag, and one of the speakers said that if it ever should become necessary for the boys of that State to go to war, they would march under the flag of their State and march to victory. A few minutes later, James A. Garfield, then a young man, responded to the toast, "The Union Forever." He said, in the first place, "Thank God, Ohio has no State flag, and if it ever becomes necessary for the sons of Ohio to go out and battle, they will march proudly under the flag of our Union." [Applause.] There was great applause, and General Wood and General Carrington, nudging each other under the table, laid aside this flag, and it never was heard of until very recent times, not in fact until Ohio became a hundred years old.

Carnegie has said the States are all right as far as they go, but let any one touch Old Glory and the many are one. [Applause.] I am reminded of the verse by Morris in which he says,

"A union of lakes, and a union of lands,
A union of bonds none can sever;
A union of hearts and a union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever." [Applause.]

I think if we Daughters are united and teach what that flag means,—that, as our president says, the basis of all true liberty is respect for the law;—if we teach them that, if we would teach them the meaning of the flag;—that it means that every citizen should bear his share of the public burden in his town, in his county, in his State and in the Union; let us teach the youth of our country the respect that is due that flag. When I speak of the youth, I mean the children of American parents; but I will say for the children of foreigners that when they are taught, they become law-abiding citizens. Let us teach all the respect that is due to that flag, but while we are doing this work along educational lines, let us not forget that we are building a Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] In ancient times the Greeks built on their battlefields what they called trophies. These were made by piling up the arms and even the bodies of the slain. The heroes of the American Revolution built a grander trophy in our Government of these United States, and now it is left to-day to the Daughters of the American Revolution to build a memorial, and to build a trophy which will be lasting; and we hope so to build that those that come after us will not say, “see Rome and die,” but “see Memorial Continental Hall, and live and spread its fame over all the world.” [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will be delighted to hear from one of its youngest State Regents, Miss Mary Love Stringfield, of North Carolina. Is Miss Stringfield in the house?

MISS STRINGFIELD (applause). Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and friends: We are told this is woman's era. As I look around me, I *know* this is woman's day, for before me are women from every State in the Union, many of whom have traveled hundreds, and some thousands of miles to be present on this happy occasion. A happy occasion indeed, for we have only to look into each others beaming countenances to find reflected there the joy and gladness overflowing each one of our hearts, that we have met to lay the corner-stone of our Memorial Continental Hall!

To-day marks the beginning of the fruition of our fondest hopes and most cherished plans, the erection of this building, which when completed shall approach in beauty the far famed Taj Mahal, and like that memorial erected in the memory of a beloved wife and mother, shall our “Palace Beautiful” attest the love and reverence in which the memory of the women of Revolutionary days is held by their descendants, an enduring monument whose memorial windows, tablets, and paintings like the Koran, inscribed in Mosaic in the walls of the mausoleum of the “Exalted of the Palace,” shall speak in living words to all who pass beneath its portals!

I have been requested to state what the Daughters of North Carolina have done for the cause. You will please bear in mind the fact, when comparing our efforts with those of our sisters from other States, it is only within the past few years that chapters of our order have been

formed in my State. This may seem strange when we recall North Carolina's Revolutionary record,— and it is due to no lack of patriotism on the part of the women, but to the existing conditions peculiar to most Southern States.

The chapters have contributed of their means—some liberally, one I have in mind having pledged a stated sum annually, until the Hall is completed.

Though not requested to speak of proposed gifts, I wish to tell you of the historic chair which will be presented by the "Council Oak Chapter," of Morgantown.

I have not the time to give you a history of the trees from which the chair will be made, but merely state, that under its spreading branches, a council was held by the "over mountain men" on their way to King's Mountain, and here they returned bearing in triumph eight hundred British prisoners. Since that time, the "Council Oak" has been the Mecca of the people in the State, until struck by lightning a few years ago. When the members of the chapter which bears its name, found the tree was doomed they purchased it, and will preserve every piece of the historic wood. They will have made from the "heart of the oak," a massive carved chair. In the center of the back, a facsimile of the tree when in its prime, and around this the name of every patriot who fought at King's Mountain. They have also generously donated to the other chapter in the State, wood for a table to accompany the chair, and with the gavel to be presented by a member, the North Carolina Daughters will have ready for the presiding officer, when the Hall is completed, the entire outfit. [Applause.]

As one of the "thirteen original States" it will be our privilege to give one of the thirteen columns for the memorial portico. Upon this column we will have inscribed the words "Alamance, Halifax, Guilford Court House" for we feel that they stand for:

"Deeds which should not pass away, and names that must not wither." [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear from the sister State of South Carolina, the splendid State which has given such magnificent Revolutionary heroes. We will hear from Mrs. S. A. Richardson, State Regent from South Carolina.

Mrs. RICHARDSON [applause]. Madam President General, Members of the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, ladies and gentlemen:

For the honor of addressing this distinguished gathering on such a notable occasion, I return thanks to our esteemed President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

I thank her in the name of South Carolina's loyal Daughters of the American Revolution for the compliment to the Palmetto State, the home of Marion, Sumter, Pickens, Rebecca Mott, Martha Bratton, and the Indian maid Catechee; [applause] the battle ground of Cowpens,

King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, and glorious old Fort Moultrie, which withstood the vigorous assault of the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker, from early in the morning until nine at night. When General Lee inspected the little fort, he deemed it so insignificant that he ordered Colonel Moultrie to evacuate at once, as resistance would only incite the enemy to anger and bring greater trouble on the city of Charleston, for the fleet would knock the fort into ruins in less than an hour. Col. Moultrie replied, "Then we will perish behind the ruins." [Applause.] Gen. Lee returned to the city and reported to Gen. Rutledge his interview with Col. Moultrie and requested that he, as Governor, should order him to evacuate the fort. Gov. Rutledge replied, "Sir, sooner than write that order, I would cut off this right arm." [Applause.] After the battle of Fort Moultrie the Palmetto tree was added to the State flag of South Carolina in honor of the palmetto logs of which the fort was made.

The grand work of Memorial Continental Hall, which is well within our grasp, is proof of the spirit that pervaded prosperous nations from pagan history down to the present day. We know when patriotism was sacrificed to greed and avarice, frivolity and licentiousness, thrones were demolished, and empires disappeared. If we scan history ever so hurriedly, we recall the tremendous influence, for weal or woe, of one man or woman, one party, or one clique.

The nobility of France was cut up by three men, Louis the Eleventh, Richelieu, and Robespierre; Louis overthrew the great vassals, Richelieu decimated the great lords, and Robespierre annihilated the aristocracy.

The first prepared the way for sole monarchy, the second for absolute monarchy, and the third for constitutional monarchy. A few brave, self-reliant men, cheered by faithful, unselfish women changed the map of Great Britain. I have not time to touch upon the chain of events that connect our past and our present occasion, but we know in each important epoch of American history, from 1754 until his death, the name of one man was the center light, the luminous focus of our country's endeavor. The sun which rose upon the new world not less resplendent than others, and which increased in honor and greatness in proportion to the needs of his country, from the hour when he planted the British flag over the ruins of Fort Duquesne, the youthful Major George Washington became a marked figure, his dauntless spirit ruled the horizon of his country. [Applause.]

To-day we meet in this beautiful city of that immortal name, to perpetuate the deeds he wrought for. We can but feel the spark of love and devotion expressed by the exiled countess of the old regime; "When I say Paris, I mean Versailles!" Daughters of the American Revolution, let us rear our Memorial Temple so grandly, so faultlessly, that in years to come our children may, in synonym of United States, say "Washington." [Applause.]

Let our great men and peerless women point to the Continental Hall

as an epitome of American history. Let future generations wear the badge of our society, as the Crusader cherished the insignia of truth and loyalty. [Applause.]

Our great women of the Revolution never flinched under the strain of the seven long years of the war; they realized as fully as the men of that day the "esprit de corps," that Montesquieu maintains should be the security of each member of the community of all, "those absolute rights which are vested in them by the immutable laws of nature."

Let us in our society, Daughters of the American Revolution, remember that the true doctrine of successful organizations is,—the object should be,—to confer the greatest possible good upon every member, without detriment or injury to a single one. [Applause.] We surrender nothing of our national rights in accepting the authority of this great society as contained in the constitution we ourselves have made. In this work we are solidifying our organization; to-day we realize the magnitude of a well organized, well officered society, in the executive arrangements planned and carried out by those in charge of this historic occasion.

When our hall is completed, American woman will need no bard to sing her power and fidelity. Other memorials may be reared, but I believe none will ever surpass the one our love and loyalty designed, and will erect to the "Memory of the Patriotic Fathers—to the Senate of Sages, whose wisdom conceived, and to the band of heroes on flood and field, whose valor achieved the Independence of the United States of America, and established in constitutional form the principles of self-government by the people upon which, and for which that Independence was consummated, thus opening this 'Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave' as an asylum to the oppressed of all climes, and a refuge to the persecuted of all creeds,—'a Fortress alike a Temple.'"

These eloquent words of that great thinker, Alexander H. Stephens, impress me forcibly with absolute confidence in our work, that will honor the men and women of the far-reaching past:

"They never fail who die in a great cause."

Some of us may go hence before this structure is completed; yet each one shall have laid her own corner-stone deep down in the hearts of those true daughters who survive us, who will cherish our faithful efforts along with their own. To those of our society whose opportunities enable them to work more effectively, and more continuously than others equally willing and interested, I give my sincere thanks, and bid them godspeed, and loyally say:

"Let Spain boast the treasures that grow in her mines,

Let Gallia rejoice in her olives and vines,

In bright, sparkling jewels let India prevail,

With her odors Arabic perfume every gale;

'Tis Columbia alone that can boast of the soil

Where the fair fruits of virtue and liberty smile." [Applause.]

man who had assisted us. The contrast was really so striking and so pathetic, not to say charming, that it almost distracted my mind from what was going on around me. [Applause.] In the working of that small society we first thought we must have, of course, a constitution, and that was a great work. Of course we all wanted to have our share in it [laughter], and we were very fortunate in meeting a lawyer who held a very high position here, General Shields, and he undertook to make a constitution for us. I have attended every congress since, and I see this constitution, which I thought so perfect in the beginning, has been constantly changed and altered. It reminds me very much of the maxim of the illustrious Jefferson that "The world is governed too much, that that government is best that governs least." [Applause.] And I also think of the war which the King and Parliament of Great Britain brought on in this country, the Revolution, to which we owe our existence, and which has given us our name. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear some telegrams from our absent members, telegrams wishing us success. Mrs. Weed will read those to us.

Mrs. Weed read the following telegrams:

"NEW YORK, April 19, 1904.

"Mrs. C. W. FAIRBANKS, *President General, D. A. R. Congress, Washington, D. C.*:

"Receive ten dollars for Continental Hall to credit of old Connecticut, also ten thousand congratulations for noble work done by yourself and associates promoting its early building; may the past provide inspiration for future.

"MRS. NELLIE S. WEED,
"Norwalk Chapter."

[Applause.]

"NORFOLK, VA., April 19, 1904.

"Mrs. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, *President General, D. A. R.*:

"Congratulations on laying corner-stone. May the completed work soon crown it. Regret very much not being with you.

"SALLIE NEWTON PAGE."

[Applause.]

"ATLANTA, GA., April 19, 1904.

"Mrs. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, *President General, D. A. R.*:

(Send to Corner-stone Exercises, Washington, D. C.)

"MADAM: Kindly convey my compliments and congratulations to the Daughters of the American Revolution. May our Continental Hall rise in beauty and majesty, a memorial to the heroic past, an emblem of vivifying energy in the present, a glorious pledge to a triumphant future. An old friend and co-worker.

"MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL."

[Applause.]

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., *April 18, 1904, 1.35 a. m.*

"MRS. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, *Chase's Opera House, Washington, D. C.:*

"My heartiest congratulations to the President General and all Daughters of the American Revolution for their share in the cornerstone that is laid to-day. May the memorial to our noble ancestors soon be completed and stand for honor and patriotism through the centuries to come.

"M. MARGARETTA MANNING,
"Ex-President General."

[Applause.]

"BLOOMINGTON, ILLS., *April 19, 1904.*

"MRS. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, *President General N. S. D. A. R., 1800 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.:*

"Greetings and hearty congratulations to our President General and the Daughters whose liberal contributions have made possible the happy occasion of the great work begun years ago. May the Memorial Continental Hall be the abiding place of wisdom, righteousness, justice and peace, and may the God of our fathers preside over all our counsels.

"LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON."

[Applause.]

"The Montana Daughters to-day renew their pledges of love and loyalty to the N. S. D. A. R., and Memorial Continental Hall.

"JENNIE S. TALLANT,
"State Regent."

[Applause.]

"Greetings and loyalty from Old Concord Chapter." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wonders if you could venture upon one verse of "America," without your books, if somebody will start it for us. [Laughter.]

(The audience sang "America.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before dispersing our Reader, Miss Richards, has an announcement to make to us.

Miss RICHARDS. By permission of the President General, I wish to say that while Mrs. Hodge was making her remarks about the American flag, what she said reminded me of a flag story which seems particularly appropriate to an occasion like this, when we are celebrating the beginning of that first great conflict with the British, resulting in a way which as we all know, at least, did not call for the lowering of the American flag. It was in Shanghai in the late '70's, soon after the purchase of Alaska by the United States. A banquet was taking place. When the time came for the toasts, the British consul being called upon, rose and drank as follows:

"I drink to the Union Jack, the flag that for a thousand years has floated over every continent and on every sea,—and the only flag on which the sun never sets!"

The Americans were somewhat crestfallen at this toast, wondering who could "go the Britisher one better," when our own American, Eli Perkins, who was present, rose and drank as follows:

"I drink to the Stars and Stripes; when the rising sun gilds the rockbound coast of Maine, the setting sun is touching with its last lingering rays the westward-most islands of Alaska, over all of which floats the Stars and Stripes [applause]; the flag of freedom, the unconquered banner, never lowered to any foe, and the only flag that ever whipped the flag on which the sun never sets!" [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I should like to know when we are to take up the remaining amendments?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Chair wishes to call attention to the fact that the President of the United States has issued an invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution to call upon him to-morrow afternoon. Is it the pleasure of the congress to accept this invitation? If so, all in favor will signify it by saying "aye."

(The "ayes" were unanimous.)

(The congress at 10.15 p. m. adjourned till Wednesday at 10 a. m.)

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

At 10.10 a. m. the bugle call was sounded.

Congress called to order at 10.15 by President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with the Chaplain General in invoking Divine blessing upon the work of to-day.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for life and health and strength. We thank Thee that Thou hast preserved us during the night and brought us to this place to do what we think is Thy will and Thy work. We thank Thee for the blessing of work to do. We thank Thee that Thou hast brought us safely here, and that Thou hast educated us for the work Thou hast for us to do. Help us to realize, O Heavenly Father, that as we do this work we fit ourselves for the years to come, and we pray, our Heavenly Father, that everything which we touch and which we do may be done as in Thy sight. Help us to realize that Thou art with all the secular things of life; that Thou art with our pleasures and with our joys as well as with our sorrows; and that Thou doth ordain and overrule. We thank Thee our Heavenly Father that Thy Spirit was with us yesterday during the ceremonies, and we pray that no ill may come to those who are here. Grant our prayer to restore those who are ill and in danger. We pray that Thou may be with us during this day. Give us strength for our work and bless our President and all of our officers, and give them strength to help us to realize that, after all, the power is with the Delegates,—that they are the ones who are responsible, not the officers, and help them to realize that they are in Thy sight. Give us strength for all our days, and finally bless us and bring us into Thy Heavenly home, we ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett, of John Adams Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts.

The minutes of Tuesday, April 19th, morning and afternoon session, were read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Holcombe.

The motions of the evening session of Tuesday, April 19, were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Upon motion of Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, seconded by Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina, the minutes were approved as read.

Mrs. HOAGLAND, of Missouri. Madam President and ladies of the congress: Last year at the Missouri Conference, the 14th day of June was chosen for Louisiana Purchase Day at the World's Fair. But the Board of Managers of the Daughters have decided on the 11th day of October as Daughters' Day. Therefore, as we are loyal Daughters (cries of "that's right"), we want to have both days. [Applause.]

Therefore I extend to the ladies of this congress and to every Daughter in the land a most cordial welcome to visit our World's Fair City on the 14th of June and the 11th of October. In our beautiful World's Fair State building you will find a most hearty and cordial welcome from the Missouri Daughters. [Applause.]

Miss STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. Madam President, I wish to ask permission of the congress to have my remarks which were to have been made yesterday afternoon, published in the proceedings. Unfortunately I suffer from neuralgia, and on account of the cold wind yesterday afternoon I was unable to deliver my remarks. I would be glad to have these remarks published in the proceedings of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Stringfield states that illness prevented her from being present, and hopes the courtesy of the congress will be extended to her in allowing her to publish in the record of the proceedings the remarks which she had hoped to deliver.

Mrs. BRYAN.

I move that it be allowed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any objection to the request?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

Mrs. KEIM. Can the same privilege be extended to two members from Pennsylvania?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

Mrs. MARSH. I ask permission on the part of Illinois to convey to Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Honorary President General, the Stevenson memorial from the corner-stone decorations.

Mrs. WHITE, of New York. Madam President is it in order to call for the order of the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We go on *ad seriatim*.

(At this point Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, took the Chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader desires to make some announcements.

The Reader announced that the Waggaman Gallery would be open from 12 to 2, admission 50 cents for the benefit of the Continental Hall.

READER. The Illinois delegation asks the privilege of taking home to Mrs. Stevenson, who is detained at home by ill-health, a medallion, which bore her name in the corner-stone ceremonies yesterday. This is signed by Mrs. Marsh, Regent of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. (Permission granted.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will proceed to the consideration of the amendments. The next amendment is the 8th. The Reader will please read the 8th amendment.

The Reader read as follows:

EIGHTH AMENDMENT.

Article VII. Add as section 4:

The Chapters in the several States, Territories, and in the District of Columbia may form organizations upon such basis of representation to the said State, Territorial and District organizations as a majority of such Chapters may determine.

Such organizations shall have power to elect a State, Territorial or District Regent; a Vice-Regent and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and they shall also have power to transact any and all business of a State or local character which shall not conflict with the constitution or laws governing the National Society.

Anything in the constitution, so far as it may conflict with this section is hereby superseded.

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *Ohio State Regent.*

CAROLINE M. MURPHY, *Vice-Prest. Genl., Ohio.*

EVA M. KITE, *Regent, Cincinnati Chapter.*

MARY R. WELCH, *Regent, Ursula Wolcott Chapter.*

CLIFFORD WARNOCK, *of Urbana Chapter.*

MARY HOVER COLLACOTT, *of New Connecticut Chapter.*

ANNA RANDALL ROSS, *of Joseph Spencer Chapter.*

MRS. LIZZIE S. VORIS, *Regent, Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.*

MRS. H. A. GRIFFIN, *of Western Reserve Chapter.*

MRS. J. A. NORTON, *of Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.*

MISS CYNTHIA A. ALLEN, *of Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.*

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will entertain a motion for the adoption of this amendment.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin.

I move the acceptance of this amendment.

Miss MALLETT. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. WHITE. I think we are all agreed on this and I would like to call for the question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What was your remark?

Mrs. WHITE. I called for the question, that is all.

(The question was put and motion lost.)

The Reader proceeded to read the 9th amendment as follows:

NINTH AMENDMENT.

Article VIII, Sec. 3. Strike out the first sentence, viz:

"The local chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters may by by-laws make

provision for the collection of additional dues for their own use." And insert in its place the following:

The local chapters shall send to the National Society seventy-five cents of the annual per capita tax, and shall retail one-half of the life membership fees paid to them.

BEATRICE LARNED WHITNEY, *Michigan.*

MRS. CHAS. B. BRYAN, *Tennessee.*

MRS. JAS. M. HEAD, *Vice-Regent, Tennessee.*

MRS. CHAS. M. TURNER, *Michigan.*

BERTHA M. ROBBINS, *New York.*

MARY FERNANDEZ DE VELASCO.

MRS. WHITNEY (T. H.).

HARRIET L. DAVIS, *New York.*

ELIZABETH BELLINGER SUITER.

ANNA M. L. BLAKE, *New York.*

EMMA S. BRAYTON, *S. V. R., Michigan.*

MRS. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, *Michigan.*

Mrs. JOHN L. BUEL, of Connecticut.

I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mrs. GEO. C. WOODRUFF. I second the motion.

Miss MILLER. I also second the motion.

Mrs. WHITE. I second the motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President, was discussion called for?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Discussion was called for but no one responded to the invitation.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. It is the most rapid piece of legislation we ever saw. This is one of the most important matters before us. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Anybody who voted to lay on the table can move to reconsider.

A MEMBER. There was no discussion called for on this last amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to lay on the table is non-debatable.

Mrs. STULL, of New Jersey. The motion was first put from the gallery that this be adopted.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian would like to explain that the motion to table is one of higher rank, and takes precedence. It is a motion which cuts off debate.

Mrs. BARROLL, of Connecticut. A question of information. Does a motion to table require a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It does not. It requires a two-thirds vote to adopt an amendment. This was a motion to table.

The Chair was in doubt as to whether the motion to table was carried or not.

(Stenographers stated that the motion had not been put.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you call for a division on the motion to table this amendment?

Miss TEMPLE. I call for a division.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of tabling the 9th amendment will please rise.

Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Middleton were appointed tellers to count the vote upon the floor of the house, and Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Kinney to count the vote in the gallery.

A MEMBER. What is the vote on?

PRESIDING OFFICER. For tabling the 9th amendment. We will have to suspend business until there is quiet in the house. Please be seated and listen to the reading of this amendment that has been called for.

The Reader read again the 9th amendment as proposed.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is to table this amendment. Now, we ask for a rising vote to table, which, as you know, will dispose of this amendment. If you want to discuss it, don't move to table it, and if you do want to table it, rise now when the vote is called for. All those in favor of tabling will rise, stand and be counted.

A MEMBER. Mrs. Kinney is absent.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints Mrs. Warren, Vice-State Regent, of Connecticut, as teller in place of Mrs. Kinney in the gallery.

The tellers proceeded to count the vote.

Result of count:

Yeas, 262; Nays, III.

The motion prevailed and the amendment was lost.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I therefore declare the motion to table this amendment carried. [Applause.]

The Reader will now proceed to the reading of the 10th amendment, and as soon as this is before you for discussion, those who desire to discuss it will kindly state their names and where they are from, and send their motions to the desk.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. Madam Chairman, I would like to say that it seems to be the opinion of quite a number of the members present that an unjustifiable use is being made of the parliamentary term, "to table," that we are killing all our amendments and reducing the work of the organization. These amendments have been carefully studied and thought out and it is not fair that that power should be used in that way.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the privilege of the congress to do as they see fit with the motions to table, which are submitted. There has been no gag rule applied to anyone in the opinion of the Chair.

Mrs. ORTON. They are doing that, though, and it has not been done before. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is powerless to do anything if the house insists on making undebatable motions.

Mrs. ORTON. You know the motion to table takes precedence of every other motion, and therefore has to be considered at once and comes on the members as a surprise, and therefore the members vote to table without knowing what it means.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appreciates the lady's position, but can simply repeat what she has already said, that there is nothing to compel the house to adopt a motion to table. Such motions can be voted down if the congress sees fit.

Mrs. ORTON. But the members have not heard the discussion and do not know what they are voting upon. [Laughter.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will now proceed to the consideration of the 10th amendment which the Official Reader will read.

The Reader read as follows:

TENTH AMENDMENT.

Article IX, Sec. 1. Add to Section 1: *No amendment to an amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed.*

Mrs. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, V. P. G., Illinois.

Mrs. D. H. LAW,

Mrs. DONALD McLEAN,

Mrs. MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

Mrs. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

Mrs. H. C. DEMOTT,

Mrs. JOHN T. LILLARD,

Mrs. S. B. C. MORGAN,

Mrs. E. W. DANA,

Mrs. WALTER REEVES,

MISS HARRIET J. BAIRD-HUEY,

Mrs. J. A. COLEMAN.

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President, I desire to speak against this.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no motion before the house.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH.

I move to accept it.

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. Mrs. McLean, of New York desires to second it. She has signed the amendment and when she has signed an amendment she desires to give her reasons therefor.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has not been stated.

Mrs. McLEAN. The motion has not been stated?

A MEMBER. It was moved and seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. McLean, will you kindly let Mrs. Scott, who signed this first, speak first?

Mrs. McLEAN. Certainly.

Mrs. SCOTT, of Illinois. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution: This amendment should itself be slightly amended by adding the words "except by unanimous consent." It would then read:

"No amendment to an amendment to the Constitution or by-laws shall be acted upon by the same congress in which it is proposed except by unanimous consent."

I never realized the full significance of this amendment until taught by the experiences of former congresses, and in a measure by the experience of this congress, where I have sat for hours patiently listening to the consideration and reconsideration of amendments and amendments to amendments.

You will pardon me for saying that this amendment contains the kernel of the whole matter, the solution of the problem of much avoidable delay. We came here from great distances and at great expense to transact the business of the National Society, and that we may with fresh impulse and quickened enthusiasm return to our States and chapters, enriched with the suggestions and wisdom we have garnered at the meetings of our National Congress,—our hearts, and minds too, strengthened by the mutual interchange of high patriotic plans and achievements. But during past congresses more than a legitimate length of time has been spent in discussing amendments, and amendments to amendments, that should during the past years have been conscientiously studied and discussed in the chapters at home, and the results of these chapter investigations brought by delegates to our deliberations here.

The passage of this amendment would, I believe, enforce this previous preparatory study of the amendments, expedite business here and do away with much unnecessary waste of the precious time of the congress.

I wish by this amendment to emphasize the importance, the duty, indeed, of this faithful home preparatory study of our amendments. So long as we live in this world offences must come. If indeed there is a need for this perpetual tinkering with the Constitution, do let us mitigate the evil as far as possible in order, to say the least, that our work here may be accelerated, and the National Society be protected, at least in some measure, from the appearance of hurriedly enacted legislation one year or day, that awaits only another year or day for expurgation or change. If this careful home study by the chapters were persisted in, the significance would be at least comprehended of the attempts here made to limit chapter representation,—attempts which simply consume time to the detriment of our prestige and usefulness, for this great constituency of chapters will never permit its inherent right of representation to be forfeited by endorsing the malign doctrine of taxation without representation. [Applause.] We would also be spared reiterated and fruitless discussion here as to whether chapters are to be instructed by congress as to their methods of electing State

Regents and State Vice-Regents, or whether the States themselves have the right to exercise their constitutional privilege of option, each State deciding for itself in the matter;—congress as the servant of the chapters and doing their will, confirming and recording such action.

The passage of this amendment would also help to maintain the dignity with which our national constitution should be clothed, and save it from being subjected to the unstudied and undigested whims and impulses of a house too often wearied, restless and impatient for the consideration of other matters.

Mrs. McLEAN. Arose to address the Chair.

Mrs. ROOME. Ought not the opposing side be heard first? Having heard the affirmative should not the negative now be heard?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think that has been the rule, that there should be one on each side.

Mrs. McLEAN. I yield to Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution, we have accepted Roberts' Rules of Order as our rules of parliamentary law, and I think I can ask that the Parliamentary may state Roberts' rulings in regard to an amendment to the constitution or by-laws of a society. However, I will state it, and if I am not correct I hope that the Parliamentary will correct me. I will say that Roberts says that an amendment to a constitution (we will not speak of by-laws because that is not under consideration) may be amended at the time the vote is to be taken, because it is a principal motion and is therefore subject to amendment. Have I stated it correctly?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Yes.

Mrs. ROOME. The Parliamentary says I have stated it correctly.

But besides this I want to present some reasons why we should not pass this amendment. Many amendments to the constitution, although drawn up with what the framers consider great care, either overlook some point or are not so wisely framed as they should be. Neither one person, nor even 12 persons, can have as sound judgment as several hundred, and when an amendment comes here to this representative body we have the wisdom of all the society represented in this body and it is for us to legislate with all care. When proposed amendments come before this body if they are imperfectly framed, we may, if we are allowed to amend them, be able to improve them so that they will prove wise and just laws when passed, and as amended they may be then passed. But if we are not allowed to improve them we must do one of two things; we must accept something very unsatisfactory, very imperfect perhaps unjust, even, in its results, or, we must reject altogether an amendment which, in an amended form, would be to the advantage and benefit of the society. If we pursue the former course, and adopt something that is unsatisfactory we may work under an amendment, as I have said, that is unjust, and that may for years create more injustice. An eminent authority has said that there is no injustice so great as the in-

justice that is committed in the name of the law. [Applause and laughter.]

I regret that I must differ with the lady who presented this amendment. It is not always easy to have an unjust law changed, it is sometimes very difficult. It is not always easy to make persons see the fine points that make a little difference. It is like the acorn that grows into a great tree. It may be a very small point apparently, but the results are very great. And we cannot always amend an unjust law, and under the present constitution, as it is, we cannot amend now for two years if we have not the power of amendment in this body or in any body where the vote is to be taken.

More than that, it is never wise to deprive one's self of a privilege or a right, no matter what it may be. [Applause.]

If you have a right under a just law it is never right to deprive yourself of it. And some of these rights we have gained, we who have been here year after year and year after year; some of these rights we have struggled for and we have gained them for you. And are we to lose the fruits of our labors? Are you going to pass without consideration something which will put a shackle upon you and prevent you from making a change? More than that, it will not prevent changes. It may prevent you from remedying defects; it will not prevent changes. They will only present more amendments the following year, that is all. [Laughter.]

You are never going to prevent people from offering amendments,—it is not human nature; they will offer them. There is no human power that can prevent them offering amendments. The only thing we can do is to dispose of them as rapidly as possible when they are not good amendments. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. Arose to address the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Mrs. McLean please come to the platform?

(Mrs. McLean, of New York, came forward and was greeted with applause.)

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman and ladies. With the highest respect for my predecessor I shall take her own text to plead my cause. She says there is no injustice so great as that committed in the name of the law. That is perfectly correct, and it is just such an injustice that Mrs. Scott, the Vice-President from Illinois, and others of us who are upholding the amendments now before you, are seeking to avert. Our own constitution I hold as superior to Roberts' Rules of Order. [Applause.] I say that, of course, with no disrespect to the Parliamentarian. But General Roberts has written these rules of order to apply to all or to any parliamentary body. Our constitution is written for our own particular guidance. I think it is a well known fact that the constitution of an organization takes precedence over any ordinary rules of parliamentary procedure. [Applause.] Our constitution already contains this clause, and it is for this very clause that

my predecessor and I have stood together on the floor of this congress. I refer to the clause that provides that due notice of every amendment to the constitution should be submitted so long a time before action as to give full time for consideration. [Applause.] That is why the constitution demands that an amendment submitted at one congress shall be sent out in printed form to all the chapters, and shall not be acted upon until the succeeding congress.

Now, it is very plain to see that if you maintain that you have the power on this floor to amend an amendment which has been up for your consideration for a year, you controvert the original spirit of that amendment. [Applause.] If you can interpolate one word the original amendment may be entirely changed. It may read it is so and so, and your interpolation may make it read that it is not so and so. (Cries of "no," "no.") You have changed the entire form of your amendment by amending it on the floor of the house. It is not probable, but it is entirely possible that that could be done. It is because we have amended an amendment on the floor of this house several times without the members feeling that they had duly considered it, that this amendment is asked for. After those who had given their wisdom and judgment to a proposed amendment had decided on what would be a proper amendment for the society and had decided upon the best wording, it has been possible to amend it on the floor of the congress, and thus the intent of the constitution in regard to a provision for its amendment is subverted. We feel that after having given our best wisdom and judgment to the matter of an amendment we are called upon suddenly at five minutes notice to vote upon some amendment to an amendment which is something of an entirely different nature from what we have been considering. Now, I know that the Vice-President General from Illinois, myself and others have felt that any injustice done by accepting or voting down an amendment which has been before us in print, is a much less injustice than one that can be done by using snap judgment, so to speak. [Applause.]

We will always have the right to amend the constitution by the provisions of the constitution, but we all agree that it is not wise to continually amend the constitution, [applause] and if we have the right not only in print but on the floor to do it indefinitely, then where is our constitution and what does it amount to? [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President, I rise to a point of personal privilege. Was not this question acted upon in reference to one other amendment that has been proposed already in this congress? Was not an amendment proposed and a substitute offered and did not the Parliamentary rule that it could not be considered because it had not been before the society for a year? I think that ruling already stands in the records of this congress. Now, why should we reverse that precedent? You have acted upon this very amendment proposed by the Vice-President General from Illinois.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I have the privilege of replying?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may.

Mrs. McLEAN. I watched very carefully that discussion, and I think that the first ruling was that it could not be substituted because of our constitution, because this very amendment had not gone into effect, and because the Chair ruled that out, the moment that substitute could be voted upon it was voted upon, and voted down.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President I wish you to understand that I believe in this amendment and I was confident that the substitute of Mrs. Weed could not be considered because it had not been before this house for a year. Whether it was acted upon I don't know; but the principle was the same. It was advocated from the platform that it ought not to be considered because it had not been before the house for a year.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian states that Mrs. McLean is correct regarding the disposition of Mrs. Weed's substitute.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President, Mrs. McLean stated that an amendment might entirely change the original meaning of the first amendment. Must it not be germane to the subject? How can you change the meaning? [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian desires to state that an amendment must be perfectly germane, but it may also be perfectly hostile, and so long as it is logically connected with the motion it is intended to amend, even though it destroy that original intent, it may stand. It must be germane; it may be hostile.

Mrs. SALISBURY, of Connecticut. There has been objection to this amendment because action can be deferred on the amendment by simply moving an amendment to the amendment. Thus a minority of two can block the wheels for one year, and then move another amendment. Thus we see that two persons can postpone for years any action on the amendment of this constitution, and it practically would prohibit the carrying out of the amendment of the constitution.

We have taken Roberts' Rules of Order as working rules. Might I be permitted to read the note on page 138.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If germane.

(Here the President General resumed the Chair.)

Mrs. SALISBURY. (Reading):

"The Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order should always prohibit their being amended by less than two-thirds vote without previous notice being given.

"In addition to the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order, in nearly every society resolutions of a permanent nature are occasionally adopted, which are binding on the society until they are rescinded or modified. These are called Standing Rules, and can be adopted by a majority vote at any meetings. After they have been adopted, they cannot be modified at the same session except by a reconsideration. At any

future session they can be suspended, modified, or rescinded by a majority vote.

"The Standing Rules, then, comprise those rules of a society which have been adopted like ordinary resolutions, without the previous notice, etc., required for By-Laws, and, consequently, future sessions of the society are at liberty to terminate them whenever they please. No standing rule or other resolution can be adopted which conflicts with the Constitution, By-Laws or Rules of Order.

"NOTE.—In practice these various classes of rules are frequently very much mixed. The Standing Rules of some societies are really By-Laws, as the society cannot suspend them, nor can they be amended until previous notice is given. This produces confusion without any corresponding benefit.

"Standing Rules should contain only such rules as are subject to the will of the majority of any meeting, and which it may be expedient to change at any time, without the delay incident to giving previous notice. Rules of Order should contain only the rules relating to the orderly transaction of the business in the meetings of the society. The By-Laws should contain all the other rules of the society which are of too great importance to be changed without giving notice to the society of such a change; provided that the most important of these can be placed in a Constitution instead of in the By-Laws. These latter three should provide for their amendment: The Rules of Order should provide for their suspensions. The By-Laws sometimes provide for the suspension of certain articles."

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. WHITNEY. Might we ask the secretary to tell us whether we are voting on the amendment as it is printed in this pamphlet, or whether we can have added to it the words, "by the unanimous consent of the house?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Secretary, is this so? I am informed that the motion to adopt was just read. The motion to adopt *as read*, is the only motion before the house.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Thank you.

Mrs. KRAMER, of New York. Madam President, the argument against this amendment was presented in the speech of the lady who moved it. She came here to say that the constitution should not be amended and at once offered an amendment to her amendment, [applause and laughter] and asked that her amendment to the amendment might be considered, while every other person's amendment to amendments, which might be offered in the future, might not be considered! [Applause and laughter.] That is the straightest argument I know of against this amendment, as it is printed here. You have one year to consider: This consideration brings you to this house with the results of that

consideration which you are here to present, and after you have considered it, then you vote upon it, and the result of your thinking for the year is the amendment to the amendment. [Applause.]

Mrs. PENFIELD, of Indiana. Madam Chairman, it has been stated here on the floor of congress several times that it is impossible to act upon these amendments to amendments because the members have these points brought before them without time to think upon them, and the matter is passed over quickly. That would not be so if the delegates of this convention were properly informed upon the subjects which they come here to discuss. If we have these amendments brought to our attention a year before, we should not only study the amendments as they are presented, but in all their connections and ratifications, and come here ready not to block and not to allow anyone else to block them, but to vote sanely, intelligently and speedily upon them.

Someone has also stated here that these amendments may controvert in the main the spirit of the amendment which has been brought. That is very wise and judicious. As another member has stated, no matter how wise and no matter how long a person has considered these amendments, they may bring amendments here that the majority of the members do not wish, and it is perfectly right and proper that the members of this convention shall have the right to and shall controvert the spirit of the amendments. That is what we are here for—to make the laws of this body. [Applause.]

No one, more than I, believes that the laws which we choose to govern ourselves by, should precede Roberts' Rules of Order or anything else, because our own laws must always take precedence. We have a right to make rules for ourselves. In this case the rule seems to be a wise one, and I believe we can work under that in perfect harmony and with good results. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam Chairman, I wish to say a few words in reply to the last lady from New York (Mrs. Kramer), who spoke. I think she said—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are requested to come forward to the platform.

(Mrs. Murphy then took her seat.)

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, I simply want to ask a question. How long will it be before we consider the amendment to an amendment having amended the constitution last year to read—

“Proposed amendments to the constitution if endorsed” and so forth, “may be presented once in two years.”

How long will it be before an amendment is considered and how soon can it be placed before the body for final action?

A. MEMBER. Two years afterwards.

Mrs. BUELL, of Connecticut. Madam Chairman, I wish to go on record as protesting against this amendment. It entirely takes away our right to change even a word of any amendment to the constitution which is

brought before us. We would not be allowed to amend an amendment and we cannot change any word of any amendment that is brought before this body. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. I simply have one request to make.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You must speak to the amendment.

Miss DESHA. If this amendment should pass, would the ladies who offer amendments please be very careful not only in respect to the grammar of their amendments, but as to the proposed amendments fitting into the constitution, and as to the punctuation; for we would be helpless if there were anything wrong, no matter how slight. And if you had prepared the amendments for six years for the printer you would realize what a patchwork it is; you would see the necessity for great care in preparing the amendments before they are finally submitted, and you may understand how helpless I feel with the prospect of not being able to amend them when we get them here. [Applause.]

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH, of Illinois. Madam President, last October we had 800 copies of this amendment sent to Chicago. They were sent out with the calendars throughout the whole State. The ladies were requested to, and did read them. Our Regent, Mrs. Fessenden (Chicago Chapter), called a special meeting of the board, at which the whole forenoon was devoted to the study of these amendments, and they were recommended or not recommended to the chapter. Then a special meeting of the entire chapter was called and the whole time of the meeting was devoted to those amendments, as approved or disapproved by the Board. We decidedly object to coming here to Washington and having the whole thing upset by one or two words being changed.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, only one word. The ladies seem to think that because they are here and they can in a very few moments, by the insertion of a few words, alter the meaning so as to make—what I mean is, that they have a whole year to consider these amendments, and they come here and in five minutes they consider an amendment to the amendment which changes the whole character of it, and then perhaps a few people who have thought out this matter will carry the thing entirely opposed to the way it was intended. Is it fair that an amendment should have a whole year's consideration, and that an amendment to an amendment should have five minutes only? Is that fair and just?

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I think the principle, Madam President General of giving a whole year's consideration to the amendment is a good one, but it does not always work properly. At two conferences held in Ohio recently the consideration of the amendments was postponed because there was not time. Also I wrote myself last year to the Corresponding Secretary General for 50 copies of the amendments in order to distribute them over our chapters and State. I received no answer. I finally wrote to three or four members of the Board, including the Vice-President General in charge of organization, and received from her

finally a very polite note in which she said that the matter I desired had been sent to me. They finally reached me, but had been sent to Columbus, Georgia, instead of being sent direct to Columbus, Ohio, where it should have gone. In addition, this last year the amendments were asked for, 50 copies, by a friend of mine, and she was sent 50 application blanks instead of amendments. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes you to speak in reference to this amendment.

Mrs. MARSH, of Illinois. Madam Chairman, for our assistance and for our representatives who come here from a distance, we feels that it is a great injustice to our constituency that these amendments to amendments may be passed in this body without previous consideration of them. In our part of the country we give consideration to amendments before they are passed. We feel that they ought to be submitted to the ladies of the chapters before they are passed here. We feel that it is government without representation, otherwise. And as an act of justice we ask that this amendment may be passed. It has been said that the lady who proposed this amendment asks that an amendment to her amendment be passed here. She is the last woman to ask anything for herself which she does not accord to others, and if she will speak I am sure that she will say that this amendment to the amendment should receive consideration before it is passed.

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, may I have an answer to the question I asked? How long will it be before the question is put to vote? When an amendment is offered, for instance, at this congress, when will it be placed before the representatives of the whole National Society for action? Will it be two years as now, or will it be four years, or three years?

Mrs. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island. May I answer Mrs. Ammon? In the first place, I should say that two and two are four.

Mrs. AMMON. Four years?

Mrs. LIPPITT. Four years. But it seems to me that one reason for passing this last year,—(that amendments should be offered only once in two years)—is to give us more time to see if the amendments—well, to have a sort of bureau for getting the amendment exactly as we want it, to see that the amendment, as Miss Desha says, is grammatical, and that the punctuation is put in right. With one year between amendments there is not time to get the amendments printed and sent over the country, and get the idea of the country about them. But with two years between the amendments, I do think that we will have time to get the amendments as we like them generally. Of course we cannot suit everybody in the society,—that would be an impossibility,—but I think that with the two years, if you will try you will have time to get the amendments amended, and before they are brought to congress, and then we need not have this objection which the ladies have spoken of,

that is, passing this impulsive legislation. As they have said, that sort of legislation is dangerous.

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President—

(Cries of "question, question.")

Mrs. ROOME. Would you prevent me from speaking? I have one point I would like to speak on.

A MEMBER. None of us can hear where we are. Take the platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes the speakers always to come to the platform.

(Mrs. Roome advanced to the platform.)

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: They say that we present these amendments to an amendment and have only five minutes consideration. Now, you must remember that not only the framers of an amendment have one year to prepare that amendment, but the chapters all over the country, and anybody else in the society, have another year to frame amendments to that amendment. [Applause.] And it is the results of those thoughts, that go through the whole body of the society, that are brought here. They are not crude and hasty and imperfect thoughts always; they sometimes are very good ones, and they are brought here with due care and sometimes are drawn up with the greatest care; but they have no other opportunity of putting them in, unless they wait for another year, and then wait for still another year to have them passed upon.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I should like to know whether there is anybody in this house who has fixed in her mind how many years it will take before we get back to our original motion. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will answer that there is but one motion before the house; the main motion is before the house. The Chair recognizes Miss Temple, of Tennessee.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President, the point Mrs. Roome has brought out is a very important one. The speakers on this amendment have presupposed that the amendments as brought here are absolutely perfect, absolutely faultless. They seem to recognize no middle ground. These amendments are offered and sent forward to the chapters, and the thoughtful members of the chapters consider these amendments and come here prepared to offer, at the time of the consideration of the amendments, these suggestions. Consequently, if we pass this article, this tenth amendment, we deprive ourselves of our rights as members of this body to alter our constitution and by-laws according to the best judgment that has been passed upon these amendments as sent forth to the chapters. We will take away from ourselves our right of liberty, our right of altering our own mode and way of procedure. I, myself, am as much opposed to the altering of our constitution as anyone else, but at the same time in that position—and I hope we will have no more amendments to the constitution for three or four years. [Applause.]

A VOICE. Never.

Miss TEMPLE. No, I would not say never, but for several years. Let us try what we have already, and abide by that; but at the same time do not let us take away from ourselves the privilege of making improvements on amendments that have been offered at the time they are presented to us for consideration here. But I protest again against the statement that the action is hasty. It is not hasty action, it is action after a year's consideration in the chapters and by the thoughtful members before they come here. [Applause.]

(Cries of "question.")

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, if I may have the privilege of stating the position of Mrs. Scott, as she is the mover and I am the seconder of this—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you come forward?

Mrs. McLEAN. My sole purpose was to have the congress understand just exactly what they are about and not spend the time of the congress this way—

Mrs. LIPPITT. The previous question is called for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs the pardon of the house for not putting it.

Mrs. McLEAN. I thought Mrs. Scott was recognized and asked to have me recognized in her place.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection the lady will proceed.

Mrs. McLEAN. I have the pleasure of announcing that I am absolutely at one with what Mrs. Scott has said, which, however, may not have been heard. Our only motive in bringing this amendment here was not to take away rights from this body, but to preserve our rights. I move the adoption of the amendment and call for the question. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce the previous question has been called for.

The question was put and the motion prevailed.

Mrs. McLEAN.

I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

The question was put and the President General announced that she was in doubt as to the vote.

A division was called for.

The same tellers that took the last vote were appointed to count this vote.

A rising vote was taken and the tellers proceeded to count the vote.

Mrs. ORTON. I have always understood that only the delegates on the floor of the house are allowed to vote and I have never known a vote from the gallery to be counted before.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will answer the question of the lady from Ohio. The two front rows of the gallery are reserved for the Delegates.

The Chair will state that if there is dissatisfaction existing in the minds of the delegates with regard to this vote that it will be retaken. Is there any dissatisfaction in your minds?

(Cries of "no," "no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that there are some delegates voting two ways. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that there are persons who are not in the two front rows of the gallery who have been voting. Therefore there is dissatisfaction and very grave dissatisfaction. If you cannot vote right, we will vote by ballot.

A MEMBER. I would like to have it explained so that the members will know what they are voting on.

ANOTHER MEMBER.

I move that the delegates entitled to vote be called to the floor.

ANOTHER MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion is out of order. The Chair will say that you are voting on the adoption of the 10th amendment. You are voting on it as it has been read. Do you understand?"

(Cries of "yes, yes.")

Mrs. WARREN, of Connecticut. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. WARREN. I would like to say to the lady who said there were some voting here (in the gallery) who are not delegates,—that I can answer for Connecticut. There has not been a vote taken here that has not been cast by a Regent or Alternate.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. I can say the same thing in regard to the vote of Delaware.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I can say the same thing in regard to Michigan, I can vouch for my State.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you want to take the vote over? Are you satisfied?

(Cries of "yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not sure you are right? You should be sure you are right. That is the way we must do to carry on our work properly.

Mrs. WARREN, of Connecticut. Will you ask if there are any sitting in the first two rows in the balcony who are not Delegates?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is that the question? The question is whether they have voted both ways.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. The Chair wishes order in the house, and she will state to you how the question stands.

The lady who made the statement about the member voting two ways was on the floor. The ladies in the gallery say that the votes up there have been all right. Shall we take the vote over again?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Take it over and stop this discussion.

Division having been called for a rising vote was taken and counted by the tellers.

Result of count: Yeas, 255; nays, 139.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The total number of votes on this question is 394. The yeas are 255, the nays 139. As it requires a two-thirds vote to pass the motion and as only 255 voted in the affirmative (262 votes being necessary) the motion is lost.

The amendment was not adopted.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and ladies, for one moment please regard me not as Miss Forsythe, of New York, but as the representative of the State Regent of North Dakota, who has asked me to speak regarding this matter; not in regard to the votes that have been taken, but in regard to the whole subject of amending the constitution. She thought you could hear me better than you could her. She makes a plea for retaining our constitution to such an extent as would show some respect for the constitution under which all of us have entered the society. This has impressed me very strongly, and having put it personally in her words, I will proceed to say a few more words in my personal capacity. It seems to me that the society of late has almost forgotten that we have anything else to do than to amend the constitution. [Laughter and applause.] Every new chapter that comes in (and in some cases never comes to Washington, and have never yet had an opportunity of being represented here,) has an idea that we could do some things in a better way. But we are supposed to be governed somewhat, at least, by the pattern of our forefathers, and what is done by the United States in its Congress. All of you know how few amendments have been passed since that wonderful document, the Constitution of the United States, was formed. We all know that is so in our own States. Certainly it is so, speaking for my own State. Many years must elapse between the times when we can make amendments to the Constitution. Can we not learn something from this and try to see how we can work for a while under the rules we now have? [Applause.]

I think we would come here to better advantage if we would come with our hearts filled with enthusiasm for what we have to do—and we have a great deal to do here—and with enthusiasm for what was begun yesterday, and for the work all over the land that we have to do. But let us leave this question alone. [Applause.]

I wish to offer a resolution in connection with this. I was told yesterday that I was a veteran because I was one of the original—not one of the original founders, but one of the originals in the 6th or 8th con-

gress, who came in early, and I have been at every congress since. In our early days we did not pursue the methods we are now pursuing. Every amendment was brought forward and informally discussed and the congress decided whether it was of sufficient value to go out in print for the further consideration of the society. Would not that be a safeguard? [Applause.] And therefore, Madam President, I am offering a resolution to that effect.

I move that this congress recommend—

this, you understand, is not a change in the constitution, simply a recommendation as to methods,—

I move that this congress recommend, that hereafter any amendment offered be laid before the congress for consideration before it is ordered sent out, and the vote of the congress shall decide whether it shall be submitted to another congress for final action.

Mrs. HENRY. Is it a motion?

Mrs. McLEAN AND SEVERAL OTHER LADIES. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean has the floor, I think.

Mrs. ROOME. I believe this was the first thing in order—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was this a point of order?

Mrs. McLEAN. I merely rose to ask what is the business before the house, and I finally found out that the speech was leading up to the resolution, so that answers my question.

Mrs. ROOME. It was a motion.

(Mrs. Richards, of Iowa, to the Chair at this point.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion says "I move."

READER. Miss Forsyth's motion is:

"I move that this congress recommend that hereafter any amendments offered be laid before the congress for consideration before it is ordered to send out such amendments; that the vote of the congress shall decide whether it shall be submitted to another congress for further action."

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. HENRY.

I move to lay it on the table.

Seconded by Miss Miller.

Miss HARVEY. Is not that the same thing, and will not that precipitate more debate?

Mrs. SCOTT. Is there more than one motion before the house?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I think there is only one.

Mrs. ROOME. The motion is now before the house and it was seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to table takes precedence.

Mrs. MURPHY. What is the motion?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is to table.

Mrs. SCOTT. May I ask Mrs. Roome if she would be willing to substitute—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to table must be recognized and read.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Henry seconded by Miss Miller:

“I move to lay it on the table.”

PRESIDING OFFICER. If you want to table it, vote for it, but do not say you have not had an opportunity of understanding what the vote is about. If you want to table Miss Forsyth's motion, table it.

The motion to table was put and carried.

Miss DESHA. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State your question of privilege.

Miss DESHA. I present this book dedicated to the Daughters of the Revolution and offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution fully appreciating the value that the students of American History will discover in the text book, “The Constitution and its Framers,” written by Mrs. Nannie McCormick Coleman, of Illinois, and dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, extend its thanks to Mrs. Coleman for the dedication and call the attention of the chapters to the book.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. ORTON.

I move it be accepted.

Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER, of the District of Columbia. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Foster is recognized.

Mrs. FOSTER. Madam President and Delegates to the Continental Congress, I was very pleased to hear this resolution proposed by Miss Desha. The book which was presented to us by her, or rather to our President General by her, has already been endorsed by the President General and by those who have preceded her. It is a most valuable

work, concerning the constitution and its framers. If there is any one thing which this great organization needs in order that it may be what Mrs. Coleman says it is, a potent influence for the maintenance of free institutions; if there is any one thing more than all things, more than amendments to the constitution, more than discussions of the various measures which are before us, it is a careful study of the organic law of this country. If we knew the Constitution better, if we knew the lives of the framers of the Constitution, if we knew the struggles through which they went to secure this organic law, we would all of us be better and stronger patriots. [Applause.]

Now, that is the sentimental side, that is, the educational side of this project. But more than that, perhaps, will the measure appeal to some women, if, upon every book sold to a Daughter or by a Daughter, the publishers give 25 cents to the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] That is the financial side. The other is the educational side. All we are asked to do as delegates from our chapters is to recommend this book for study in our chapters. We assume no financial responsibility; we assume no literary responsibility. We assume nothing other than what has been assumed by our present President General and by those who have preceded her, as well as by any other prominent woman among us. I heartily endorse the resolution presented by Miss Desha. [Applause.]

Mrs. HENRY. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. FESSENDEN, of Illinois. Madam President, it is a great honor to the Chicago Chapter to have this book of Mrs. Coleman presented to this organization. I wish to speak for the children, simply to ask you, as far as possible, to take this book home to your own children. It is so wonderful, so clear, so strong, so fine. That is all I wish to say. [Applause.]

The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The next order of business I think will be the announcements.

Mrs. HENRY. May I be recognized at all?

READER. At 2.30 this afternoon the congress will be received by the President of the United States.

The daughter of the Speaker of the House of Representatives will be pleased to receive the visiting Illinois daughters at 1014 Vermont Avenue on Friday.

Mrs. HENRY, of the District of Columbia. I wish to present to the congress a petition by the Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, the largest and oldest chapter in the District of Columbia. (Cries of "louder.") I say I wish to present a petition from the Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee. This petition is printed and can be circulated. It is a petition I wish presented to Congress, and I wish to have it endorsed by this congress. It is by Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will announce that when we adjourn we will adjourn to meet at half past three this afternoon, after the President's reception.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read the document which Mrs. Henry has offered. It is as follows:

AN APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

By Elizabeth Blair Lee, Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C.

The petitioner requests action by this Congress in opposition to the proposed condemnation by the Government of the United States of Squares 167, 165, 186, 200, 219 and 221 in the City of Washington, being the six blocks adjacent to Lafayette Square on the west, northwest, north, northeast and east, and for the three general public reasons following:

1. The location of Executive Buildings on these, or any one of these squares is contrary to the plan of GENERAL WASHINGTON and MAJOR L'ENFANT, for the improvement of this portion of the White House Axis, is much more expensive and inferior, from an artistic standpoint, to the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan, as shown by the map and explanations hereinafter submitted.

2. The condemnation and demolition of the private houses upon said six squares implies the destruction of the most historical portion of the private property of the City of Washington.

3. The condemnation and destruction of private homes for any public building, when a better site for said public building is already owned by the Government, is a tyrannous use of power and a wasteful application of public funds.

When the City of Washington was first located, General Washington and Major L'Enfant selected the most commanding points for the Capitol, as the home of the legislative branch of the Government, and the White House, as the residence of the Chief Executive. The site of the city was then unoccupied and they were free to choose the most available places for these purposes. They placed the White House on the eminence from which the ground gradually falls towards the south, giving an excellent and commanding outlook, and thus locating the White House at a point from which it could overlook and command the Executive Buildings, for which room was reserved on the south and which are also located and shown upon the accompanying copy of the "engraved plan" of the city, finally and permanently ratified by GENERAL WASHINGTON in 1792.

It is obvious at a glance that this arrangement of the Executive Build-

ings, buildings for the various Executive Departments of the Government, would result not only in putting the White House in a more commanding position in respect to them, but would also create a most beautiful vista, with the "Potomak," the monument, and the Virginia hills in the background.

A Commission, known as the Park Commission, a body of eminent architects, suggested about two years ago by the Senate, without the concurrence of the House of Representatives, have proposed that the Executive Buildings shall not be located as intended by GENERAL WASHINGTON and MAJOR L'ENFANT, but that additional ground shall be condemned, namely, the blocks mentioned above which lie around Lafayette Square. In the accompanying map Lafayette Square is not shown, as it did not then exist, but it was subsequently located immediately north of the White House, and is surrounded by the six squares mentioned. The Treasury Department has also been built to the east of the White House and the State, War, and Navy Department has also been built to the west of the White House. This is not exactly as was intended by the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT map, and, in so far as the location of these departments differs from that map, there has been a loss of beauty and power in the location of these departments, but the Treasury and the State, War, and Navy Departments, though not located immediately south of the President's House, as designed by General Washington, were put upon either side of the White House and extended far enough south to indicate that it was the intention to follow in a general way the original WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan. Moreover, both of these great departments were not built upon the level of Pennsylvania Avenue, where it passes in front of them and the White House. On the contrary, they were both depressed in respect to Pennsylvania Avenue, and have excavations in front of them, with the obvious purpose in view of preventing these large and massive buildings from dwarfing or in any way detracting from the pre-eminence and elevation of the White House located between them. In this respect their positions are consistent with the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan. Ample space yet remains south of these departments reserved by General Washington and ready without additional cost for the location of other great public buildings, which can be set back a little from Seventeenth street and Fifteenth street, so as to give a better view of them from those streets and at the same time to emphasize and better develop the great vista running south from the White House. Such a location of public buildings would incidentally be more favorable to the location selected for the building of the Daughters of the American Revolution as more dignified and agreeable neighbors than the dense rows of trees that the Park Commission propose to run parallel and next to Seventeenth street, for the purpose of framing the White Lot. The Park Commission have never given any explanation of their departure from the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan, although their departure therefrom has

been specifically called to their attention and an explanation requested from each member of that Commission. This Commission has prepared a model, on exhibition in the Library of Congress, which indicates classic buildings placed on the six blocks about Lafayette Square. The Commission thus shows its own plan and fails to show the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan, but the loss from not following the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan could be shown by a plaster model. This loss can be partly imagined if one compares a formal quadrilateral with a majestic vista, or the known character and truth of Washington and L'Enfant with the less known character of the Park Commission. The report of the Park Commission is extensive, and at various places in it they speak with the utmost admiration of the grandeur of the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plans and pointedly condemn such "invasions" of these plans as have been made by others (Report of Park Commission, 1902, p. 39), but as to this very important region, the northern end of the White House Axis, in respect to the location of Executive Buildings, the Park Commission, without explanation or comment, proceed to change the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan and locate the Executive Buildings north of the White House instead of south of it, and upon ground which is so elevated and commanding that the effect must be to detract from the commanding position of the President's House.

There can be no objection to the slight reduction of open area which would result from placing the great public buildings to the south of the White House, for the Park Commission says in its report (p. 1): "The reclamation of the Potomac flats has added to the public grounds a considerable area." Moreover, as Mr. Olmstead states, in his able article (Senate Document 94, 56th Congress, 2d Session, p. 25): "The business is done almost wholly in the buildings, and they are clearly of primary importance and should dominate the design as a whole." Again (pages 33 and 34), he says: "It has been objected that new buildings should not be placed in the Mall because the public park area would thereby be reduced—an objection that seems to arise from a misconception. . . . Here on the Mall we have conditions entirely different. The purpose for which the land was first set apart, and the purpose which it can serve with more complete artistic success than any other, is not primarily to rest the weary and give relief from the strain of modern life—that is the part to be played by the great Rock Creek Park, and, and if you choose, by the park on the reclaimed lands—but on the Mall it is to form a contributing part in the effect of grandeur, power and dignified magnificence which should mark the seat of government of a great and intensely active people." This is strong argument for improving the White House Axis with magnificent public buildings, instead of leaving it to be occupied on either hand by rows of linden trees.

A copy of the official plan of this portion of the city is hereto attached, the plan finally and officially approved by General Washington.

It is known as the Ellicott or "Approved Plan" and is based upon the L'Enfant plan.

In the Potomac Flats Case (*Morris vs. U. S. Sup. Ct.*, Vol. 174, p. 196), the Government's contention, which relied on the Ellicott map, was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. The brief for the United States says, page 2:

".....the Ellicott plan of 1792 never lost its distinctive character as *the plan of the city.*"

This plan was prepared by Mr. Ellicott and placed in the hands of the engraver by President Washington's direction; it was the plan as to which Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, informed the Commissioners on April 20, 1792, that the President declined to make any alterations after it was placed in the hands of the engraver, stating that "the considerations which weigh with him are the expediency of fixing public opinion on the thing as stable and unalterable."

Other public acts confirm the official character of the Ellicott or "Engraved Plan," among them the following extract from General Washington's letter to Commissioner Thornton, June 1, 1799: "I have no hesitation in declaring (unless I have entirely forgotten all recollection of the fact) that *it has always been my invariable opinion, and remains still to be so, that no departure from the engraved plan of the city ought to be allowed*, unless imperious necessity should require it, or some great public good is to be promoted thereby." (Italics supplied.)

These extracts amply justify the statement made by Attorney General Brackenridge, in his opinion of April 5, 1806, that the engraved plan had been "declared by his (the President's) successive acts to be the plan of the city, from which he would not depart in any instance where it could be avoided."

No "great public good" or "imperious necessity" has yet been shown in behalf of the Park Commission for sustaining its radical departure from the L'ENFANT-WASHINGTON plans. On the contrary, every suggestion of economy is the other way, and the apparent artistic value of the L'ENFANT-WASHINGTON plans has not yet been attacked. By the American public, and especially the Daughters of the American Revolution, the carefully matured plans of General Washington, as well as the artistic conceptions of Major L'ENFANT, should be considered as the best, certainly until cogent reasons have been explicitly given for not following them.

As compared with the WASHINGTON-L'ENFANT plan for the location of Executive Buildings, the Park Commission's plan, which places them upon the six blocks about Lafayette Square, seems open to further objection. Such executive Buildings would be too high in respect to the White House, they would be too close to adjacent private property to give good effects from the outside, and would not be close enough to one another by reason of the large space between them, Lafayette Square, to have much combined or united effect from the inside,

and this little could be secured only by destroying the trees in Lafayette Square.

At best, the location of public buildings on six such blocks merely locates them about a large, open square and is wholly without vista or outlook, which is the predominant feature of the L'ENFANT-WASHINGTON plan, and was the best feature of the great art buildings so successfully grouped at the World's Fair in Chicago, by Mr. Burnham, a leading member of the above Commission, which now attacks the L'ENFANT-WASHINGTON plan.

The fact that homes of Daughters of the American Revolution are threatened with demolition, some of them now being occupied by the fourth generation, may excite your sympathy, and it was this that caused the investigation of the facts now laid before you. Your attention, however, is desired and your action requested by reason of the public considerations above submitted, affording, as they are believed to do, an unequal opportunity for the exercise of the courage and independence which should characterize your pre-eminently American body, an illustration of the principles and objects for which the Daughters of the American Revolution were organized and should be maintained.

*1653 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1904.*

MISS MILLER.

I move that the President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be requested to appoint a committee from this congress to embody the sentiment of this resolution in an appeal to the present Congress of the United States.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

READER. Miss Miller's motion is as follows:

"I move that the President General of the National Society be requested to appoint a committee from this congress to embody the subject of this bill in an appeal to the Congress of the United States."

MISS MILLER. Madam Chairman, as Vice-Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, I stand here to represent my Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, and also my chapter; but especially to represent Mrs. Lee, whose petition is now presented to you. It is not only in behalf of her home and many of these places, that this is offered, but to preserve certain historic spots in Washington. [Applause.] One of these places we desire to preserve is St. John's Church. [Applause.] All of us must

have something we love connected with that church. It is one of the oldest and one of the most historic in the District of Columbia. One of the reasons given in this pamphlet, which has been distributed in the house, is that it would destroy the original plan of L'Enfant, which was endorsed by General Washington, and for which he gave his assurance to those purchasing land around there, that this plan should never be changed. Therefore, I do hope that you will vote in favor of this motion, requesting the President General to appoint a committee to petition the Congress of the United States that these spots may not be disturbed. One of the homes is the home of Dolly Madison. [Applause.] We all know of her,—we know that she was one of the historic women of this country. We are desirous of preserving the historic places connected with our women. Another spot to be preserved is Commodore Decatur's house. Another is the house whose history is connected with the history of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Another is the house where Daniel Webster lived.

A VOICE. And of Henry Clay.

MISS MILLER. I feel I can appeal to a great many ladies here in this congress because I am a Washingtonian. I dearly love my city and its history and everything connected with it. When Massachusetts some years ago appealed to the District to help her in preserving her historic State House nobody worked harder than I did to get the signatures to preserve that building. [Applause.]

MRS. HENRY. I only want to reiterate and repeat emphatically all that my Vice-Regent has said. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "question, question.")

A MEMBER. What is it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Some one has called for the question.

MRS. HILL, of Connecticut. Madam Chairman, I wish to speak to the motion of Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia. Is that disposed of?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question has been called for upon that motion.

MRS. HILL, May I speak on it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

MRS. HILL. I would like, Madam Chairman, out of consideration and courtesy to our President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, to say that her husband is the chairman of the committee in the Senate who has that matter in charge, and so I think it would only be proper and right that we should send that up to him. (Cries of "no"—"out of order.") Another consideration is that we will have so much trouble in governing our own society that we should try to let the Senate and the House govern the affairs of the country for which they are elected.

MISS MILLER. May I not make an explanation?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, I think you may in a moment.

MISS MILLER. I wish to say that there is no discourtesy to our dear

President General. She represents our body. [Applause.] Her husband is only chairman of a United States committee. [Laughter and applause.]

(Cries of "question, question.")

Miss JOHNSTON. May I say that our President General would be the last to urge this body to take action because her husband is chairman of the Senate Committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If there is nobody else to speak I would like to say one word.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Come to the front.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I think every speaker must feel an embarrassment when what she has to say is prefaced by a lot of irrelevant matter, but we will get back to that matter, now, if you please. What do you go across the broad Atlantic for? You go there to see historic places. Shall we not as Americans preserve historic places in our country? [Cries of "yes," applause.] Will you consent that they be annihilated? [Applause.] I always put my trust in American women [applause], and I am going to ask the congress to sustain this petition. It is natural and right that it comes from a woman whose father helped to make the history of the Nation, and it is not at all out of order to sustain it. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITE of New York. Madam President and ladies, I belong to a society which is pledged to use its utmost endeavors to protect and preserve historic places. We have comparatively few of them,—they are being demolished. Dolly Madison's house taken down? No, No! [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON. I think the sentiment is all in favor of it.

I move the previous question.

Seconded.

Upon vote the previous question was ordered.

Miss Miller's motion was then put and carried.

Mrs. DAY. May it be made unanimous?

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is a single protest it cannot be made unanimous. There seems to have been a protest, so it cannot be made unanimous.

Thereupon, at 12.45, the congress took a recess until 3.30 o'clock p. m., upon motion of Mrs. Guss.

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 3.30 o'clock p. m., President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to a motion read by the Official Reader.

READER. (Reading)

"Inasmuch as the reports of State Regents are published in full in the magazine, and in order to facilitate business,

"Resolved, That these reports be not read at this congress.

"ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN."

Seconded by Mary C. Prince, M. B. F. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Kinney.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. The Chair must plead to an old fashioned liking for hearing the reports. She likes to hear what is going on among her Daughters, but still this would be saving time. That is the only reason I would be in favor of it.

Mrs. MASURY. I also plead that we be allowed to hear the reports from the State Regents. We put a great deal of work in our States and a great deal of work in our reports, and we put them in shape so we can deliver them in three minutes. I know of no more important work than for us to hear what is being done by the States [applause].

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, they are all published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and it is supposed each chapter has at least one copy of the magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say in consideration of this motion that has been made, should it be decided that you would have them published, the Chair would still give permission to those State Regents to let us know what they are doing, she would permit them so to do with the greatest pleasure [applause]. Ladies, are you ready for the vote?

A DELEGATE. What is the question?

The pending motion was re-read by the Reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, and you have heard the remarks of some of the State Regents.

The question was put and the motion was lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is lost, and we will therefore listen to the reports [applause]. The reports do not come immediately, however; we still have the amendments to the by-laws to consider.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

READER. The first amendment to the By-Laws is as follows:—

First Amendment.

By-Laws, Article VI. Insert after the words: "report to the Continental Congress" the following:

Her accounts shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant, chosen by the Auditing Committee and approved by the National Board of Management. The Article will then read:

The Treasurer General shall have charge of the funds and securities of the National Society. She shall deposit the same in such banking institution, in the City of Washington, as the National Board of Management shall select, to the credit of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and draw thereon by check, when so directed by the Continental Congress or National Board of Management. All bills, except such as the Board of Management shall specifically exempt, shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Treasurer General shall make an annual report to the Continental Congress. *Her accounts shall be audited monthly by an expert accountant, chosen by the Auditing Committee and approved by the National Board of Management.* Her report and accounts shall be submitted to the Auditing Committee. She shall give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties above defined.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, *Treasurer General.*

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President,

I move that the first amendment to the by-laws be accepted.

Mrs. WHITE, of New York. I second the motion.

Miss MALLETT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is open to discussion. The Reader will read it again so everybody will understand it.

The Reader again read aloud the proposed amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this amendment?

Mrs. WHITE. Madam President, it was very thoroughly discussed last year and I think no woman who has had charge of public funds would fail to support this amendment. We listened last year to the report of the Treasurer General and this is her suggestion, and I think no one who has had charge of public money, trust funds, would be willing to take it unless she is authorized to have an expert accountant look over her accounts once a month. I am strongly in favor of this amendment.

(Cries of "question," "question.")

The question was put and the amendment adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be a unanimous vote, and the amendment is adopted.

Please read the second amendment, Madam Reader.

The Reader read as follows:

Second Amendment.

By-Laws, Article XIII. First sentence. Strike out the words: "to be worn on ceremonial occasions upon a bow of ribbon," and insert in their place the following:

It shall be worn suspended by a silk ribbon, on all occasions when the members assemble officially, for any stated purpose or celebration; and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony.

It shall be carried only on the left breast, except by members who are or have been National Officers or State Regents, who may wear it suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

The sentence will then read:—

The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff; *it shall be worn suspended by a silk ribbon, on all occasions when the members assemble officially for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on occasions of ceremony. It shall be carried only on the left breast, except by members who are or have been National Officers or State Regents, who may wear it suspended from the ribbon around the neck.*

MRS. EDWARD H. OGDEN,

HELENA HILL WEED,

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *State Regent, Rhode Island,*

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,

MRS. I. Y. SAGE, *State Regent, Georgia,*

MARY WOOD SWIFT,

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, *State Regent, Pennsylvania,*

MRS. C. H. MASURY, *State Regent, Massachusetts,*

MRS. N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS,

MRS. H. C. HODGSON, *Old South Chapter, Boston,*

MRS. A. W. COOK,

A. S. QUINTON,

L. HOLMAN HAYNES.

Mrs. DAVIS.

I move that this amendment be laid upon the table.

Mrs. WHITE. I second the motion.

Mrs. GUSS. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot entertain any motion which has not come up to the platform in writing. Do you wish to discuss this amendment?

(Cries of "yes," "yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then get right up and say what you wish to.

Mrs. GETCHELL, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, this amendment was framed by Mrs. Edward Ogden, the Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter. The reason for doing this was to protect our insignia. We have seen it worn in the hair and in the belt and in other inappropriate

places. We have seen it worn to pin the front of the dress down; we have seen it worn in every conceivable way except the way it ought to be worn, and it is a subject of ridicule by the members of the men's societies that the Daughters' insignia is worn in this way. Now, ladies, this is not intended to prevent any Daughter from wearing her insignia when she wants to wear it and in the proper way, but for pity's sake [laughter] let us keep our insignia as jealously as the Colonial Dames keep theirs and as the other societies do. Do not let it be worn in such a way as I have spoken of, in the hair or in the belt or to pin your dress down. Surely we value this insignia and we must protect it [applause].

MISS MILLER. Madam President General, I endorse most heartily what the lady from Pennsylvania has just said, except that there is an objection in my mind to the provision compelling everyone to wear it suspended by a ribbon. I think it is more beautiful worn as a pin. This resolution says it shall be worn suspended by a ribbon. That is the only objection I have to it.

The motion of Mrs. Davis to lay this proposed amendment on the table was read aloud by the Reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the motion of Mrs. Davis to lay this on the table.

The motion to table was put and lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Discussion can now be renewed upon the subject of wearing the badge.

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. Madam President, we not only object to being compelled to wear it suspended by a ribbon, but we object to the provision that we may only wear it on ceremonial occasions. We want to wear our insignia whenever we see fit to do so [applause].

MISS STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. Madam President, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

MISS STRINGFIELD. If we pass this amendment I wish to inquire how it shall be enforced [Applause].

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to give you information about that at present.

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress, the Pittsburg Chapter, consisting of 461 members, voted unanimously against this amendment. The members feel that this will not correct errors made in the wearing of our insignia. They feel that we who wish our insignia worn properly should try to teach those who do not know what the meaning of an official badge is, and it is a matter of education. We are learning every day to conduct our business better and how to keep our rules. There is, I think, an unwritten law for the wearing of an insignia. Can we not try to spread this information over our land, so that our pins will not be worn in the collar or in the hair, but will be worn as they should be, without passing a law which

will be broken if the members throughout the country are not informed of it as they may not be at present? [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED, of Montana. Madam President, my name is on the list of those seconding this motion, and I want to say a word about it. I think all of us will be willing to yield the smaller points in order to carry the main points. I would

move to amend by striking out all of the first paragraph of the proposed amendment, and all of the second paragraph of the amendment, except the words "which shall be worn on the left breast."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Miss Miller and several delegates seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your amendment in writing.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President, I want to say that I am entirely in sympathy with this amendment, and I am also in sympathy with the sentiment expressed by the member from the Pittsburg Chapter. But I also desire to say that there are very few women who have the courage to face a friend who is wearing her pin, for instance, in her hair, or somewhere else that she should not wear it [laughter], and tell her that she is not wearing her pin in the right way.

Mrs. MARSHALL, of Massachusetts. Madam President, I want to say that last year I noticed a lady wearing her insignia in her placket, and I told her that that was not the proper place to wear it [laughter].

Mrs. WHITE. I am very proud of our insignia. I do object to people putting it behind their backs; if they want to wear it as a crown I see no objection to that [laughter and applause].

Miss JOHNSTON. It seems to me, Madam President, rather mortifying that this great body should have to legislate on how we should wear our insignia [applause]. The wearing of this pin is a matter of education. I venture to say in a year from now every woman of this grand organization will know she ought not to pin her collar with this insignia or put it in the back of her neck or any other inappropriate place.

I move—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion already pending.

READER. (Reading motion of Mrs. Weed)

"I move to amend by striking out all of the first paragraph and all of the second paragraph, except the words 'it shall be carried only on the left breast.'"

This would take out entirely the clause at the top of page 14.

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, we have the original amendment as amended and the Reader will read the proposed amendment as amended.

The READER. (Reading) :

"The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff. It shall be carried only on the left breast except by members who are or have been National officers or State Regents, who may wear it suspended from a ribbon around the neck."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Miss MILLER. I second it.

(Cries of "question," "question.")

The question was put and the amendment as amended was adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have finished the amendments to the by-laws.

The Chair will appoint on the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers, Mrs. Thom of Maryland, Mrs. Walker of Missouri, Mrs. Henry of Texas, Mrs. Fowler of Indiana, and Mrs. White of Brooklyn.

Mrs. THOM. Madam President, will you please excuse me from being Chairman of the committee. My name was mentioned first. I will be glad to serve on the committee, but will have to be excused from acting as Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then Mrs. Walker will serve as Chairman.

We will now hear from the Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Tulloch. [Applause.]

The Reader read the report of Mrs. Tulloch as follows :

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Madam President, and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Before submitting an itemized report of the work of the year in this office, I wish to review slightly the work of chapters and State Regents in the whole organization, in which I find a decided increase in the business ability with which the chapters are organized and the work carried on; a more practical use of their means and influence—testified in detail by the Smithsonian Report—and a more generous effort for centralization of interest.

That the spirit of the society is spreading, is testified by the application of a large contingent of the Daughters of the Revolution for admission in our ranks, whom we cordially welcome. And among the new chapter organizations in the far northwest, we take special pleasure in chronicling the "Alaska," which in spite of distance, in spite of storm and stress, stands to-day a chartered chapter [applause], whose representatives we hope to welcome among us.

It becomes my painful duty to officially announce the death of our efficient and faithful co-workers, Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher, and

Mrs. Harriet Hunt Richards. They will be remembered as Chairman of the House Committee, for two and three years, respectively; their record, as chapter and National officers, is enrolled among those which are an inspiration to us who still serve; and of both it is only necessary to recall the names, to remind us of true women and most competent officers.

The following is an itemized account of the work done during the year:

Chapter Regents appointed,	52
Chapter Regents re-appointed,	12
Regencies expired by limitation,	20
Chapter Regent's commissions issued,	63
Chapters authorized to organize,	5
Chapters declared null and void,	3
Chapters organized,	687 [Applause.]
Chapters unorganized,	92
Increase during the year,	34
Charters issued,	33
Charters re-issued,	1
Letters received,	1,495
Letters written,	1,603
State Regent's commissions issued,	47

The report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters includes also that of the Card Catalogue. The work of keeping the record of the Society correct, is of the utmost importance. It is now possible to report each month not only the increase in membership, with the lists of deaths, resignations, re-instatements, and dropped for non-payment of dues, but also to note all catalogue changes, and so fix the actual status of the organization.

The Card Catalogue report from February, 1903, to April, 1904, includes:

Members cards,	4,317
Ancestors cards,	4,458
Corrections,	1,582
Marriages,	430
Resignations,	589
Deaths,	370
Dropped,	467
Re-instatements,	62
Admitted membership, April 6, 1904,	47,445 [Applause.]
Actual membership April 6, 1904,	40,264
Letters written,	559

It gives me pleasure to testify to the loyalty and efficiency of the clerks in my own, and the various other offices of the Headquarters at 902 F Street. The exigencies of the organization frequently produce

pressure of work, and at such times the hours of the clerks are regulated not by the office rules, but by the interests of the Society.

Respectfully submitted [applause],

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this very splendid report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. What may be your pleasure? On motion the report was unanimously accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of our Recording Secretary General.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (Mrs. J. W. Holcombe):

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: It has been my privilege to serve this Society for fourteen months, and I have served as faithfully and frankly as I know how. I now have the honor of submitting my report to you.

As the months have gone by, there has come a fuller and fuller appreciation of the magnitude of this gift to me, for the work is truly wonderful in its amplitude and ramifications; the trust is so serious that even the most self-confident could scarcely feel herself worthy of it.

The wonder of this vast Society, only fourteen years old and already forty-one thousand strong, cannot be comprehended until one becomes a part of its national organization. I have cast the ballot for 4,749 new members, and have signed 47 State Regents' commissions, 63 Chapter Regents' commissions, 34 chapter charters, 4,749 original application papers, 1,000 supplemental papers, and 5,308 certificates of membership. Notification cards have been sent out to each of the 4,749 new members, and 2,249 letters have been written. These concise statistics show our growth, and the work in the office of Recording Secretary General.

Letters of sympathy have been sent to relatives of several beloved members deceased, among these to General Horace Porter, our Ambassador to France, on the death of his wife. Resolutions have been prepared by specially appointed committees, in memory of Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher, our late member and National Officer, well beloved and regretted; and of Mrs. William A. Richards, the faithful and earnest State Regent of Wyoming.

Among the many committees I have had the pleasure of notifying of their appointment are the members of our Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee, formed to promote the society's interest at the great world's fair, and which has gained us worthy recognition and a home at Saint Louis.

Sharing with all earnest members the sentiment of satisfaction and congratulation in this year of triumphant achievement, which sees the foundation of Memorial Continental Hall, it will always be a cherished

memory to me that I was one of the few who, in the quiet of evening, met together and arranged the precious souvenirs to be placed in the corner stone, the charter, the constitution, the seal, the insignia and other articles, symbolizing the very being, the epitomized history of our society.

Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE BURFORD McOUAT HOLCOMBE,

Recording Secretary General.

[Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON.

I move the acceptance of the report of the Recording Secretary General, with deep appreciation of the fine work done and of the superior report given.

Seconded by Miss Temple.

Report of Recording Secretary General accepted to congress, 1904.

Mrs. ORTON.

In moving the acceptance of this report I would like to express the very great appreciation that many readers all over the country entertain for the interesting minutes of Mrs. Holcombe which appear in the magazine, and the enjoyment they have in reading them. These minutes have been unusually clear and interesting.

Miss TEMPLE. I wish to second the motion of Mrs. Orton and to voice her sentiments in regard to the enjoyment we have in reading the minutes, and I wish to express appreciation for the very admirable report we have heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure it must be very pleasant for the Recording Secretary General to hear these things about herself and her work. It has been moved and seconded to receive this report.

The motion to accept was unanimously adopted.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (Mrs. Holcombe). I would like to thank the ladies who have spoken so kindly. I appreciate it very much. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Corresponding Secretary General will now make here report.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL. (Mrs. H. L. Mann.)

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

I have the honor to submit the following report for the past fourteen month from February 24th, 1903 to April 1st, 1904.

Letters written,	1,290
Letters received,	1,330
Application blanks,	32,013
Constitution,	5,594
Circular "How to Become a Member,"	3,211
Officers' lists,	2,533
Miniature Application blanks,	3,213
Explanatory Circular,	3,213
Transfer cards,	1,486
Amendments,	* 1,440

It has been my custom, as far as practicable, to answer all mail the same day it is received, and orders for supplies have been filled as promptly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.
 [Applause.]

Mrs. Guss.

I move the report be accepted.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. I second the motion.

The report was accepted by a unanimous vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Registrar General will make her report.

The report of the Registrar General (Mrs. Augusta D. Geer) was read by the Official Reader as follows:

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Madam President General, Ladies of the Continental Congress:
 [Applause.] Since February, 1903, 4,750 members have been admitted to The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Thirty-nine of these are Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers—"Real Daughters."

1,000 Supplemental papers have been verified.

3,000 Letters have been written.

2,035 Permits have been issued for the Insignia.

295 Permits have been issued for Ancestral Bars.

2,071 Permits have been issued for the Recognition Pin.

5,308 Certificates of Membership have been issued.

The number of additional or supplementary papers presented each month is rapidly increasing. As the entire initiation fee, with the exception of two cents, is expended in the original admission of the member, every additional paper is an extra expense to the Society without

a corresponding increase of income. In bringing this matter before the National Board this month, it was the consensus of opinion that fifty cents charged for every additional paper would defray the office expense for extra application papers; therefore, I recommend that this amount be charged in future for extra papers.

In closing my report I wish to testify to the work of our excellent Genealogist, and to the faithfulness and efficiency of my three assistants, without whose aid I certainly could not fulfill the duties of this office.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Registrar General, what is your pleasure in regard to it?

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam President,

I move that the report of the Registrar General be accepted and that the recommendations be referred to the committee on recommendations of National Officers.

Mrs. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island. Madam President, I wish to second the motion of Mrs. Fowler.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While we are waiting for the motion to be put in writing and sent up, we will hold over the acceptance of the report, and in the meantime the Treasurer General will make her report and that will be followed by the report of the Auditing Committee. However, if the Treasurer General desires to make her report after the Librarian General, the Chair is willing. She begs pardon, she forgot for a moment the suggestion that had been made to her.

The report of the Librarian General was read by Mrs. Rosa, the Librarian General, as follows:

[Applause.]

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The number of volumes recorded in the accession Register of the library, March 1, 1903, was 1,977; the number April 15, 1904, is 2,552, an increase of 575, of which 179 are pamphlets, since the last Continental Congress. [Applause.] Of these 334 were presented, 190 were received in exchange for the Lineage Book, 34 were obtained from authors and publishers for review in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and 17 were purchased. In addition to these 113 duplicates were presented to be used in securing new books by exchange, making the aggregate number of books and pamphlets received during the year 688, the value of which is \$1,100.

The annual appropriation made by the National Society for the purchase of books is \$50. This sum is devoted almost exclusively to the purchase of Revolutionary records, and these being rare and expensive, the number of volumes added annually to the library from this fund is necessarily very small—this year 17, as just stated.

The library therefore depends almost entirely upon gifts and exchanges for its collection of histories, biographies, and genealogies.

Among the many valuable gifts to the library during the year, the following may be specially mentioned:

The third and fourth series, in 42 volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives, secured for the library by the Harrisburg Chapter. [Applause.]

Fifteen volumes of Connecticut history, presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General from Connecticut.

Fifteen volumes of Colonial and Revolutionary history, presented by Thomas Forsythe Nelson.

The Historical Writings of John Fiske, in 12 volumes, presented by Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Conn.

Seven volumes long out of print, presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry, State Vice-Regent of New York.

Six volumes of Rhode Island history, presented by the State Conference of Rhode Island.

Five volumes of New Jersey history, presented by Mrs. Joseph Bedle [applause], Vice-President General from New Jersey.

Valuable contributions were also received from Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, N. Y.; Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, Penn.; Tioga Chapter, of Tioga, Penn.; Old Newbury Chapter, of Newburyport, Mass.; Lucy Knox Chapter, of Gloucester, Mass.; Hannah Goddard Chapter, of Brookline, Mass.; Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Derby, Conn.; Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, Conn., and Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, R. I.

All of the above, together with many other gifts from authors, publishers and members of the Society, have been acknowledged in the monthly report of the Librarian General, published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as well as by letter in each case.

To the 16 magazines of history, biography, and genealogy, received in the library one year ago, nine have been added during the year, by exchange for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, making the number now received 25.

The library of the National Society is composed of biographical, genealogical and historical books, intended primarily for use in verification of the papers of applicants to the National Society, and in the compilation of the Lineage Book published by the Society. The book, however, may be consulted by the public, and the frequent visits of genealogists, and the large number of visitors who came in search of genealogical and historical data, indicate their appreciation of this privilege.

The library possesses a dictionary catalogue, composed of 20,000 cards, an exchange and letter card catalogue, scrap-books, containing samples of all printed matter issued by and relating to the National Society, and a collection of transcripts of important Revolutionary Rolls made from manuscripts, inaccessible books and newspapers.

Considerable correspondence is involved in securing gifts and exchanges for the library. Since the Twelfth Continental Congress 905 letters have been written, and the labor of this correspondence is greatly augmented by the fact that all letters must be written long hand, as the library does not have the services of a stenographer. The Librarian General has attended personally to this correspondence; the time of the indexer has therefore been wholly given to the work of cataloguing and indexing and assisting the large number of persons who come to the library in search of genealogical material. On account of the large accessions to the library during the past year, this work has been heavier than usual, and has been performed with a thoroughness and unselfish devotion which it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge.

Genealogies and biographies are shelved alphabetically; all State, county and town histories, the publications of Historical Societies, and all other local histories are shelved according to the States to which they belong. While a few States are well represented, many, I am sorry to say, are but meagerly represented.

In order that the members of the Continental Congress may assist the Librarian in filling the gaps which exist in local and State histories, I beg leave to read the following list, in which Pennsylvania has the place of honor as the head:

Pennsylvania is represented in the library by 144 volumes.

Massachusetts is represented in the library by 123 volumes.

Connecticut is represented in the library by 87 volumes.

New York is represented in the library by 75 volumes.

Virginia is represented in the library by 48 volumes.

Rhode Island is represented in the library by 46 volumes.

New Hampshire is represented in the library by 42 volumes.

Ohio is represented in the library by 30 volumes.

Maryland is represented in the library by 29 volumes.

South Carolina is represented in the library by 27 volumes.

New Jersey is represented in the library by 26 volumes.

The following States have from 25 to 10 volumes each:

Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Georgia, District of Columbia.

The following States east of the Mississippi are not represented by a single book:

Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Florida.

The Librarian-General earnestly requests the co-operation of the Delegates in securing their State archives; State, county, and town histories; publications of Historical Societies, genealogies and biographies.

The library is rapidly gaining the respect of local genealogists and

historians. It is, however, within the power of this society to make it one of the best libraries of history and genealogy in America. Such a library, with a national reputation, would give the Daughters of the American Revolution a commanding influence in this particular, such as they have already gained in other directions.

If each chapter of the society should present to the library one book during the coming year, the library would be increased by nearly 700 books from this source alone. I hope to be able to report a year hence, that no State is without representation in our library.

I wish to thank Mrs. Avery, editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for reviewing a number of books which the Librarian-General secured from authors and publishers, on condition that a review would be published in our magazine; and also to express my grateful appreciation of the cordial co-operation of many of the Daughters, and chapters in securing books for the library.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVANS ROSA.
[Applause.]

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President,

I move the acceptance of the able report, which is so full of encouragement, of the Librarian General.

Miss JOHNSTON. I second the motion, and I would like to say that it is an extremely gratifying report to those who knew the library when it had only ten volumes.

Motion unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the Treasurer General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

February 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904 (14 months.)

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report (January 31, 1903),	\$16,284 12
Less amount transferred to permanent fund by order of 12th Continental Congress,	\$10,000 00
Less five years' "unexpended appropriation for Revolutionary relics," transferred to permanent fund by order of Twelfth Continental Congress,	250 00
	<hr/> 10,250 00
	<hr/> \$6,034 12

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$58,886.00 less \$1,105.00 refunded),..	\$57,781 00
Initiation fees (\$4,881.00 less \$67.00 refunded),...	4,814 00
Interest on deposit in bank,	333 00
Certificates,	16 00
Directory,	6 00
Exchange and telephone,	5 57
Lineage books,	99 00
Life member's certificates,	10 00
Magazine,	2,682 61
Ribbon,	15 91
Stationery	127 54
Statute books,	2 25
Reports to Smithsonian Institution,	50 23
Refunded by Credential Committee,	90
<hr/>	
Total receipts.....	65,944 95
<hr/>	
Total,	\$71,979 07

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Postage,	\$50 00
Stationery,	41 72
Office expenses, expressage and messenger,.....	10 18
Clerical service (1 clerk and extra service),.....	715 00
<hr/>	
	\$816 90

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	17 35
Stationery,	25 62
One typewriter in exchange,	60 00
Engrossing 40 charters, 47 State Regents' commissions, 15 Regents' commissions, and 2 rolls of parchment and printing same,.....	91 30
Office expenses,	46 79
Clerical service,	1,517 33
<hr/>	
	1,758 39

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	26 46
Stationery,	28 40

7,000 printed postals and cards,	49 50	
Engrossing 17 National Officers' commissions,	2 55	
Office expenses, telegrams, scales, expressage, seals, etc.,	72 82	
Clerical service (1 stenographer and some extra service),	1,449 00	
	<hr/>	1,628 73

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	7 69	
Stationery,	5 55	
One-half price typewriter,	51 25	
One set key cushions for typewriter,	5 00	
Printing 31,000 application blanks, 20,000 circulars, 1,000 printed wrappers, 1,500 printed postals, 11,- 000 lists of National Officers and Committees, 8,000 copies of constitutions and 10,000 transfer cards,	705 21	
Office supplies,	23 76	
Clerical service,	220 00	
	<hr/>	1,018 46

Office of Registrar General.

Postage,	24 92	
Stationery,	24 30	
One sectional bookcase,	16 50	
One index cabinet,	5 50	
Making one register,	10 50	
Printing postals, permits and cards,	101 50	
4,000 mailing tubes,	46 00	
Binding 33 volumes Records	84 90	
Office expenses, index cards, expressage and card platen,	48 41	
Clerical service (3 clerks and extra service),	2,728 50	
Certificate Account—		
6,000 certificates	\$390 00	
Engrossing 4,736 certiftices,	473 60	
Postage and expressage,	211 10	
	<hr/>	1,074 70
	<hr/>	4,165 73

Office of Treasurer General.

Postage,	6 87
Stationery,	68 48

Printing 7,000 report blanks, 9,000 transmittal blanks, 1,000 Treasurer General's reports, 24 receipt books, 2 check books, 5 bill books, 1,000 circulars and 500 receipts for contributions for Continental Hall,	306 75	
2,385 mimeograph letters,	24 35	
Bonding Treasurer General	50 00	
Auditing accounts November 1, 1902, to January 31, 1904,	150 00	
Rent of safe deposit box,	5 00	
Office expenses,	110 30	
Clerical service (3 clerks and extra service),.....	3,001 08	
	<hr/>	3,722 83

Office of Librarian General.

Postage,	9 42	
Stationery,	20 64	
Historical books and magazines,	93 03	
Binding 96 volumes,	80 60	
Six bookcases,	105 00	
Office expenses,	52 94	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	822 00	
	<hr/>	1,183 63

Office of Historian General (Lineage Book).

Postage,	31 67	
Stationery,	28 61	
Publishing Vols, XVI, XVII and XVIII,	1,672 00	
Plates and drawings,	18 73	
One-half price of typewriter,	51 25	
Office expenses, freight and expressage,	58 46	
Clerical service (1 compiler and part of 1 clerk's time),	1,757 50	
	<hr/>	3,618 22

Office of Assistant Historian General (Sixth Report to Smithsonian Institution).

Postage,	5 13	
Stationery,	4 34	
One desk,	20 00	
Office expenses,	9 25	
Typewriting and clerical service,	110 00	
	<hr/>	148 72

Fifth Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Postage,	6 19
Plates,	26 68
Searching records,	2 00
Typewriting, expressage, etc.,	27 39
Indexing and reading proof,	115 33
Printing 200 copies,	141 60

 319 19
State Regent's Expenses.

Postage,	172 40
Stationery,	126 63

Postage.

On application papers and constitutions,	175 00
43,300 stamped envelopes,	935 42

 1,110 42

Treas. Gen. used 16,775 stamped envelopes.

Reg. Gen. " 11,925 " "

Rec. Sec. Gen. " 7,300 " "

General office " 2,075 " "

V. P. G. C. O. C. " 1,075 " "

Cor. Sec. Gen. " 025 " "

Hist. Gen. " 475 " "

Lib. Gen. " 300 " "

On hand 2,700 " "

General Office.

Postage,	5 03
Stationery,	68 42
Wreath for tomb of Marquis de Chambrun and Mrs. W. A. Richards, State Regent, Wyoming, ..	35 00
Engrossing resolutions	53 00
One dozen chairs,	21 00
Printing 25,100 circulars,	123 50
Cleaning and storing carpets,	10 75
Office expenses, expressage, moving, awnings, ad- vertising, etc.,	257 72
Messenger service,	181 00
Clerical service (1 clerk),	1,191 25

 1,946 67

Rent of office,	3,006 75
Rent of telephone,	105 15

Magazine.

Postage,	30 00	
Stationery,	39 51	
Postal cards, circulars, etc.,	40 50	
Copyright fee,	6 00	
Plates,	100 12	
Offices expenses,	82 90	
Publishing and mailing 14 numbers,	4,755 52	
Auditing accounts Business Manager,	50 00	
Binding 5 volumes,	6 25	
Genealogical Department,	100 00	
Salary of Editor,	1,166 66	
Salary of Business Manager,	1,050 00	
	<hr/>	7,427 46

Continental Hall Committee.

Traveling expenses of Architect Expert,	\$31 00	
*Committee on Architecture,	55 01	
*This amount was refunded and donated to Continental Hall Fund, and is credited, half to Kentucky and half to New York.		
1,000 printed postals,	11 50	
Illustrating plans,	7 50	
4 half-tone plates,	43 70	

Ways and Means Committee.

2,300 printed circulars, letters and postals,	\$28 00	
Typewriting,	4 00	
Postage,	8 20	
Stationery,	1 35	
	<hr/>	41 55
		<hr/>
		190 26

Ribbon.

24 bolts,	\$108 00	108 00
Spoons for 44 "Real Daughters,"	105 40	105 40
Engrossing Life Membership Certificates,	30	30

Preliminary Expenses of Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Postage,	\$62 98	
Amendments, circulars and envelopes,	107 55	
Expenses Credential Committee,	15 00	

Rubber Stamp,	2 00
Clerical service,	49 25

 236 78

Twelfth Continental Congress.

Room, carriage and rent of safe deposit box for Continental Hall contributions,	\$8 50
Supper for 30 tellers, pencils, pads, etc.,	17 80
Credential Committee,	20 00
1 table and hire of 10 tables and 62 chairs, material and labor for making steps at theatre,	21 22
Legal advice,	25 00
House Committee,	30 00
Awning, repairing gavel, and typewriting list of Chapters,	30 45
Spoons for 31 pages,	46 50
Precentor, accompanist, piano, etc.,	56 00
Pads, pencils, ink, rubber bands, etc.,	68 65
Decoration of theatre,	66 00
1,000 copies Constitution and By-Laws, 1,000 amendments, 1,600 ballots, 2,000 envelopes and 2½ sheet cards,	66 75
Official reader,	100 00
Attendants, cloak racks, checks, etc., at Library of Congress,	123 00
Clerical and messenger service,	142 40
Parliamentarian,	150 00
Programs, set of coupon tickets, circulars, etc., ...	169 25
Badges,	291 54
Transcript of proceedings,	425 00
Rent of theatre,	2,800 00
	<hr/>
	4,678 06
Total expenses,	<hr/> \$37,595 08

Balance March 31, 1904.

In National Metropolitan Bank, \$4,875 26

In Washington Loan and Trust Co., 29,508 73

 34,383 99

 \$71,979 07

Recapitulation of Expenses.

Engrossing Resolutions, Commissions for Officers, and the parchments,	\$147 15
Continental Hall Committee,	190 26

Bonding and auditing,	200 00	
Thirteenth Continental Congress (preliminary expenses),	236 78	
Ribbon, spoons and wreaths,	248 40	
Books, magazines and binding,	258 53	
Stationery for Officers and State Regents,	409 76	
D. A. R. Reports to Smithsonian Institution,	467 91	
Certificates,	1,074 70	
Office expenses, including telephone, messenger service, furniture, typewriters, expressage, etc.,	1,235 07	
Printing blanks, cards, receipts, circulars, etc., ...	1,321 31	
Postage for Officers and State Regents,	1,430 56	
Rent,	3,006 75	
Lineage Books,	3,618 22	
Twelfth Continental Congress,	4,678 06	
Magazine (receipts not deducted),	7,427 46	
Clerical service,	11,644 16	
		<hr/> \$37,595 08

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report,	\$50 00	
Interest,	1 00	
		<hr/>
Total,		\$51 00

Permanent or Building Fund.

Balance in bank at last report, January 31, 1903, ..	\$7,529 99	
U. S. Bonds at last report, January 31, 1903,	55,000 00	
Transferred from Current Fund by order of Twelfth Continental Congress,	10,250 00	
		<hr/> \$72,779 99

RECEIPTS.

Charter fees,	\$177 00
Life membership fee,	1,700 00
Interest on deposit and bonds,	2,263 88
Book plates,	1 00

Commissions:

On china,	2 50
On jeweled Insignia,	185 09
On recognition pin,	148 30
On record shields,	13 50
On rosettes,	30
On spoons,	51 54

\$4,543 11

Continental Hall Contributions.

Alabama,	\$138 83
Alaska,	5 00
Arizona,	10 00
Arkansas,	16 00
California,	140 00
Colorado,	137 00
Connecticut,	2,254 51 [Applause.]
District of Columbia,	2,040 76 [Applause.]
Delaware,	146 00
Florida,	25 00
Georgia,	463 10
Illinois,	980 15
Indiana,	517 25
Iowa,	250 50
Kansas,	54 00
Kentucky,	467 13
Maine,	40 65
Maryland,	357 00
Massachusetts,	1,440 05 [Applause.]
Michigan,	215 00
Minnesota,	277 75
Mississippi,	10 00
Missouri,	114 50
Nebraska,	58 00
New Hampshire,	329 00 [Applause.]
New Jersey,	307 00
New York,	2,245 26 [Applause.]
North Carolina,	160 00
North Dakota,	6 00
Ohio,	351 65
Oregon,	10 00 [Applause.]
Pennsylvania,	2,433 17
Rhode Island,	100 00
South Carolina,	112 77
Tennessee,	171 21
Texas,	206 99
Utah,	25 00
Vermont,	209 11
Virginia,	135 00
Washington,	92 25
West Virginia,	60 00
Wisconsin,	155 00
Wyoming,	10 00

Unknown contributor,	10	
Commissions on articles sold in lobby of theatre,	8 00	
		17,285 69
Total,		\$94,608 79

EXPENDITURES.

Three Architects, \$500 each,	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Balance March 31, 1904,		
In American Security and Trust Co.,	\$38,108 79	
U. S. registered bonds,	55,000 00	
		93,108 79
		\$94,608 79

By an analysis of the foregoing report it will be readily seen that the apparently large balance of cash in bank to the credit of the current fund on March 31st is due principally to the fact that the receipts cover a period of fourteen months, instead of twelve as ordinarily, by reason of the change in the date of the congress, and, therefore, in the item of annual dues, the main source of current income, is included a considerable sum on account of dues for a second year, being the payments made in February and March, the two months of each year in which the greater portion of the annual dues are received by the Treasurer General from the numerous chapters and members-at-large. But as the receipts fall off very materially during the balance of the year it is imperative that a sufficient balance be kept in this fund to meet the monthly expenses of administration. Upon the basis of the amounts expended in previous years and a careful estimate for the current year it is however my judgment that of the balance to the credit of the current fund on March 31st, *i. e.*, \$34,383.99, the sum of \$15,000.00 may safely be transferred to the permanent fund. I, therefore, recommend to the Congress such transfer.

I desire to call attention to the very gratifying increase during the year in the contributions to the Continental Hall fund. Even allowing for the additional two months covered by this report the figures show a considerable excess over any previous year. The following are the contributions for the past six years. 1899, \$4,444.00; 1900, \$6,880.36; 1901, \$10,723.47; 1902, \$6,283.81; 1903, \$10,795.10; 1904, (14 months) \$17,285.69.

I desire to refer briefly to the clerical force of the office of the Treasurer General and to express my hearty appreciation of their services. The work for the year, by reason of the growth of the Society has required their best energy in order to keep up with it. I desire to commend each one of them to the congress for their faithfulness and efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

Treasurer General.

[Great Applause.]

I hereby respectfully certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, of the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the receipts and expenditures, condition of the funds, etc., of the Society for the fourteen months from February 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, and find that the items as set forth therein are correct and agree with the records of her office.

I have also examined the securities of the Society and find them as reported by the Treasurer General.

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

The foregoing report was not read in full, but during the reading the following occurred:

TREASURER GENERAL. Ladies do you wish me to read these extended details?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. The total.

TREASURER GENERAL. Do you wish my recapitulation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know whether it is the wish of the congress to hear this report by totals, or simply the recapitulation. The Chair requests a motion so that we may arrive at what the wish of the congress is:

Mrs. STULL, of New Jersey. Madam President,

I move that the report of the Treasurer General be confined to the recapitulation of the expenses.

Miss RITCHIE. I second the motion.

The motion prevailed and the Treasurer General continued the reading of her report, confining herself to the recapitulation of the expenses and receipts.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I would like to ask a little explanation of the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lindsay was our Chairman of the Committee on Architecture and is acquainted with everything concerning it, and the Chair, will allow her, with the consent of the house, to ask these questions, although she is not a Delegate. The Chair hears no objection.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The point to which I wish to call attention is on page 8 of the report. It might appear that these three articles belonged to the expenses of the committee on architecture. 1,000 printed postals, \$11.50; illustrating plans, \$7.50; 4 half-tone plates, \$43.70. I do not think it is intended that it should refer to the committee on architecture, but it has that appearance. The three items mentioned belonged to the expenses of the Continental Hall Committee.

TREASURER GENERAL. The Committee on Architecture expended \$55.01. Mrs. Lindsay contributed this amount for the Continental Hall fund, which was published in the magazine. It was placed to the credit of Kentucky and New York. It was spent out of my current fund and I

had to give it in that way, but she refunded it for the other fund. Is that an explanation?

Mrs. LINDSAY. I wish simply to state what the expenses of the Committee on architecture were.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can do so.

Mrs. LINDSAY. They were for the architect, and they were for no expenses besides that. Whatever expenses came to the Committee on Architecture were donated to the Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All being paid by our splendid chairman of the Committee on Architecture. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY. It is not that—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But the Chair wishes it to be known.

Mrs. LINDSAY. In the printed report it has the appearance as though the expenses were brought in and paid.

TREASURER GENERAL. All expenses are paid out of current funds because the two are entirely separate. I think in the monthly report in the magazine it shows that Mrs. Lindsay refunded this and gave it as a contribution, and consequently I do not report it in the annual report.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I simply wanted to say that the three architects and the expert were paid by congress.

The report of the Auditing Committee being next in order was read aloud by the Reader as follows:

I hereby respectfully certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing statement of the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the receipts and expenditures, condition of the funds, etc., of the society for the fourteen months from February 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, and find that the items as set forth therein are correct and agree with the records of her office. I have also examined the securities of the society and find them as reported by the Treasurer General.

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President I desire the privilege of moving the acceptance of the report as audited, with hearty thanks.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. LEIGH. I merely wish to add that we extend thanks to the Treasurer General.

The motion as amended by Mrs. Leigh and sent up to the Secretary was as follows:

It is moved that a special vote of thanks be extended our Treasurer General for her very comprehensive and encouraging report.

(Signed)

Mrs. JAMES Y. LEIGH.

(Seconded by)

FRANCES A. W. TERRY.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood came forward and was greeted with applause.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, my report is going to be very short, but it is very good because it gives due credit to you.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Madam President and Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress: [Applause.] The Editor of the Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution for 1903 is glad to be able to state that the sixth volume has been completed. It was sent to the Institution on March 17th for printing and has been reported to the United States Congress.

The Editor desires to thank the State Regents for prompt compliance with her request for their reports, which enabled her to submit the official reports to the officers of the Smithsonian Institution in time to be acted upon by the United States Congress for publication.

In connection with this I would state that on application to the Smithsonian Institution for space for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, not only was the request granted, but they have furnished show cases, and will install under their auspices the exhibit, in which we hope to show something of the work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

The society may congratulate itself upon the unique position it holds among social organizations. Its patriotic work has won for it this place in one of the great official departments of the United States Government [applause]; and the Editor would emphasize this fact, particularly before the State Regents, that the time and labor given to the Smithsonian Report is not only a service to this society but to the country at large. [Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to say a word more. I hope the State Regents will do as well the coming year as they did the last year, for with one exception every State had its report in in time to go to congress. I think that is a very good record. You know next year will be a short session and you have got to get them in a little earlier because every year our report has to go to congress and be passed upon, and if you do not get it there in time there might be a slip and your report would not be printed.

I am very happy to say that I have a letter in hand from Senator Fairbanks saying that the report for printing has been passed in the Senate. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Assistant Historian General. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. THOM, of Maryland.

I move the acceptance of the report.

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland, and Miss RYAN. I second the motion.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. Madam President General,

I move that the reading of the State Regents' reports be dispensed with and published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been voted down. The Chair thinks we have time to hear a few reports before we take our recess. The Chair stated that she would hear the reports of any State Regents who desired to make them.

Miss STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina.

(See June number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY.)

Upon motion of Mrs. Richardson, seconded by Miss Benning, the report was accepted.

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that we will hear only one or two reports now before closing. We will now hear the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY, of Massachusetts.

(See June number AMERICAN MONTHLY.)

Mrs. W. B. HOLMES, of Massachusetts. Madam President,

I move the acceptance of the report of the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Mrs. BACON, of the District of Columbia. Madam President, I wish to second the motion.

The report was accepted by a unanimous vote.

Mrs. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts. Madam President, the annual Field Day to Mount Vernon of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will be observed Friday. The expedition will start at 10 o'clock on the trolley cars, leaving the Mount Vernon and Alexandria station, corner of Thirteen-and-One-Half and Pennsylvania Avenue at that time. There will be exercises around the tree of the society, the ceremonies attendant upon the placing of a wreath on the tomb of Washington. There will also be an opportunity to visit Arlington. The Daughters of the American Revolution are invited to join the expedition. It is necessary for each member who goes to take a box of lunch. We shall be very glad to have you join us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader has something to announce.

READER (reading a telegram). "It was resolved by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, assembled on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, that they send greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, who

have this day laid the corner-stone of the Memorial Hall. We congratulate them on this auspicious event.

(Signed) "J. M. STOCKETT, of the Maryland Society."

The Reader read the following letter:

"Madam President General and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I hereby tender my resignation as Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to take effect when my successor has secured bondsmen. Appreciating highly the honor conferred upon me in electing me to this office I desire to thank the members of the society for all the courtesies extended to me during my term of office.

"Respectfully,

"AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

"*Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.*"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that action be deferred until this evening.

Reader read the following letter:

"Madam President General and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: While appreciating the honor of having served you as your Recording Secretary General during the past eventful and prosperous year, I have formed the resolution of resigning my office, to take effect at the close of this congress. I tender my resignation thus early in our proceedings that there may be full opportunity to choose my successor. With gratitude for all kindness shown me during my term of office, I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully,

"EFFIE B. M. HOLCOMBE.

"*Recording Secretary General.*"

April 18th, 1904.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that action be deferred on this also until this evening. There has been a request sent to the Chair to know when to pay any money to Continental Hall.

The Chair is inclined to say now. [Laughter.] But she will be very happy to receive this to-morrow morning at the reading of the Continental Hall report.

Mrs. WARREN, of Connecticut.

I move that the reports of State Regents be postponed until this evening at 8 p. m. and a recess be taken until that time.

Mrs. BUELL, of Connecticut. I second the motion.

Accordingly at 5.20 p. m. the congress took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904.

The congress assembled at 8.00 p. m.

After a piano selection,

Mr. PERCY FOSTER said: "I have been requested by the President General to make the statement that the little selection just played by our pianist, Miss Susie E. Alward, is entitled the Cornelia Waltz. It was composed by Margaret J. Stringfield, of Waynesboro, North Carolina, and is dedicated to Mrs. Cornelia Fairbanks, our President General. It has been published, and is for sale in the lobby. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the Continental Hall Fund. [Applause.] The attention of delegates is respectfully called to this. It is worth double the price for the picture of Mrs. Fairbanks on the front page!

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, may we listen to an encore?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, you may have an encore.

After the encore, in the absence of the Recording Secretary, the President General appointed a Secretary *pro tem.*, Mrs. Stanley, of Kansas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, it is now your duty to act upon the resignation of two of our national officers who have tendered their resignations. I will say that Mrs. Augusta P. Shute some weeks ago wrote me that she found that she must either neglect her home or her office, and that in performing the duties of Treasurer General she found them very arduous and exacting, and that she felt she should not continue them, and therefore she would tender her resignation, as our Treasurer General. I talked with her to endeavor to get her to reconsider her decision, saying that I felt that the work might become a little easier, and that she might be able to do it with less trouble to herself, but she felt that she must abide by her decision.

Our Recording Secretary General came to me, saying that with her family of young children, and all the many things which called upon her attention, she felt that she must also resign. The Chair accepted these resignations very unwillingly, because she had found great pleasure in connection with her association with both these most excellent officers. She feels that they have served the society to a good and splendid purpose. She therefore is glad to give her sincere expression of appreciation and regard. She is sorry that the opportunity is thus presented, but she is glad to record herself as being very appreciative, very sympathetic and very cordial in her feelings to both these ladies. Their resignations are before you to accept or not. The Chair thinks the first resignation before you is that of Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, the Treasurer General. The Chair is ready to entertain a motion upon this subject.

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. *Madam President General and members of the congress*, knowing Mrs. Shute and her duties, having been present at many of the Board meetings, having served on the Board on several

occasions during the past two years with Mrs. Shute, it is with the deepest regret but with a sincere sense of duty, that

I move the acceptance with regret, of her resignation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the resignation of Mrs. Augusta B. Shute, our Treasurer General be accepted, with great regret. She will hold her office until the selection of her successor and her successor's bondsmen.

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have before us another painful duty, that of dealing with the resignation of our Recording Secretary General. As the Chair has already stated, it is with deep regret that she has had this brought to her attention. She dislikes to sever these relations. The Chair will listen to a motion.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam President,

I move to accept the resignation with regret.

Mrs. REES, of Nebraska. Madam President General, I second that motion.

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is called to the attention of the Chair that the motions upon these subjects, the resignations of these two officers, should be put in writing, signed by the maker and sent to the Recording Secretary General.

The Historian General, Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, is ready to make her report. We will listen to that now.

The Historian General, Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, made the following report:

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: [Applause.]

When one early morning last October, in Iowa, I received notice that your National Board had chosen me to act as your Historian, it was with hesitation, and not until after consultation with our most patriotic and inspiring President General, that I accepted this congenial work.

The two Lineage Books, Volumes Seventeen and Eighteen, upon which we have worked and which are here finished, I have found to be most interesting to me, for written between the lines one can read stories of love, of noble sacrifice and patriotism. Then, these volumes are the links which connect our own lives to those to whom we owe our ex-

istence and they hold us through this bond to lives of service and unselfish endeavor.

The work of this office has progressed very systematically and smoothly, as the compiler is most expert and careful, the clerk entirely skilled and conversant with the work.

It is my earnest hope that in the coming year we may publish at least three and possibly four volumes. However, I am sure you will agree with me that absolute correctness is much more important than merely numbers of volumes.

We have now over 46,000 records through which comparisons must be made,—instead of 12,000 when the work of the Lineage Book was started. Expert work and great care in these comparisons are necessary for genealogical and historical reasons.

One way in which the exhaustive work may be somewhat lessened without any serious detriment but rather improvement, is in the following feature which I will ask to have considered. Up to this time all numbers have been published whether or not the member has been dropped through resignation or non-payment of dues. Now in my opinion the time has come when, owing to the extensiveness of our work, it is expedient that a Daughter who is no longer a member of this society should have her number vacant, if her ancestor's record has not been published it should be done, as has always been the custom. This question has been brought to my attention, not only by unnecessary work and additional expense in this office, but by chapters, for the members have felt that it was an injustice to those in good and regular standing for delinquent members to receive the same consideration as themselves. This change would greatly lighten the work of the compiler for it is her duty to trace each ancestor of one no longer a member, exactly as carefully as though she were in regular standing. Casually looking through sixty-five numbers in the Eighteenth Volume, from 17,010 to 17,075, I find ten members dropped, only four of whose ancestors have never before been published;—the remaining six having had their ancestors published in some cases, six times.

In order to make the books more complete 510 letters have been written and I am sorry to say only 350 replies have been received. This will explain why some of these records are so brief.

Our work is being greatly aided by new family genealogies, newly published records and by State compilations of Revolutionary history. The contributions to our library are proving most helpful to the workers on our Lineage Book. In the two volumes published this year we have added many more correct dates of births, deaths and marriages. Also we have added the name of the town as well as the State of the member's birth. Further has been added in each of these volumes, a list of the works of reference from which these records have been verified.

It is a matter of special gratification to this office that Chapter and

State Regents testify that these books are proving of great value to them in increasing the membership of their chapters. Thanking you,

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE PEARSONS DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Historian General. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. RICHARDS.

I move that it be accepted, without the recommendations.

Mrs. Day seconded the motion.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. The point that the Historian General raised about omitting the names of members that have been dropped from the roll—was not that brought before the Board and some action taken upon it by the Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recollect in regard to that.

Mrs. ORTON. I remember distinctly reading something about it in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not recollect. She is perfectly willing to have her memory refreshed.

Mrs. DAY. I suggest an addition to the motion, that the thanks of the congress go with the acceptance of the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the thanks of the congress, together with the acceptance of this report of our able Historian General, be recorded as a part of the proceedings of this evening. Did the Historian General make any express recommendation or did she simply mention things that she thought might be done?

Mrs. DOLLIVER. I recommended that they be done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You did recommend it? Now does the congress wish to accept her report with its recommendations, or to accept the report and refer the recommendations to the committee to consider the recommendations of national officers. Therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, your proper course will be to refer these recommendations to the committee and accept the report. If the Chair hears no objection that will be done. Is there any objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears no objection.

The motion was put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has promised to hear the report of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. She is present and will now make her report.

(See June number of the magazine)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the State Regent for the District of Columbia. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. Crandall, District of Columbia, moved that the report be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Miss Miller and Mrs. Guss, put and carried.

MISS STRINGFIELD. Madam President General, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

MISS STRINGFIELD. I understood that the State Regents were to hand in their written reports, to be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is right.

MISS STRINGFIELD. And that we were to give a brief summary of the work accomplished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are correct.

The congress will now listen to a patriotic hymn, which Mr. Foster will explain.

MR. FOSTER. I have been requested to make an announcement concerning this musical selection, which is entitled "Our Land of Freedom," a patriotic hymn dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the music and words by Mrs. Clifford D. Gregory, of Albany. This music is also on sale. The proceeds of the copies that are sold here will be given exclusively to the Continental Hall Fund. This hymn has been dedicated for all time, its proceeds to be used for patriotic purposes. We have a quartet to sing three stanzas of this new hymn at this time. Mrs. J. E. McKahan, soprano; Miss A. Salome Wingate, contralto; Mr. Van A. Potter, baritone, and Mr. Percy S. Foster, tenor, sang the hymn. After the singing of the hymn:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks the consent of the house to listen to some remarks by John Goode, Esq., upon historic Jamestown. The preservation of historic Jamestown is an object of great interest to the National Society. The Chair introduces Honorable John Goode, of Virginia, who will speak to us upon the subject of the preservation of historic Jamestown.

REMARKS OF THE HON. JOHN GOODE.

MR. GOODE. I thank the congress for this cordial greeting, and I thank the President General for the courtesy she has extended to me. Unfortunately I find myself this evening in the clutches of la grippe, and fear very much I shall not be able to speak in a manner becoming this interesting occasion.

It affords me great pleasure, and I esteem it a privilege to appear before the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization whose patriotic object to-day is to cement the bonds of the American Union, to cultivate a broad, catholic spirit of American patriotism, and to keep alive in the hearts of the people the precious and hallowed memories of the Revolutionary struggle.

It is said that a hieroglyphic inscription on one of the Egyptian monuments reads as follows:

"I speak to you, who shall come a million of years after my death." From time immemorial mankind has evinced a disposition to recall the traditions of the past, to preserve ancient landmarks [applause], and to cherish sacred memories. There can certainly be no stronger incentive to honor, virtue and patriotism. [Applause.] Some years ago an association was organized for the preservation of Virginia antiquities, and it has already accomplished much in the performance of the pious and patriotic task. It has purchased and restored the old colonial magazine at Williamsburg. It has purchased and restored the Mary Washington house in Fredericksburg,—the house in which the mother of Washington lived and died. It has contributed material aid towards the restoration of old St. Luke's Church in Isle of Wight county, one of the oldest Protestant churches in the United States, and its efforts at present are directed towards the preservation of historic Jamestown. [Applause.]

My friends, it is a lamentable fact, which should arouse the serious attention of every American patriot, that year by year the waters of James River are gradually encroaching upon Jamestown Island, and the inroads have become so fearful that unless immediate steps shall be taken to arrest their further progress, the time will soon come when that ancient landmark will be entirely swept away and numbered among the things that were.

Impressed with the absolute necessity of immediate action, the association has introduced into the Congress of the United States a joint resolution providing for the building of a sea-wall to prevent the further erosion of the remorseless waves upon that historic spot, and I submit, ladies, that the proposition now pending is eminently entitled to the encouragement and support of this patriotic and enlightened body. [Applause.] And, Madam President General, with your permission, I desire to call attention to another bill now pending, entitled "A bill to provide for a suitable celebration on the 13th of May, 1907, of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the first English speaking colony in North America." [Applause.]

In 1901, the General Assembly of Virginia adopted a joint resolution expressing the opinion that suitable provision should be made for holding, on the 13th of May, 1907, a celebration worthy of this great Nation, which from small beginnings at Jamestown has advanced to the position of the foremost government upon earth, and extended its dominion and its power across the continent. [Applause.] It also expressed the opinion that a suitable form of such a celebration would be to hold an exposition, in which all the people of our sister States of the Union, and if possible, all the English speaking people of the globe, should be invited to participate.

In 1902 the General Assembly chartered the Jamestown Exposition Company and granted to it the right of holding this exposition, and designated a location on Hampton Roads, on account of its historic interest. The Company has been organized; with General Fitzhugh Lee as President, and an able Board of Directors, consisting of influential and representative citizens. The General Assembly of Virginia has ap

propriated \$200,000 in aid of this project. The patriotic and public spirited people of Tidewater, Virginia, have contributed \$1,100,000 to the capital stock. [Applause.] And now the company has made application to the Congress of the United States for an appropriation to secure a suitable celebration of the most important event in the history of America, except, perhaps, its discovery by Christopher Columbus. [Applause.]

Now my friends, let us consider briefly some of the circumstances attending the settlement of the colony at Jamestown, and some of the consequences resulting from that settlement. In this discussion I shall refer to certain historical facts, and perhaps express or repeat some views which have been repeated on a former occasion.

In the year 1578 Sir Walter Raleigh, a gay and gallant courtier, under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, sailed from England with the purpose of planting an English colony in North America. Unfortunately his fleet, consisting of seven vessels, met with disaster at sea, and the enterprise was abandoned by order of the Privy Council.

In 1584, Raleigh, under a very liberal charter granted by the Queen, sent out two other vessels with their colony on board, which landed at Roanoke Island and took possession of the country, naming it Virginia in honor of the virgin queen. This colony perished for want of provisions, and Raleigh, having incurred the displeasure of the Queen, was thrown into prison, and upon the accession of James I to the throne, was convicted of high treason and cruelly executed; but the great idea which had originated with Raleigh was not allowed to perish with him. In 1606 King James chartered the London Company and granted to it all the southern portion of that vast domain known as Virginia. This company sent out three vessels, the Susan Constant, the Godspeed and the Discovery, with 105 colonists on board. After a stormy passage, in which they encountered all the perils of the deep, they entered the Chesapeake Bay on the 26th of April, 1607, and sailing up the river Powhatan, which they called the James, they landed on the 13th of May, 1607, upon the peninsula, about 40 miles above the mouth of the river, and commenced to build a town, to which they gave the name of Jamestown.

Who can adequately describe the effect upon the history of mankind of the planting of that colony? It was not only the commencement of the English system of colonization which has made Great Britain one of the foremost powers of the globe, but it resulted in the almost exclusive possession of North America by the Anglo-Saxon race.

The charter of the London Company guaranteed to the colonists all the rights of Englishmen, and when they landed at Jamestown they brought with them those free institutions which have been enlarged and improved from generation to generation, until now they are zealously guarded and cherished as the noblest inheritance that belongs to man. [Applause.]

Jamestown should be held in everlasting remembrance for many reasons. It was there the first jury was impaneled on American soil. It was there the first representative legislative assembly ever met in North

America. [Applause.] It was there the House of Burgesses met on the 30th of July, 1619,—more than a year before the Mayflower, with the heroic Pilgrims, left the harbor of Southampton. [Applause.] That House of Burgesses was composed of delegates elected by the people, thus promulgating that immortal principle of free government that all lawful authority emanates from the people, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. [Applause.] We learn from the old colonial records that the House of Burgesses was opened with prayer. There the first church spire in this country was lifted towards the heavens. There the sound of the first church-going bell was heard to awake the echoes of the primeval forests. From that day to this, nearly 300 years, the church, like a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, has led the people through the wilderness of sin, and laid broad and deep the foundations of Christianity, civilization and liberty. [Prolonged applause.] I undertake to say that there are more spots of historic interest in the immediate vicinity of Jamestown than in any other locality of the United States. [Applause and laughter.] Nearby is the game-cock town of Hampton, where Benjamin Symns, a large-hearted, patriotic, public-minded citizen, in the year 1674, established the first free school in North America. [Applause.]

Nearby is the city of Newport News, named in honor of Captain Newport, who brought the news of relief and succor for the suffering, perishing, colonists at Jamestown. [Applause.] Newport News has grown within a few years from a small, insignificant hamlet, to a large and prosperous city, with the finest dockyard in the world, employing eight or nine thousand workmen and turning out the largest and fastest battleships afloat. [Applause.]

Seven miles distant from Jamestown is the old colonial capital of Williamsburg. [Applause.] Where else upon this continent will you find such memorials of the mighty past? Where else will you find such associations to quicken the pulse and inspire the hearts of the young with all those elevated desires and lofty principles which make ambition a virtue? There may still be seen the foundation of the house occupied by the ancient burgesses, where George Washington was received when he returned from Braddock's disastrous campaign, and when they voted him a sword in recognition of his skill and military valor, and he arose to acknowledge the honor, but was so oppressed with modesty and so hesitating in speech that the Speaker of the House said to him: "Sit down, Mr. Washington, sit down! Your modesty is only equalled by your merit." [Applause.]

And it was there that Patrick Henry [applause] kindled the fires of American liberty by his heaven-born eloquence [applause]. And as he, with thoughts that breathed and words that burned, denounced the aggressions of the British ministry, and recounted the multiplied wrongs of the colonists, the members of the convention arose as one man and cried out, "to arms, to arms!" just as his great prototype had moved the Athenians to exclaim, "Let us march against Phillip, let us conquer him or die!" [Applause.]

There, too, may be seen the old powder magazines from which Governor Dunmore took gunpowder which he was compelled by Patrick Henry, at the head of volunteers from Hanover and other counties, to restore. There, too, stands the venerable college of William and Mary, around which so many historic memories cluster. Founded in 1693 by the sovereigns whose names she bears, she points to-day with maternal pride and tenderness to a long line of illustrious alumni, who in their day and generation have illustrated the glory of American institutions and shed enduring lustre upon the American name. [Applause.] Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the statute of religious freedom, father of the University of Virginia [applause]; Benjamin Harrison [applause], Carter Braxton, George Wythe, Thomas Nelson, signers of the Declaration; Payton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress; John Marshall, whose genius, learning and virtues shed imperishable glory upon the country whose liberties he fought to achieve, and whose institutions he labored to perpetuate, who presided over the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835, blazing the way for his successors in the interpretation of the Constitution, and furnishing the highest and best model the world has ever known of the able, upright, learned, incorruptible judge. [Applause.] James Monroe, the incorruptible patriot, whose administration was distinguished as having restored the era of good feeling; John Tyler, the fearless statesman and brilliant orator, to whom the credit of the American Treaty and the annexation of Texas justly belongs [applause]; Winfield Scott [applause] who bore the banner of his country in triumph from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and planted it upon the halls of the Montezumas. [Applause.] All these, and more than 200 others who have been pre-eminently distinguished as scholars, divines, soldiers and statesmen, drank at her fountain of learning and carried with them from her halls those influences which rendered their names immortal and made their lives an ornament and a blessing to their country. [Applause.]

Twelve miles distant is Yorktown, where the culminating scenes of the great drama of the Revolution were enacted. There may be seen the old custom house, the oldest establishment in the United States; and there may still be seen the old Moore house in which Lord Cornwallis signed the articles of capitulation when he surrendered to the allied armies of America and France.

And there, too, still stands the old Nelson house, the home of Thomas Nelson, the War Governor of Virginia, who sacrificed his entire private fortune in defense of the patriot cause and offered a reward of five guineas during the siege of Yorktown to any soldier who would throw a cannon ball into his own dwelling, supposed to be occupied at the time by Lord Cornwallis and members of his staff. [Applause.] And there, too, stands that magnificent monument overlooking the waters of the York River, perhaps the most beautiful river in the world, erected by the Congress of the United States to commemorate the final victory at Yorktown. [Applause.] Ladies, it is worth a trip down there to see it. On the four sides of the base are emblems of the alliance between the

United States and France, carrying out the original design of the Continental Congress and a succinct narrative of the surrender. Thirteen female figures, hand in hand, seem to bear upon their shoulders a column adorned with 38 beautiful stars typical of 38 American States, culminating in Liberty herself, star crowned and welcoming the people of all nations to come and share with us the blessings of free government. [Applause.] And underneath are inscribed the words "One country, one Constitution, one destiny." [Applause.]

That monument was erected in 1881, dedicated with imposing ceremonies. President Arthur, the successor of the lamented Garfield, who had just then been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, made an address which was properly responded to by representatives from across the waters, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, representing that country and the family of our ally and friend, Lafayette [Applause]; by the Marquis Rochambeau; by Colonel Von Steuben, a lineal descendant of that old German soldier, once an aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, who left his fatherland and devoted his sword to the cause of American freedom, and joined the American army in the darkest hour of its history at Valley Forge [applause]; and as Inspector General he so re-organized the army that in a short time, barefooted ragged militia went into action with all the nerve and steadiness of veterans. [Applause.]

The Centennial Ode prepared by Paul H. Hayne, of South Carolina [applause], was rendered by a full chorus accompanied by the Marine Band from this city. The glad anthem of the people then and there assembled, mingling with the inspiring strains of the Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner [applause] was borne upon the wings of the wind across the broad waters and echoed back from the jubilant hills. Robert C. Winthrop, the old man eloquent, of Massachusetts, was the orator, and it is sufficient to say his oration was worthy of the man and of the occasion. James Barron Hope, the poet-laureate of Virginia, was the poet. He delivered a magnificent epic which electrified the entire country, in the closing lines of which he exclaimed with poetic fervor:

"Give us back the ties of Yorktown, perish all the modern hates;
Let us stand together, brothers, in defiance of the fates;
For the safety of the Union is the safety of the States." [Applause.]

Pardon me if you please for dwelling so long on the environments of Jamestown. Jamestown was the cradle of the American Republic; it had its Genesis there. Without Jamestown there would have been no George Washington, and there would have been no Yorktown, and there would have been no Daughters of the American Revolution. [Laughter and applause.] Standing on that hallowed spot, more than a half century ago, a great orator said: "Here the white man first met the red man for settlement and civilization. Here the white man wielded the first axe to cut the first tree for the first log cabin. Here the first log cabin became a part of the first village. Here the first village became the first State Capital. Here was laid the foundation of a

nation of free men [applause] which has extended its dominion and its millions across the continent to the shores of another ocean." [Applause.] And if that orator had been speaking to-day, he might have added, "and has extended its dominion and its empire to far off islands beyond the seas,"—where, I am told, it is somewhat a disputed question whether the Constitution follows the flag or not. [Laughter.]

Some time ago a party of Americans were dining in Paris on the 4th of July, and after the wine had begun to circulate [laughter,] one gentleman offered this toast:

"Here's to the United States, bounded on the North by the British possessions, on the South by the Gulf of Mexico, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean and on the West by the Pacific Ocean."

Another gentleman, who had been dining, jumped up and said: "No, Mr. Chairman, I insist on giving that toast. Here's to the United States, bounded on the North by the North Pole, on the South by the South Pole [laughter], on the East by the rising sun and on the West by the setting sun." [Laughter and applause.]

And then another gentleman, who had become a little more hilarious, said: "No, no, Mr. Chairman, I insist on giving that toast. Here's to the United States, bounded on the North by the aurora borealis, on the South by the procession of the equinoxes, on the East by primeval chaos and on the West by the day of judgment." [Applause.]

We Americans sometimes are charged with vain-glorious boasting, but in all seriousness I insist that when we review our past history we have abundant reason to rejoice and render devout thanksgiving to the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe who controls the destinies of nations and of men. A beneficent Providence has given our country advantages and blessings such as have been bestowed on none other on the habitable globe. It is equalled by none in undeveloped treasure of soil and mine, and river and forest, which only awaits the touch of skilled industry to start into imperial wealth and power. It is equalled by none in the wonderful increase of its population, the vast expansion of its territory, the boundless productions of its industries, the measureless aggregate of its crop and the marvelous prosperity of its people. [Applause.]

The American people, with aspirations unsatisfied by centuries of toil and achievement, are still pushing their conquest with irresistible energy, still vexing sea and land with busy industry; they are going forward tunneling the mountains, bridging the rivers, connecting the two oceans by iron bands across the continent,—to say nothing of the canal at Panama! [Applause.]

They have converted steam into a beast of burden; they have harnessed electricity with its subtle power. I undertake to say, ladies, that no people in any age of the world's history has ever surpassed the Americans in the field of invention and discovery. [Applause.] That is abundantly shown by the records of our Patent Office here in this beautiful capital city. As has been well said, it is a proud distinction of the inventor, the fortunate discoverer of useful improvements, that his achievements are permanent and his additions to the sum of human

knowledge remain. Kingdoms, empires, republics, may rise and fall, governments may strew with their wrecks the pathway of history, creeds of faiths and systems of morality may come and go, the idle speculations of a thousand philosophical sects may perish, the learned wranglers of the schools may pass away and be forgotten; but the discoveries of genius alone remain. They are for all ages and all times, never young and never old, they bear the seeds of their own life, they go on in a perennial and undying stream and after the lapse of centuries, are able to accomplish more than they could even at the moment of their promulgation. The inventor of the family sewing machine, of the plow that turns the deep soil of the fields, the printing press, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, all these are more entitled to be crowned with laurel than all the blood-stained warriors of antiquity. [Applause.] The names of Morse, Franklin, Henry, Fulton, will live and shine as bright as the eternal stars long after the names of Cæsar, Alexander and Napoleon have been buried in oblivion and forgotten forever. [Applause.]

And I am reminded of what I heard to-day. I say the name of our great Maury [prolonged applause],—the geographer of the sea, who explored the bottom of the great deep, made a map of its channels and marked out a safe highway for the trade and travel of mankind,—will live in the grateful and affectionate remembrance of his admiring countrymen as long as the centuries move or the oceans roll.

Well, my friends, I must not trespass upon your courtesy. The theme is a very suggestive one. I want to say, in conclusion, that this exhibition is not intended for Virginia or Virginians alone, nor is it to be entirely sentimental and historical. While the orator and the poet will be brought into requisition to tell the romantic story for the benefit of present and future generations, it is proposed to hold a grand exhibit of material industrial resources in which all the States of the Union and possibly all the English speaking people of the world will be invited to participate.

What an opportunity will here be afforded to study the progress made in the last 300 years, in agriculture, commerce, mining, manufactures, education, literature, the arts and sciences, and everything that can contribute to the happiness of mankind. And above all it is proposed to have a grand naval exhibit in the waters of Hampton Roads, near by where the great battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought in March, 1862, a battle which revolutionized naval construction and naval warfare throughout the world. What an opportunity to study the history and the progress of the American Navy! I venture to say that from the day of John Paul Jones [applause], down to the day of Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley [prolonged applause], the history of that Navy has been one blaze of glory without a single blot of shame.

You read the story of John Paul Jones! [Applause.] The annals of naval warfare do not present such a spectacle of undaunted courage and naval heroism as that displayed by John Paul Jones in his death grapple with the English ship *Serapis*, when at close quarters, after an hour's fight, surrounded by darkness, the English captain called out to him if

he had struck his colors, to which the undaunted American replied: "I have not yet begun to fight." [Applause.]

And in our recent war with Spain Admiral Dewey won fresh laurels when, by a single battle at Manila, he changed the map of the world, and Admiral Schley [prolonged applause] when he sunk the ships of Cervera in the waters of Santiago Bay [applause] and had the magnanimity to declare, "There is glory enough for us all." [Great applause.]

I am happy to announce, ladies, in conclusion, that this enterprise has met with very decided encouragement. My brethren and your brethren, the Sons of the American Revolution, last May in the city of New Haven adopted unanimously by a rising vote a resolution recommending it to the cordial support of all the American people, and their national and State governments. The District Society, of this city, composed of 600 men, has adopted similar resolutions. Nearly all the governors of States have endorsed it. We have strong commendatory letters from Admiral Dewey, Secretary Moody, President Roosevelt, ex-President Grover Cleveland, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons [applause]; and last, but not least, the voice of McKinley [applause] comes up from the grave at Canton to assure us that his sympathy and support are with us. A few hours before he was stricken down by the cowardly hand of an assassin our martyred President, whose greatness is only equalled by his goodness, delivered an address in the city of Buffalo in which he said: "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress; they record the world's advancement, they stimulate the enterprise, industry and intellect of the people; they quicken human genius, they enter the home, they brighten the daily life of the people. Every exposition great or small helps to some onward progress. Comparison of ideas is educational, and thus the brain and hand of man are instructed and an inspiration is afforded to high endeavor."

Now, Madam President General and ladies, I extend to you a cordial invitation to come down there on the 13th of May, 1907. I have an engagement to be there myself [laughter] with one of the most charming and accomplished ladies in America, and, as the preachers sometimes say, if there is no preventing providence I intend to live up to that engagement. [Applause.] And if the Daughters of the American Revolution, these noble patriotic women, will endorse the project which has been presented to you I am sure there can "be no such word as fail" in our vocabulary. [Applause.] It will be a great and grand and glorious success. The products of American industry will be there, the creations of American genius will be there; the American Navy will be there; the navies of the world will be there; the American Army will be there, and our gallant citizen soldiery will be there; the orator and the poet will be there; the President and his Cabinet will be there; the Supreme Court will be there; foreign ambassadors and ministers will be there; the Senate and House of Representatives will be there; the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution will be there [applause]; and the American people will be there! And as they shall gather from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, and shall look down the far distant slope of the centuries that have gone, and look

forward with exalting pride in the grandeur and glory of the Republic as it shall move forward, over the bright track of progress and look out upon the flag, the flag of our common country, the proud ensign of the Republic, as it shall float over a people united, prosperous and free, they will mingle their congratulations and raise the songs of triumph and make the welkin ring with their glad hosannas, and praise God, from Whom all blessings flow, that thus far He has led them on, and thus far His power has preserved their way. [Prolonged applause.]

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President, when it was suggested this morning that Massachusetts present this resolution for Virginia, I did not expect that Virginia was going to claim the earth. [Laughter.] We have heard you know, that during the Revolution Massachusetts was the brain, and Virginia the heart, of the Revolution, but to-night Virginia claims it all! [Laughter and applause.]

We will be modest, although we thought we had the cradle of liberty right in Boston, and we did think we had Bunker Hill and the battle of Lexington and Plymouth Rock, and a few bits of places of historic interest in Massachusetts. [Laughter and applause.] We also thought we had a few big men. The Adamses all came from Massachusetts, and so did Benjamin Franklin. And to-day we have Moody and the Chaplain at the Capitol, and we have just a few bits, you know of historic places left in Massachusetts. [Laughter and applause.] But I again assure you that Massachusetts is always ready to hear the call from Virginia. [Applause.] And therefore I will ask the Regent of the old South Chapter—because we have a bit of religion left still—to read the resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHICK, Regent of Old South Chapter, Massachusetts (reading):

“WHEREAS, A joint resolution is now pending in the Congress of the United States, which has for its object the building of a sea wall to prevent the further encroachment of the waters of the James river upon the site of historic Jamestown in Virginia; and

“WHEREAS, A bill has also been introduced in both Houses to provide for celebrating in a suitable manner on the 13th of May, 1907, at Jamestown, the 300th anniversary of the first settlement of America by English speaking people; and

“WHEREAS, It is one of the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as declared in their Constitution, to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the promotion of celebrations of all national patriotic anniversaries; therefore, be it

“Resolved by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled;

That the joint resolution and the bill referred to, are hereby cordially recommended to the favorable consideration and sup-

port of all the Representatives of the American people in the Senate and House of Representatives;

“Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that copies shall be sent to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the regents of each chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the request that this paper shall be read before their respective bodies; and that other copies shall be sent to the President of the United States and to every representative of the Senate and House of Representatives.”

Mrs. DURHAM, of Kentucky. I wish to endorse that also.

A DELEGATE FROM INDIANA. I would like to endorse it for Indiana.

Miss STRINGFIELD, of North Carolina. For North Carolina, who has her Alamance, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Moore's Creek Bridge and Guilford Court House, I wish to second this resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President, as the representative of a State carved from the old North West Territory, I wish for that State and all the States made from that territory to endorse that resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. Madam President, in seconding this resolution I desire to draw attention to this one fact. In the matter of historical associations Virginia is supreme in one thing, in that Judge Goode, the orator of the evening, belongs to her. [Applause.]

Miss HARVEY. Madam President and ladies of this congress, as a Pennsylvania woman I would like to say that we have Independence Hall, we have Carpenters Hall, we have Betsy Ross House, we have the Friends' Meeting House; but I do want to have the privilege of seconding this motion. [Applause.]

Mrs. LATHAM. I would like to endorse the motion.

Mrs. TERRY. I would like to endorse it.

Mrs. LYON. Madam President and ladies of the Thirteenth National Congress, I desire also to endorse the resolution.

Mrs. FESSENDEN, of Illinois. Madam President, I desire to second the Jamestown resolution. Illinois, the 14th child of Columbia, endorses the motion under consideration in the name of Fort Massac and Kaskaskia.

Mrs. WEED. Montana also desires to endorse the resolution in behalf of the Northwest.

Mrs. PAGE, of Virginia. Madam President, I hesitate to speak after the eloquent address of my fellow statesman, the Honorable John Goode, but I feel that you must be enthused by his words, and I come with an invitation from the Jamestown Exposition and the Tide Water Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution,—the Great Bridge, the Fort Nelson and Hampton Chapters,—to visit Jamestown Island and see those historic spots of which we have heard. You will go from Norfolk to Jamestown, lunching with us at the Hotel Chamberlain as our guests. This is the invitation from the chapter:

"NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, April 19, 1904.

"To the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

"The Jamestown Exposition Company, through the courtesy of the Tide Water Virginia chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, request that you honor them with your presence on a pilgrimage from Norfolk to Jamestown Island and to Old Point Comfort on Monday, the 25th of April, 1904.

"G. T. SHEPPERD,

"Secretary."

The Vice-President of the Jamestown Committee will speak two or three minutes and tell you the details of this trip. I will introduce Mr. S. Gordon Comegys.

Mrs. JEWETT, of Minnesota. Madam President as a member of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities from Minnesota,

I move that the invitation presented to us by Mrs. Page be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Temple.

The question was put and carried.

REMARKS OF MR. S. GORDON COMEGYS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY.

Madam President General and ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Despite the fact that my time is limited to two or three minutes I cannot refrain from expressing the enthusiasm and the pride which I, as a Virginian, feel at the numerous and unanimous seconding motions which have been made to the preceding resolution. My time is limited. I have not the gift of eloquence which you have heard from my fellow Virginian, Judge Goode, but to me is given the duty of explaining in detail the practical and prosaic plan given to you for consideration in conjunction with the Jamestown Pilgrimage.

I would that the material resources of the Exposition Company were such as would justify us in taking you from the Capital City here to that Mecca of Americanism and bringing you back. That, unfortunately, we are not able to do. You know Virginia's condition, never having recovered fully from the effects of the recent unpleasantness. [Laughter and applause.] We are trying, however, those more particularly of the younger generation, to regain that prestige which formerly characterized the mother Commonwealth. And in that effort we desire the earnest co-operation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Madam President and ladies, the plan as laid down by the Executive Committee of the Jamestown Exposition Company is this. That if as many as two hundred of the members of the Continental Congress will indicate their desire and their intention to visit Jamestown, leaving the city of Washington by 4 o'clock next Sunday afternoon, a special boat

will be secured,—each person visiting Jamestown to pay the sum of \$3.50 for the round trip. In addition to that, each person will pay the cost of a state room going and returning, and necessarily, if you desire to eat, there will be the incidental expenses connected with that luxury. The Exposition Company, however, undertakes to make this body its guests after you reach Fortress Monroe, which will be early Monday morning. From that time the Exposition Company will willingly and gladly and cheerfully and heartily, make you its guests and take the assemblage, those who can go, to Jamestown Island, give you an opportunity to investigate that historic spot; bring you back to Fortress Monroe, which is the seat of the largest fortress in America, as many of you know; and there a luncheon will be tendered you at the Hotel Chamberlain, and you will return to Washington Monday night.

My friend Judge Goode has indicated to you the numerous historic spots which you will have the opportunity to see, even in such a brief interval as 24 hours. It is unnecessary for me to emphasize them further than to say that endorsing everything that he has said, I extend to you a most hearty invitation on behalf of the Jamestown Exposition Company to be its guests from Monday morning until Monday night next. The boat will leave at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a special boat, as I have said, if as many as 200 will signify their intention of going. If less than that number will go, then accommodations can be secured upon the regular passenger steamer. We sincerely trust, however, that a large number of you will take advantage of the opportunity now that you are so near Jamestown, and become our guests.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that I feel enthusiastic as an American, for it is the first time I have faced such an assemblage as this, and I recognize and believe, and am impressed with the fact that the principles for which our ancestors fought, bled and died will be eternal when they are endorsed and crystallized in such an organization as this. [Applause.]

Miss PAGE, of Virginia.

I move that a special committee be at once appointed by the President General to supervise the Jamestown pilgrimage on Monday next, and the delegates that desire to go on the pilgrimage shall notify this committee of their intention not later than 5 o'clock to-morrow, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, of Tennessee. I second the motion.

Mrs. MAIN, of the District of Columbia. Madam President,

I move that our thanks be extended to Judge Goode for his able, eloquent, and instructive address.

Miss VIRGINIA MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. T. J. LATHAM, of Memphis, Tennessee. Madam President, it seems to me that the address of the Honorable Judge Goode has been of unusual interest, concise and historic, and that it would be good read-

ing for us, our children and our grandchildren, and I would like to suggest that it ought to be printed for our benefit.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be published in the proceedings of the Thirteenth Continental Congress. The Chair calls for a rising vote on this motion, that a vote of thanks be extended to Judge Goode for his most admirable and eloquent address.

The motion was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Mrs. LEIGH, of Virginia. In mentioning the names of illustrious Virginians, Judge Goode failed to put his own name in the list and we would like to have that added, the name of Honorable John Goode, of Virginia, to the list of distinguished Virginians. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN. Madam President, I desire to offer this resolution:

"WHEREAS, One of the chief aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to cherish and maintain the institutions of American freedom, and to foster true patriotism and love of country, and whereas the Ter Centenary of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., to be celebrated in May, 1907, will afford an opportunity of emphasizing the importance to the English speaking race of the foundations laid at Jamestown for securing to all mankind the blessings of liberty; and

"WHEREAS, This society feels the profoundest interest in the proper observance of this most glorious event in American History; and

"WHEREAS, It is our most earnest desire to take some appropriate part in the proposed celebration; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to recommend to this society in what manner we can most usefully co-operate with the Association for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities in restoring and beautifying that part of Jamestown Island owned by that Society, and how we can best aid the Jamestown Exposition Company.

"THE COMMONWEALTH CHAPTER,
"Richmond, Virginia."

The resolution was duly seconded and adopted.

The report of the State Regent of Colorado was read by the Vice-President General from Colorado, Mrs. Brooks, as follows:

(See June number of magazine.)

Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted.

At 10.05 o'clock the Congress adjourned until Thursday, April 21, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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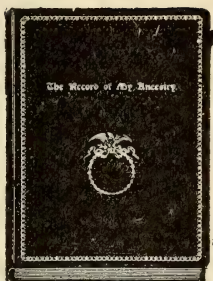
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PENNSYLVANIA UNDER WILLIAM PENN.

1681-1718.

PENN AND HIS PROVINCE.

By Elizabeth C. Miles.

The Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Committee awarded their prize of \$50.00 to Miss Elizabeth C. Miles, of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania.

Amidst great political and religious confusion, the time of Royalists and Roundheads, the strife of Anglicans, Catholic and Puritan, was born William Penn's Ancestry. Penn, the disciple of peace,—in politics a Royalist, in religion a Puritan. The time marks the strife of liberty-loving people against the personal government of an arbitrary king. Penn's position was unique—the favorite of the king, but the friend of the people. His father, a British admiral, had distinguished himself in the wars against the Dutch, had been high in favor with Cromwell, and now, after the Restoration, had become a favorite at the court of Charles II. Penn's mother, Margaret Jasper, was a native of Rotterdam, Holland. In their eldest son we find the perfect blending of the two influences, the stability of the Englishman and the liberality of the Hollander.

As a child, Penn was educated at the Chigwell free school. The neighborhood was steeped in puritanism. Penn's Early Education. This must have affected his early life. Here he came under the influence of the mystic, John Saltmarsh; and it is thought that his book

"Sparkles of Glory," one of the most remarkable productions of English mysticism, caused the experience of Penn's eleventh year, which he ever after called "a divine manifestation." That strange light in the room, that inward comfort, was the presence of the Holy Spirit. He felt the divinity within him, felt called to a holy life, and ever after was a man of purpose.

Entering Oxford at fifteen, Penn soon became noted for his linguistic attainments, speaking fluently six languages. He was of an adventurous spirit, an enthusiastic athlete. Here he came under the influence of Thomas Loe, the famous exponent of the doctrines of Fox. Penn and some of his fellow students, affected by Loe's teachings, refused to wear surplices and absented themselves from chapel services. They were fined and later expelled.

Penn suffered insults for his beliefs and repeated imprisonments. To all of which he answered: "*Persecutions*. scorn that religion that is not worth suffering for."

Having become reconciled to his son, Admiral Penn commended him to his friends, the King and the Duke of York. William Penn inherited the claim to a debt of sixteen thousand pounds, due his father for unpaid services and for money loaned the king. He petitioned Charles II. for a grant of land "lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded with the Delaware river, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable."

The question naturally arises, why did Penn wish this settlement of the debt? In 1660, while Penn was at Oxford, Fox talked of forming a colony in America, north of Maryland, as an asylum for Friends and the poor. In 1673 Penn interceded with Baltimore in behalf of the Friends in Maryland. Later, came his well-known connection with the Jerseys as one of the Byllynge trustees. These all helped to awaken a desire to try what he termed his "Holy Experiment."

From a desire to favor the son of his friend, the king was

willing to accede to his request. The claim, *Attitude of the King and the Council*; but the reduced exchequer made it easier to liquidate the debt by a grant of land which yielded no revenue, than the payment of money. The matter was referred to the attorney-general to see if the land desired encroached on Baltimore's claim.

Baltimore's charter fixed the northern boundary of Maryland at the fortieth parallel of north latitude. The *Boundary Dispute*. boundary was marked by a fortress on the Susquehanna river. Baltimore wished the line to be fixed north of this so as to leave the fort on the Maryland side. To this Penn objected, for it gave him no waterway to the ocean. Of all the English colonies, this was the only one that had no sea coast, so he wished to have the head of the Chesapeake Bay. Through royal favor he succeeded in pushing the line twenty miles south of the fort. The charter was granted March 4, 1681. On the second of the next month a royal ordinance was issued, commanding "that all personswithin the limits of theprovince, do yield all due obedience to.....William Penn....."

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

The Charter as drawn up by Penn conceded powers analogous to those of the Maryland Charter, which *The Royal Charter*. established a government like that of the Counties Palatine of England—a kingdom within a kingdom. The only restrictions upon Baltimore's power were the provisions for an elective Assembly, and for the forfeiture of the Charter. Penn's Charter, as submitted was revised by the attorney-general and by Chief Justice North. Clauses were inserted preserving to the king the right of veto and to the parliament control over taxation, trade and commerce. The charter granted to Penn the land bounded on the east by the Delaware river, extending west through five degrees of longitude; bounded on the north by the forty-third parallel and on the south by the fortieth. In return, Penn was

to pay annually a fealty of two beaver skins and one-fifth of all the gold and silver "hereafter discovered."

The name suggested by Penn was New Wales. On the king's objecting, he proposed Sylvania, to which *Naming of the Province.* the king prefixed Penn, in honor of Admiral Penn.

The first instrument of government was the concessions, agreed upon by Penn and the purchasers July *The* 11th, 1681. Some of the principal provisions *Concessions.* were these. Purchasers were not to have more than a thousand acres of contiguous territory unless they planted a family upon each thousand acres. This arrangement is suggestive of the familiar device of William the Conqueror for avoiding the growth of great feudal manors. To protect the Indians, all buying and selling was to be done in public market; the value of deceitful ware was to be forfeited to the treasury of the province; all differences between planters and natives were to be settled by arbitrators *i. e.*, by six planters and six natives; a man wronging an Indian was to incur the same penalty as if he had committed the offense against his fellow planter. All cattle not marked after the expiration of three months were to be forfeited to the Governor. The reason for this is interesting: "that so people may be compelled to avoid the occasions of much strife." These concessions might be amended with the consent of "the parties hereunto subscribed."

The first frame of government was drawn up for the colony April 25, 1682. It was prefaced by remarks on *First* the origin, nature and end of civil government. *Frame of* And it was accompanied by a set of "Laws *Government.* agreed upon in England." "Government," Penn writes, "was instituted for two ends; first, to terrify evil doers; secondly, to cherish those that do well." Now follows a sentence that bears a striking resemblance to the political philosophy of his friend Locke. "Any government is free to the people under it.....where the laws

rule, and the people are a party to those laws, and more than this is tyranny, oligarchy, or confusion."

A. The organization of the government was, in brief, as follows:—

- (a) Governor—Proprietary or deputy.
- (b) Council—Seventy-two persons.
 - 1. Elected by freemen—one-third annually.
 - 2. Term of office—three years.
 - 3. Quorum—in important matters two-thirds, otherwise one-third.
 In theory their sessions were continuous.
- (c) Assembly—two hundred to five hundred.
 - 1. Elected yearly by freemen.

Important cases in (b) and (c) to be decided by ballot, no measure to be passed on the day of its introduction.

B. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS:

Governor and council to initiate legislation; see to the execution of all laws and ordinances passed by the assembly; manage the public treasury; provide for and manage public schools; reward inventors and discoverers; erect standing law courts. Council to divide into four distinct committees for the "more perfect enforcement of law." Governor to appoint public officials from lists presented by council and assembly.

In less than one year the colony had outgrown the old frame of government. Both council and assembly were too large for efficient service and the frame did not provide for representation by districts. *Second Frame of Government.* At the request of the people, Penn gave them a new frame of government, April 2, 1683, *o. s.*, known as the Pennsylvania and Delaware frame. Changes effected were: council to consist of three from each county—never to exceed seventy-two; assembly to consist of six from each county—never to exceed two hundred. A sort of cabinet was provided for, in that one-third of the council with the governor should have general management of peace, justice, the treasury, trade, and the improvement of the province.

These documents give us an insight into the general condition and growth of the colony as no secondary sources could. The Pennsylvania and Delaware *Third Frame of Government* had been in operation only three years when the freemen informed Penn that it was not "suitably accommodated to present circumstances;" accordingly, he granted the third frame, November, 1696. The council to consist of two from each county instead of three; the assembly to consist of four from each county instead of six; franchise and conditions for office-holding, greatly restricted,—qualifications being:

1. "Free denizens of this government."
2. An age limit of twenty-one years.
3. Ownership of fifty acres of land—ten of it cleared—or fifty pounds in money.
4. Two years' residence. Hereafter, Councilmen and Speaker of the Assembly to receive five shillings per day; Assemblymen, four shillings. Legislators to be men of "most note for virtue, wisdom and ability." To satisfy religious scruples, an affirmation was substituted for an oath.

Penn present, all was peace; Penn absent, all was war. In 1686 he had written from England: "Pray stop those scurvy quarrels that break out to the disgrace of the province. All good is said of the place and but little good of the people." When in 1701 he found it necessary to return to England, fearful lest disputes might again arise, Penn declared: "Friends, if in the constitution by charter there be anything that jars, alter it." "You will find me ready to comply with whatsoever will render us happy by a nearer union of our interests."

So at their request he granted a charter of privileges, October 28, 1701. It provided that no person believing in one God should be molested on account of his religion; but only those "who profess to believe Jesus Christ the Savior of the world" could take part in government, and then only on promising allegiance to the king and fidelity to the proprietary. A long step in advance was taken by the provisions that all criminals should have the same privileges of witness and counsel as their prosecutors, and that no forfeiture of property should follow

suicide or intestacy. It was Penn's original idea that the council should govern, and the assembly control; the council to have initiatory power in legislation, the Assembly to have the power of approval. By 1693, however, the assembly had usurped all initiatory power and the council had become merely an advisory board to the governor. Accordingly, this charter provided for a legislature consisting of one house; the proprietary to be represented by a governor and council, who had the right to veto. Except this clause as to religious freedom, this charter could be amended with the assent of the governor and six-sevenths of the assembly. This put an end to disputes with the proprietary as to the form of government, which was now like that of the neighboring royal provinces; and this charter remained the fundamental law until the American Revolution. But the controversy over the taxation of the proprietary lands was not ended till long after Penn's death. The people claimed that these lands should be taxed just like the lands of private individuals. The proprietary claimed exemption from taxation, on the ground that he was a representative of the sovereign.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

To the settlers of various nationalities already on his lands Penn sent a letter by his cousin, William Markham, who came out in April, 1681, as deputy-governor of Pennsylvania. In this letter Penn assured them, "You shall be governed by laws of your own making. . . . I shall not usurp the right of any, or oppress his person." With a friendly letter and presents, as tokens of good will from Penn, Markham succeeded in conciliating the Indians, who did much to alleviate the sufferings of the planters that first severe winter. The immigrants who had bought land immediately built cabins; but the others dug caves in the river bank; later, when they had found a location that suited them, they purchased the land and built houses.

Penn himself had hoped to come within five months; but he was busily engaged in plans for the colony,—*Penn in his* drawing up a frame of government and making *Province.* grants of land. In the summer of 1682 he sailed in "The Welcome," landing at Newcastle, October 24th. His first considerations were to establish peaceful relations with the Indians and to organize his government.

Of the famous Shackamaxon treaty with the Indians there is no documentary evidence—the "parchment" is *Treaty with* not in existence. This has led to the belief, as *the Indians.* Boyd (Political History of the Republic, p. 64) says, that it is not historic but "a pretty piece of imagination, due, perhaps, to West's painting. Penn's treaty was simply Penn's policy." Though there is no documentary evidence, the prevailing opinion among historians is that this treaty was made, but that it was not a treaty for land but a "meeting of verbal conference.....in which presents were bestowed, mutual civilities exchanged.....promises of friendship and good will were severally made."

Sharpless asserts that the whole of Pennsylvania was purchased of the Indians, and some of it several times over.

The earliest land treaty on record was that of June 23, 1683, when Penn met the Indians to confirm and ratify publicly the treaties the Commissioners had made with the Indians.

Shortly after Penn's arrival he began the organization of his government, the foundation of which was religious liberty and political equality. He issued *Organiza-* tions summoning the freemen to elect representatives to a general assembly. This assembly met *tion of the* at Upland (later Chester) December 4th, 1682, and accepted Penn's first frame of government; which thus became the first constitution of Pennsylvania. This first assembly sat three days and passed twenty-one laws. The Swedes and the Dutch were invested with all the rights of Englishmen. Prisons were to be made work-houses; the criminal taught a trade, and every effort made to reform him. This remedial treatment of criminality was one of the greatest contributions of the Quakers to civilization. Capital punish-

ment was to be abolished, except in cases of murder and treason. This was a great step in advance, for in England there were listed two hundred and forty capital offenses and in New England, the home of the Puritans, there were over a score. In accordance with Quaker custom the Scriptural names of the days and months were to replace the heathen names, and first day was to be observed as the Sabbath.

Having no ministry for which to provide a university training, the Friends lacked the educational incentive
Education. of the Cavaliers and Puritans. But great attention was paid to elementary education, which was made compulsory. At twelve years of age the boys had to learn a trade. Free scholarships were established in the "Public School" (later, "Penn Charter").

Of the site selected by Markham for the chief city of the province, Penn wrote to his wife: "Of all the
Philadelphia. places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated." The plan for the city was drawn up in England; the streets were to cross each other at right angles; land was reserved for four parks; each house was to be in the center of a lawn, so that Philadelphia might be "a green town which will never be burnt and always be wholesome." So many palatable reasons have been advanced for the naming of the city that discussion of the subject has come to be unprofitable.

Following English precedent, a close corporation was constituted under the name of the "Mayor and Com-
City Char- monalty of the City of Philadelphia;" and con-
ter 1701. sisting of a mayor, a recorder, eight aldermen and twelve common councilmen. As with all close corporations, the officers were named in the charter and the body was self-perpetuating, and hence not responsible to those whom it governed.

The mayor was elected annually by the two houses. The other officers held for life, subject to removal for misconduct.

The Mayor had no veto power, though he alone might summon and preside over the common council. Neither councilmen nor aldermen represented any particular sections or wards,

the main distinction being the added judicial power of the latter.

The religious peace of the first ten years was broken by the coming of "the turbulent spirit," Keith who believed that the Friends put too much stress on the *Keith's* *Schism 1692*. "Inward light" and not enough on the Scriptures. His views were condemned as heretical in the yearly meeting, and he was tried in county court. According to Watson, in neither trial was he given a hearing. The schism thus created was perpetuated by the subsequent return of Keith and most of his followers to Episcopacy."

In March, 1693, the privy council deprived Penn of his proprietary rights, placing Pennsylvania under Governor Fletcher of New York. This has been *Penn de-* falsely attributed to Penn's suspected complicity *prived of* in the Jacobite plots. But William III. states in *and restored* his letters patent that the popular scruples *to his pro-* against bearing arms endangered the province. *prietary* At length, however, yielding to the prevailing *rights.* discontent in the colony and perceiving the superior excellence of Penn's oversight, the king restored the proprietor to his rights, August 1, 1694.

From 1696 to 1701 Penn was a second time in his beloved province. On his departure three political parties sprang into existence; one, devoted to proprietary interests, composed of the wealthy and highly educated Friends; the second, a popular party, composed mainly of country Friends and sympathetic Germans; the third, a non-Quaker opposition party, whose ultimate objects were to make Pennsylvania a royal province and to secure the establishment of the Episcopal Church.

Penn's steward, Ford, presented a false claim for fourteen thousand pounds. To meet this, Penn was *Penn's Fi-* obliged to mortgage his province, and, later, to *nancial Re-* sell it to the crown. The deed was made out, *verses. His* and it is said in 1712 Penn received "earnest *Death.* money." The deed was never executed, for Penn had so lost his mental faculties as to be in-

capable of conferring a legal conveyance. After six years of feeble health, he died at Ruscombe, 1718.

Among the early founders of our Republic, Penn stands pre-eminent. In the light of the events recorded in even this brief sketch, it is no fulsome praise to echo the sentiment of DuPonceau, that William Penn was "the Lycurgus of the seventeenth century."

A complete bibliography accompanied the article on "PENNSYLVANIA UNDER WILLIAM PENN."

"HISTORIA."

HEROINES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mary E. M. Richardson.

When at home they watched and waited,
Not to them came "dailies" freighted
With dispatches war-created.

From their best beloved sundered,
Who were gone where cannon thundered,
In suspense they toiled and wondered.

While to homely tasks attending,
And 'neath heavy burdens bending,
Prayer to Heaven they were sending.

Through that week of years. If ever
Faltered they in long endeavor,
They despaired,—oh, never! never!

It was they—their own pain spurning—
Who, from purpose high ne'er turning,
Kept the hearthstone fires burning,

And amid their children's prattle
Heard full oft the muskets rattle;
Felt full sore the doom of battle

Strength and courage superhuman
Was vouchsafed to each brave woman
Who, in that great Revolution

Bore her part in stern denial,
Danger, desolation, trial,
For which freedom was requittal.

In their graves they long have slumbered
Whose brief mortal lives were cumbered
By perplexities unnumbered.

And, while they in peace are sleeping,
We, to-day, in joy are reaping
What they sowed with bitter weeping.

We in grateful mem'ry hold them,
With exalted thought enfold them,
And with true souls have enrolled them,

Who, with grand self-abnegation,
Sorrow, toil and tribulation,
Helped to found and save our Nation.

No more delightful month could have been selected by the Daughters of the American Revolution for their meeting at St. Louis than October. Thousands of loyal, patriotic women will assemble to make the day one grand success.

A large party of the Daughters resident in the Tidewater will go to the St. Louis Convention next October. Mrs. John R. Walker, Vice-President General from Missouri, promises them, on behalf of the Missouri members, a cordial welcome. Mrs. H. N. Page, regent of the Norfolk Chapter, will probably be one of those who make the trip.

In Heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice shall prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.—Hopkinson.

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Mrs. Julia K. Hogg,	Mrs. Walter Acker.

MRS. J. W. STILLWELL (*nee* Matilda Wallace) of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, D. A. R., Indianapolis, Indiana, recently presented the Memorial Continental Hall fund her individual gift of fifty (\$50) dollars. Mrs. Stillwell, although seventy-eight years old, takes an enthusiastic interest in all matters pertaining to the D. A. R. Mrs. Stillwell is a Kentuckian by birth and a Virginian in ancestry, that fusion of blood which has given forth so many heroes of justly celebrated fame. She holds her membership in the D. A. R. through her grandfather, Col. William Fleming, of Botetourt Co., Virginia, who was one of the commanders at the momentous battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, which, as is now generally conceded, "was virtually the first in the series of those brilliant

achievements which burst the bands of British tyranny; and the blood of Virginia, there nobly shed, was the first blood spilled in the sacred cause of American liberty." Col. Fleming also served as active governor of Virginia in 1781 at the time when Thomas Jefferson, then governor, was compelled to flee at the approach of the notorious Col. Tarleton.

The work on Continental Hall goes bravely forward. A solid foundation is being laid where soon shall rise the walls of our memorial. The work is being thoroughly done under the best of supervision.

Below is a copy of a letter being sent to Chapter Regents. It is hoped that it will meet with a generous response.

2144 CALIFORNIA AVENUE N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 21, 1904.

Madam Regent: I send you herewith ten copies of a picture of the Memorial Continental Hall which is being built by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the deeds of their illustrious ancestors. It will contain, as you perhaps know, a large auditorium to be used for our annual meetings; a library to hold our valuable collection of books of reference for genealogical work, etc.; a room to be used as a museum for historical relics; rooms for the meetings of the National Board, for the National Officers and for the clerical force necessary to carry on the work of the organization. Several thousand of these pictures were printed and placed on sale at the last annual meeting; a considerable number remain and we desire to dispose of them for the benefit of the Memorial Continental Hall fund. The price is ten cents a copy and I will be glad to have you remit one dollar in payment for the enclosed copies and to receive your orders for as many more as you may be able to dispose of. If you do not care to retain these ten copies please return them to Mrs. Richard C. Du Bois, 2028 Sixteenth street N. W., Washington, D. C., who has kindly consented to attend to the sale of these pictures, and to whom all orders and remittances should be sent.

You will be glad to know that the contractors are now at work upon the foundation for our building and that the work of construction is to be pushed forward as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Me-

memorial Continental Hall Committee will permit. Having been reappointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, I beg leave to again urge upon you the importance of using every effort to raise the necessary money for the early completion of the great patriotic work which we have undertaken. If every Daughter of the American Revolution would contribute the sum of five dollars for this purpose we would have sufficient funds to complete the building in accordance with the plans which have been adopted. Some perhaps cannot afford to pay this amount, but others will gladly contribute more.

I trust that you will bring this matter to the attention of your Chapter and that a strenuous effort will be made to raise your portion of the funds necessary for the completion of the building. We all desire that if possible this may be accomplished before our next annual meeting and under the administration of our honored and beloved President General, Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks.

Very sincerely yours,

MARTHA L. STERNBERG,

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Darwin, ex-treasurer general, desires to correct an error made unwittingly in pages 75 and 301 of the fifth report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. By some inexplicable mischance, the contribution of \$100.00 from Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, Vermont, made at the congress of 1902, is credited in these two pages as the personal gift of Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of that chapter. Mrs. Dyer does not wish the chapter to lose its proper credit. And Mrs. Darwin is more than glad to have her mistake corrected.

Our fathers live; they guard in glory still
The grass-grown bastions of the fortified hill;
Still ring the echoes of the trampled gorge
With God and freedom.—*Holmes.*

Freedom not won by the vain,
Not to be courted in play;
Not to be kept without pain—
Stay with us.—*Lowell.*

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

The achievement of George Rogers Clark in obtaining for the United States the Old Northwest Territory is too often a forgotten episode in our Revolutionary history. That he and his men endured the most extraordinary hardships and rendered magnificent service to their country is not to be forgotten, and especially by those Daughters of the American Revolution who live in states which owe a heavy debt to Clark should he be gratefully remembered. In Illinois a George Rogers Clark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution flourishes, and in Indiana is a chapter named for his mother, Ann Rogers Clark. Kentucky Daughters have honored him in naming the Fincastle Chapter at Louisville.



George Rogers Clark.

Daughters of the American Revolution were interested members of the committee in charge of the celebration of George Rogers Clark Day, June 24, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

It was a beautiful occasion, that of the celebration given in honor of George Rogers Clark. Kentucky had insisted that to her be given the privilege of sheltering the participants in the memorial exercises. A beautiful statue of George Rogers Clark stands under the impressive dome of her state building at the Fair. Around that statue were gathered patriotic men and women and children on the afternoon of June 24, 1904.

Perhaps that date may become memorable as marking the beginning of a better appreciation by Americans of the extraordinary service of a patriot whose name should be known to every school child in the United States.

June 24 was selected as the day for the celebration because it was on June 24, 1778 that Clark and his little band left Kentucky for Illinois and Indiana on an expedition that changed the map of the United States.

Judge Walter B. Douglas, the president of the Missouri Historical Society, was chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration. He presided at the meeting in the Kentucky Building, and used a gavel loaned for the occasion by the Fin-castle Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, of Louisville, Kentucky. The mallet and handle of this gavel are made of wood taken from the fort at Corn Island, Kentucky, built by Clark in 1778. It was presented to the chapter by Mrs. John Middleton, of Louisville, through whose kind interest it journeyed to St. Louis to play its part in honoring the man for whom the day was named.

Judge Douglas asked Dean Davis, of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, to invoke divine blessing upon the assemblage, after which a short and spirited address was made by Gov. David R. Francis, the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of Louisville, Kentucky, followed with a sketch of the life and character of Clark which showed intimate study and profound sympathy with the subject.

Vincennes, Indiana sent her mayor elect to participate in the ceremonies. Clark took Kaskaskia, Illinois in the summer of 1778, and the following winter he made the heroic and ever-to-be-remembered journey from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. Kaskaskia is no more. The Mississippi has left nothing of it for us to-day. Vincennes, however, is a thriving city, and loyal to its benefactor, Clark.

At the close of Col. Johnston's address the statue of Clark which stands in the center of the building, was unveiled by Master George Rogers Clark, the son of Mr. John O'Fallon Clark of this city, and the great-grandson of Gov. William

Clark, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition (a brother of George Rogers Clark) and, therefore, a great-grand nephew of George Rogers Clark. This child is descended, through his mother, from Col. Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of St. Louis, and for many years a leading citizen of Missouri.

After the statue had been uncovered Judge Douglas introduced Mayor George E. Greene, of Vincennes, who made an eloquent speech reciting the valor of Clark and the value to posterity of his achievement.

In closing the program Judge Douglas remarked that it should not be forgotten that Missourians had a claim to participate in memorializing Clark; that the Creoles of both sides of the Mississippi had assisted Clark in substantial ways, facts that are matters of record, and that these same patriots of French blood had left descendants many of whom are now citizens of this state.

It is interesting to relate that descendants of Charles Gratiot and Gabriel Cerre were participants in the celebration and members of the committee of arrangements. Four Frenchmen there are whose names are linked with the history of Clark's campaign in the Illinois country—Father Gibault, the patriot priest, Francois Vigo, Charles Gratiot and Gabriel Cerre.

At the close of the program a reception was given by the members of the Clark family, descendants of Gov. William Clark, to the guests of the afternoon.

MARY LOUISE DALTON.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are making arrangements to go to St. Louis October eleventh. The full program will appear in next month's issue.

The picture of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, our President General, was made from the one in the Daughters of the American exhibit, in the Government Building, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was taken April, 1904. We are glad to be able to reproduce it here.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers from newspapers of those times, for the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

FARR.—At Rockport, Mr. Jabez Farr, aged 86. He fought at Bunker Hill. [Dec. 7, 1844.]

GAW.—On the 14th inst., at St. Georges, Del., Chambers Gaw, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 84. [Oct. 26, 1844.]

FISK.—Died at his residence in Swanton, on the 17th ult., the Hon. James Fisk, in the 82d year of his age. A patriot of the Revolution [Dec. 14, 1844.]

BILLINGTON.—Thomas Billington, aged 95, died in South Kingston R. I., a few days since. He served during the whole War of the Revolution. [Jan. 9, 1847.]

STEVENS.—In West Waterville, Me., Thomas Stevens, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 89 years and 2 months, formerly of Boothbay. [June 12, 1847.]

CLOUGH.—In Phillips, Conn., on the 17th of May, 1847, John Clough a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 87.

DANFIELD.—On the 24th of May, 1847, at Reading, Pa., John Danfield a Revolutioneer, in the 95th year of his age.

MALTBY.—At the residence of his son, Southington, Trumbull Co. Ohio, on the 1st of April, 1847, Mr. Benj. Maltby, in the 97th year of his age. He freely devoted his property and personal efforts to his country's defense, exposing his life in her cause.

CRAFT.—Died at Whately, Mass., on the 29th of July, 1847, Mr. Graves Craft, aged 88. He served in the War of the Revolution, and was a pensioner. He was at West Point at the execution of Major Andre.

WHITE.—In Killingly, Conn., on the 4th of June, 1847, Samuel White, in the 90th year of his age.

FOOTE.—In Lee, on the 27th of April, 1847, Fenner Foote, in the 92d year of his age.

LEE.—In Rahway, N. J., on the 8th of June, 1847, Thomas Lee, in the 91st year of his age.

HOIT.—In Bridgewater, on the 20th of May, 1847, Nathan Hoit, in his 84th year.

FUGITT.—An old soldier named Fugitt, living in Washington City, who was in Washington's army during the Revolution, died last week, aged 98. [Sept. 11, 1847.]

HONOR ROLL, HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER, SOUTHTON, CONNECTICUT.

SURGEONS.—Dr. Josiah Root, assistant apothecary general; Dr. Theodore Wadsworth, surgeon's mate.

CAPTAINS.—John Alcox, Hezekiah Bissell, Joseph Churchill, Nathaniel Lewis, Abijah Savage, Daniel Sloper, Ambrose Sloper, Lucius Tuttle, Robert Wells, Langford Weaver.

LIEUTENANTS.—Hawkins Hart, Reuben Hart, Amasa Hitchcock, Elihu Moss, Elisha Root.

ENSIGNS.—Marvin Beckwith, Jedediah Cady, Thomas Cowles, Eli Smith.

SERGEANTS.—Joseph Enos, Samuel Gardner, Jeremiah Lord.

CORPORALS.—Amos Hitchcock, Samuel Hotchkiss, John Lay, Sr., Jonathan Low, Reuben Rundlett.

COMMISSARIES.—Ezra Bronson, Josiah Cowles.

MUSICIANS.—Daniel Clark, Moses Cook.

PRIVATES.—Samuel Alcott, Benona Atkins, Joseph Atkins, Samuel Arnold, Josiah Barnes, Daniel Baldwin, Seth Bryant, Sr., Timothy Dutton, Isaac Dyer, Ichabod Frisbie, Daniel Frost, Joseph Greeley, John Hamlin, Timothy Hatch, Levi Johnson, Philip Kibbey, Asahel Langdon, John Lay, Jr., Timothy Lee, Lemuel Lewis, Thomas Payne, Isaac Peck, Jesse Plumb, James Powers, Asa Reed, Elisha Richards, Joshua Robbins, Elijah Royce, Robert Sargent, Samuel Shepard, Lemuel Shepard, Martin Sheldon, Jehial Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Jedediah Stow, Peter Taulman, Aaron Webster, Robert Wilson, Samuel Woodruff, Amos Woodruff, Elihu Carter, Shoemaker.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. BETSY LEONARD NEWTON.

The earliest ancestor of whom our third "Real Daughter," Mrs. Betsy Leonard Newton, gives us any account is Solomon Leonard, who was born about 1610, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England, who came to this country about 1630 from Leyden, Holland, that shelter of persecuted believers. Though for a time a member of the little Pilgrim community of Plymouth, he later settled at a neighboring point across the bay, in what became the incorporated town of Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637; and still later, in 1645, he became one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he died in 1675, his wife Mary surviving him. A grant of land which he received from the colony tells us of valuable services to his government which are now unknown.

Of his six children, Jacob was born in Duxbury about 1647, and Jacob Leonard had a sore experience as a prisoner. For nearly twenty-five years he was driven, with wife and children, from one home after another by the persistent incursions and assaults of the Indians; living in Weymouth and Worcester, from which town his family was forced during King Philip's War; flitting from one village to another for safety, and fleeing as danger reached them.

They made a futile attempt also to found a home in the vicinity of Quinsigamond Lake, but the harassing natives still followed. In 1690 (during the troublous time known as King William's War) he was one of the force sent against Canada to bring to an end the terrible barbarities being committed by the French and Indians. For these services he was given by the Massachusetts colony a grant of land in Ashfield, Massachusetts. Jacob finally settled in Bridgewater about 1693, where death gave him lasting peace, in 1717.

His eldest son, Joseph, was born in Bridgewater about 1670.

The tranquil records of church and town give us the simple story of industrious, godfearing lives during the two generations following Jacob—Joseph, who died in 1749, and his son Joseph, the father of ten children, who was in his eightieth year at the outbreak of the Revolution, and who died in 1789.

Joseph's eldest son, Dan Leonard, born in Bridgewater in 1725, took to wife, when at the age of twenty-five, Mary Dunbar, a descendant of John Winslow and Mary Chilton. He was a drummer in the French and Indian War, and was sent with General John Winslow to help the English in the distasteful task of dispersing the neutral French Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755. Two brothers, Seth and David, were with Dan in this expedition; one of them, Seth, losing his life while doing his county's commands.

In Bridgewater, upon October 13th, 1756, the year following the expedition to Nova Scotia, the first of twelve children, a son, was born to Dan Leonard, whose memory is held in honor to this day for his high principle, his strong character, his wisdom and kindness of heart. Dan, his father, died just at the approach of the great struggle for independence, 1771. The son, Ziba, in 1774, joined a company of minute men—growing rapidly a man, this boy of eighteen, in these quick growing times,—and on the momentous 19th of April, 1775, received orders to march to Boston.

The captain of this company of minute men, Capt. James Allen, was a carpenter—the soil of patriotism is not always rich with gold,—and in this simple home Ziba was learning his trade; but trade and profits were all forgot when the stirring message came to hasten to the relief of Boston, the heart and soul of the Massachusetts colony.

Ziba was regularly enlisted at Milford, May 2nd, 1775, and, according to the custom in the early part of the war, discharged when his services were not required for active duty in December, 1775; reënlisted and served a year; discharged and re-enlisted again. He was at Little Compton and Harland Ferry in charge of boats conveying troops from the island of Rhode Island at the time of the battle of Quakers' Hill, in August, 1778. Some time later when returning from the West Indies,

on a merchant ship he was captured and held prisoner for a short time. In 1783, at the age of twenty-six, having now time to devote to gentler thoughts, better suited to his years, he married Chloe Shaw of Middleborough.

He bought a farm in Buckland, Massachusetts, the year of his marriage and settled upon it with his young wife, then aged nineteen. For a quarter of a century this was their home. Here was born a large family of children, Betsey, the youngest and twelfth, coming to them the year after their removal to Ashfield, the adjoining town where Ziba purchased a farm in 1808. The stalwart youthful soldier had then reached the prime of life, and the memory of his youngest daughter could hardly recall him earlier than his sixtieth year, and yet the picture she gave us, at the age of eighty-seven, is clear and distinct, a tender remembrance of the honest, sturdy, active, capable man; genial and kindly, intelligent and alert. His long life ended July 7th, 1845, his wife having been taken from him five years before at the age of seventy-six.

She was a farmer's daughter whose brother had married a sister of Ziba, the family ties being thus already happily formed. A little, loving, wise woman, this Chloe, small and slight—weighing less than one hundred pounds—with winning manners and sweet face. Fond of pretty things, but putting aside the indulgence of them as frivolities frowned upon by the strict, spiritual minded community, as she put aside her rebellious curly locks under a cap to avoid offense to the unworldly, godly folk, but keeping through all the severity of this stern piety a cheery, generous, forgiving disposition.

Ziba Leonard's son, Ziba, Jr., was a soldier in the War of 1812, following the traditions of his loyal ancestors. At the age of seventeen, Betsey was a member of the Congregational church, and when twenty-five, in 1834, she became the wife of Abel Densmore Newton, a descendant of old Revolutionary stock. His father was a soldier of the War of 1812, his grandfather and two great-grandfathers (for one of whom he was a namesake) served in the Revolutionary war. But this man of belligerent sires was a man of most peaceful occupation. He was one with an inheritance of principles; duty and patriotism

and love of his fellow men were not merely pretty words for public use—"where they would do the most good,"—they were not impersonal, they had a meaning and even an individual application. Abel Newton when he met Betsey Leonard had been three years a missionary among the Indians upon Mackinaw Island. His health becoming seriously affected he returned to the east for a rest, recovered his health and secured Betsey for a wife. Within a week from their wedding day, which was April 29th, 1834, they started upon their wedding trip to the west via the Erie Canal, on their way to an Indian mission at La Pointe upon one of the Apostle Islands, Lake Superior. La Pointe was then also a trading post of the "American Fur Company," with whom Mr. Newton obtained some employment, the mission board at that time giving no compensation to their missionaries.

At the expiration of four years' labor Abel and Betsey left their work of teaching the poor Indians how to live, work and study, and with little of this world's goods moved their family to Green Bay, and a few years later to De Pere, where Abel's faithful, Christian life ended January 7th, 1889.

Now a few words of Mrs. Newton's vigorous and cheerful old age, truly like a golden sunset in the warmth and serenity of its influence. Her eyes, though dimmed, still give her continual enjoyment in reading books and magazines, and the active brain is clear and bright, interested in all questions old and new concerning the bustling growing world, but the steps have grown feeble. The trembling hands, once constantly occupied, have laid aside the busy needle.

A long list of more than twenty-five premiums received by her in various exhibitions since her seventy-eighth year, gives some indication of her aptitude and diligence in old time gracious handiwork.

Nine children came to gladden their home, five of whom are now living. Of the four sons, three grew to manhood, and if they had not wholly attained that estate when the guns were fired on Fort Sumter no doubt as to their part, whether as man or boy, rested in their boyish breasts. In September of 1861 father and mother sent forth their lads of eighteen and twenty-

one years with blessing,—the aching hearts which watched and waited beat bravely with blood from patriots' veins. Edward, the eldest son, tall, erect, muscular, daring and resolute, genial and bright—well might they look proudly after him as he left them for the encounter with that great, unknown, terrible thing, *war*. He served nobly with his regiment, and at the end of three years came home stricken down by disease, and after nearly a year of suffering, passed away, a sacrifice in truth to his country.

James, the youth of eighteen, served through the whole four years, winning his commission of second lieutenant, enduring the horrors, privations and sufferings of march, battle and prison as did many thousand others. When peace settled down upon the country, he went back to take up life where he had left it, completing his education in school and college, and by three years' special study abroad. After such preparation he was elected to the professorship of modern languages at Oberlin College, which chair he held with great success and honor for sixteen years. Ill health compelled the resignation of his chosen work; and seeking a new home in the milder climate of California, he succumbed to the dread disease consumption in 1892, at the age of forty-nine, leaving a record which may well stir his mother's heart with pride.

Samuel Newton, the third son, remained at home during the earlier years of the war, but in 1864, his twenty-year old valor could no longer remain aloof from the awful conflict; part and lot in it he too must have; and again the loyal parents, with prayerful, overflowing hearts bade their boy God speed, the last and youngest. True his service was not long—he was discharged July 29th, 1865, after proving his sterling worth as a soldier. The large, tall, strong man was brought home to his family from the hospital a weak, frail creature weighing ninety-four pounds, and for thirty years past he has not known the blessedness of health.

Let us pay homage to this heroic American mother who bears these brief records, of the chivalric patriotism that gave so unrichly to serve our country's honor.

Pausing to think of the anguish and suffering implied in

these brief records, of the chivalric patriotism that gave so unsparingly of all that is dearest, can we fail to look back to the influences that united to make such American manhood and womanhood? The least that we can do is to testify our appreciation of such self-sacrifice and real nobility, is to be ever ready with word and deed which will prove our veneration for our country's heroes, keeping in our heart of hearts true reverence and unwavering allegiance to the principles by which our forefathers made our country great and free.

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

- War of the Revolution, from April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783.
- Northwestern Indian wars, from September 19, 1790, to August 3, 1795.
- War with France, from July 9, 1798, to September 30, 1800.
- War with Tripoli, from June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805.
- Creek Indian war, from July 27, 1813, to August 9, 1814.
- War of 1812 with England, from June 18, 1812, to February 17, 1815.
- Seminole Indian war, from November 20, 1817, to October 21, 1818.
- Black Hawk Indian war, from April 21, 1831, to September 31, 1832.
- Cherokee war, from 1837 to 1839.
- Creek Indian war, from May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837.
- Florida Indian war, from December 23, 1835, to August 14, 1843.
- Aroostook troubles, from 1836 to 1839.
- Mexican war, from April 24, 1846, to July 4, 1848.
- Apache, Navajo, and Utah war, from 1849 to 1855.
- Seminole Indian war, from 1856 to 1858.
- Civil war, from 1861 to 1865.
- War with Spain, from April 25, 1898, to April 11, 1899.

The cuts of Mrs. Wallace Delafield and Mrs. Western Bascom were furnished through the kindness of Mr. Newton L. Collamer, the courteous editor of the *Historical Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin* is the organ of the National Genealogical Society.

A world is thy Realm; for a world be thy laws
 Enlarged as thine empire, and just as thy cause,
 On Freedom's broad basis, that empire shall rise,
 Extend with the main and dissolve with the skies.

—Timothy Dwight.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Alabama).—The last meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution for this season was



Mrs. R. H. Clarke,
Regent, Mobile Chapter.

brought to its close June 14, with one of the largest and most representative gatherings that this band of patriots has ever entertained. It was a gala occasion, this celebration of Flag day, and the home of the regent, Mrs. R. H. Clarke, was draped and ornamented with flags that told of the celebration even before the exercises, which were most interesting, began. The program opened with the invocation by Miss Maude Simpson.

America—Sung by the chapter.

Piano Solo—Miss Byrd.
Commissioners appointed

by President of the United States.

Claiborne—Mrs. Chalkley.

Delivery by Loussat of Territory to United States—Miss Knott.

St. Louis; its Founding and Growth—Dr. Moses.

The Influence of the Purchase Upon the Destiny of the United States—Mrs. Clarke.

"Our Flag" (music by Mrs. Nina Picton Mercereau)—Mr. Halliwell, accompanied by Mrs. Leslie.

"The Flag of Our Country"—Poem written by Miss Metta Thompson, the chaplain, read by Mrs. Rhett Goode.

Song—Miss Daise Thorne.

Ode to the Flag—Miss Knott.

Historian's Report—Mrs. William Fitts.

Reading of Prize Essay—Miss Bernice Burwell.

Presentation of Medal—Dr. Moses.

Song—Miss Nellie Percy.

This program in its variety offered delightful entertainment for all, the lovers of music, the literary and the poetry lovers.

The celebration of Flag day by the Mobile Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, adds one more successful and enjoyable entertainment to the long list of many given by them.

The Little Rock Chapter (Little Rock, Arkansas,) has spent a very pleasant and profitable year. The October meeting was held at the home of Miss Daisy Delony, with Miss Delony and Mrs. Dwight Crawford as hostesses. The regent announced the program for the year to be a study of the Revolutionary war, each member gave a sketch of her summer outing with mention of all the Daughters from various chapters met; and with several delightful readings by Mrs. J. E. Williams and piano selection by Miss Pilcher, and the presentation of a water-color sketch of a colonial girl, beautifully painted by Miss Delony, to each member.



Mrs. Katherine Braddock Barrow,
Regent, Little Rock Chapter.

The November meeting, with Mrs. Harry Howard Foster as hostess, had for its leading feature a paper on the "Causes

which led up to the American Revolution," excellently prepared and read by Miss Julia McAlmont Warner. This was followed by a description of the adoption by the Union of the Betsey Ross flag, read by Mrs. Helen M. Norton, state regent, Mrs. Foster dramatically unfurled a beautiful flag from the stairway, and it was greeted with applause. Colonial cheer, sweet cider and ginger bread, concluded the day's pleasure.

The December meeting, with Mrs. John Barrow as hostess, had for its topic "The Boston Tea Party," the principal paper, prepared and read by state regent Mrs. Helen M. Norton; was followed by the singing of "America," to the new tune written by Mrs. Arthur Edward Johnstone, of New York. Mrs. Foster sang, accompanied by Mrs. Barrow, and the tune was unanimously adopted by the chapter, because besides its beauty and harmony, it was written by an American for Americans. Then followed the reading of the "Ballad of the Boston Tea-party," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, delightfully read by Mrs. Dwight Crawford.

The January meeting, with Mrs. Lucien W. Coy as hostess, had as its principal paper the discussion of "The Revolutionary War from July, 1774, to the Victory at Fort Moultrie," prepared and read by Mrs. John Barrow. This was accompanied by the passing of a number of views of historical spots in and around Boston, most of the battles of this period of the Revolution having been fought in the vicinity of Boston. Then "The Ride of Paul Revere," by Longfellow, which commemorates the arousing to arms for the battle of Lexington, the first battle of the American Revolution, was read by Mrs. Barrow. Considerable business was disposed of at this meeting, the nominating of Mrs. Lucien Coy for state regent, and the election of Mrs. Logan Roots and Mrs. John Barron as delegates and alternate to the Continental Congress.

The February meeting, with Mrs. John Jabine, had as one of its leading features a talk on the history of our order, by Mr. Fay Hempstead, one of the leading members of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; Miss Julia Warner gave an interesting talk on "Salem Witchcraft," and the singing of America.

The March meeting was held at the Woman's Club house, and each member was permitted to invite ten guests. Mr. Cutts Howard delivered an address on "Chief Justice Sewall of Witchcraft fame," Mr. Howard being a direct lineal descendant in the ninth generation of Justice Sewall. Miss Warner gave a talk on Witchcraft, and Miss Holtzman sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Mrs. Foster sang the new version of "America" and the entire audience joined in the singing of "America" to the old tune. Mrs. Barrow accompanied on the piano.

The April meeting with Mrs. Winfield Scott Holt as hostess, had for its topic "National music of all Nations." "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by Miss Eleanor Ewing; "Mexican National Air," by Mrs. John McClure, Jr.; "The Watch of the Rhine," Germany's national air, by Miss Ewing; "The Marseilles," French national air, by Mrs. McClure, and Mrs. Logan Herbert Roots, returned missionary from China, gave a talk on Chinese music. The election of officers for the ensuing year was held, resulting as follows: Chapter regent, Mrs. John Barrow; vice-regent, Mrs. C. J. Lincoln; secretary, Mrs. Fannie Dale; treasurer, Miss Julia Warner; historian, Mrs. W. S. Holt; registrar, Miss Daisy Delony.

The May meeting, held with Mrs. John McClure, had for the topics of its leading papers "The Declaration of Independence" and "New York in the Revolution," both prepared and read by Mrs. Harry Howard Foster. Mrs. Holt and Mrs. McClure, Jr., gave several vocal duets, and the applications of several for membership were considered. Our chapter mourns the death of Mrs. Upham-Reeve, a charter member, who died May 23d. Our chapter is justly proud of its excellent library, which is rapidly growing. Its volumes may be classified as follows: American history, American literature, American art, American biography, and American genealogy. Our intellectual and talented treasurer, Miss Julia Warner, is chairman of the book purchasing committee, and has aimed to secure the very best to be had under each head. We have responded to all calls from the National Society to the best of our ability. We expect to plant our tree, grown in the first sod

turned by Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Lockwood on the Daughters of the American Revolution lot in Washington, District of Columbia, at an early date. Mrs. Lucien Coy, state regent, being a member of our chapter, the planting will naturally be under the auspices of our chapter, probably in the state house yard in Little Rock.—KATHERINE BRADDOCK BARROW, *Regent*.

Sequoia Chapter (San Francisco, California).—Monday, April 19th, 1904, marked a red-letter day in the social life of Sequoia Chapter, as we met around the festive board to celebrate the anniversary of the first battle of the American Revolution. The chapter was the guest of our honored regent, Mrs. William Asliburner. The breakfast was given in the rooms of the Sorosis Club. The walls were decorated with clusters of flags, intermingled with an abundance of beautiful ferns, and formed a fitting setting to the company of stately dames and fair demoiselles. They filed in at the appointed hour, more than a hundred of them, and seated themselves at the beautifully decorated tables, thus completing the picture, each table being a living bouquet of itself. A short program of professional talent finished up the day.

Miss Gertrude Wheeler sang delightfully three numbers, "Land of My Birth—Dear Native Land," "My Own United States" and Kipling's "Recessional." Mrs. Louise Humphrey Smith recited "The Rising of 1776" and "Warren's Address to His Army." All the above numbers were enthusiastically received and applauded. The whole assembly then stood and sang in closing, "My Country 'tis of Thee." We dispersed with a feeling of gratitude to our efficient and gracious regent, who was also our charming and generous hostess.—SUSAN MERRILL FARNAM, *Historian*.

Connecticut's "Regents' Meeting" at "Elmwood," June 7th, 1904.—Those readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE who were interested in the account of the dedication last October of "Elmwood," the home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, at Windsor, Connecticut, may be pleased to know a little of the practical uses the Connecticut Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution are making of this, their state home. In response to the call of Mrs. S. T. Kinney, state regent, about fifty ladies assembled at "Elmwood" at noon June 7th, for the regular regents' meeting. There were the active chapter regents, all ex-regents, and Mrs. Kinney's council. After an informal basket luncheon, and inspection of the grand old house, with its antique furnishings, the state regent called this, the first formal meeting, to order in the famous drawing-room of the historic homestead, using for the first time the interesting new block and gavel which were presented last February. The block is made from wood taken from Mt. Vernon, and its inscription describes it:

"This gavel block was cut from a beam in the Mount Vernon home of George Washington, first President of the United States. It is presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Connecticut by Mrs. Eleanor Seldon Washington Howard, of Virginia, a great-great-granddaughter of John Augustine, brother of General George Washington, from whom he inherited the property. Mrs. Howard was the last person bearing the name of Washington to be born in the historic mansion at Mount Vernon—February, 1904."

The gavel inscription reads:

"This gavel, of historic Charter Oak, was presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by Sara T. Kinney, State Regent.—February, 1904."

Mrs. Kinney spoke of the traveling library for the foreign element in the state, and Mrs. Jabez Backus, regent of the Norwalk Chapter, which chapter had inaugurated the plan, explained its workings. These books are published in the Italian and Hungarian languages, and are distributed among those people in Norwalk first, and later it is intended to send them to any chapters in the state who desire them, and eventually they come to be used in the same way for the benefit of the poorer classes among the Italians and Hungarians throughout Connecticut. Contributions have been asked to pay for the library and many of the Connecticut chapters have responded. Among the items of business discussed was the status of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and considerable enthusiasm

was aroused in its behalf. The regents voted to compile Connecticut's share in the forthcoming Daughters of the American Revolutionary directory.

Mrs. John M. Holcombe, ex-regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford, gave an account of the work in which she has been so interested, as a member of Connecticut's St.



Connecticut House at St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Louis Exposition Committee, and enthusiastically described the beautiful Connecticut house and its furnishings on the exposition grounds. Also told how her hope has been that Connecticut may in the future be known as the "Constitution State," and receive its rightful recognition, as it justly deserves, for the great part it played in the history of our country, when it was in its infancy.

One feature of the day's enjoyment was the planting of an osage orange tree. About two years since there were planted thirteen seeds of this tree, in the first ground which was unearthed for Continental Hall, one for each of the thirteen original states. Connecticut's tree now will grace the lawn at "Elmwood." Mrs. D. W. Northrop, the first regent of Wadsworth Chapter (the first chapter in Connecticut), made a few

remarks, and after each Daughter of the American Revolution present had contributed her shovelful of earth to the little orange tree, the singing of America very appropriately ended this, "Elmwood's" first regular business meeting, and what was to those present a delightful Daughter of the American Revolution red-letter day.—MRS. CLARENCE EVERETT BACON, *Secretary*.

Illinois State Conference.—The eighth annual conference was called to order June 2d, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the First Congregational church, Moline, the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, presiding.

Mrs. William Butterworth, regent of the Moline Chapter, cordially welcomed the conference to Moline.

In the absence of the state vice-regent, Mrs. D. N. Law, Mrs. Edwin T. Walker, of Springfield, responded for the chapters of the state, and in closing requested all to repeat with her the words "Long live our beloved state regent and the Moline Chapter."

Roll call showed twenty-two chapters out of thirty-two in state represented; forty-seven regents, delegates and alternates and twelve visiting Daughters present.

The state regent's report showed one chapter, Urbana, organized during the year; two chapters of Children of the American Revolution in state; twenty members have died, including one "Real Daughter;" Illinois subscribed over \$1,300 for Continental Memorial Hall fund, an increase of \$500 over last year. The state regent also recommended a uniform date for annual meeting of chapters.

Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$394.00. \$300 was appropriated to Continental Memorial Hall fund. A gavel made from wood grown in the churchyard at Jamestown, Virginia, was presented to Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution by Mr. Richardson of South Carolina, which was accepted with thanks.

An interesting report on Fort Massac was read by Mrs. C. F. Kimball, of Bloomington, in the unavoidable absence of

Mrs. M. T. Scott, vice-president general, showing progress being made in getting the grounds in order.

Mrs. L. D. Dunn, of Moline, was appointed to write the history of Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.

The election of officers resulted in the election of Mrs. Edwin T. Walker, of Springfield, vice-regent; Mrs. James Rawson Kimball, of Rock Island, secretary; Mrs. William P. Dickie, of Bunker Hill, treasurer.

The invitation of Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, of Monmouth, seconded by the Puritan and Cavalier Chapters of the same city, to hold the ninth annual conference at Monmouth, was accepted.

Mrs. Kimball, of Bloomington, moved that the conference indorse Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, for vice-president general at expiration of term of Mrs. Scott.

The conference were royally entertained at a reception on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deere at "Overlook." The members and visitors were also driven to Rock Island arsenal, that beautiful island in the Mississippi river, where among other interesting sights, they were shown the monument on the sight of old Fort Armstrong, recently erected by Fort Armstrong Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rock Island. On Friday afternoon Mr. Deere invited the conference to take a trolley ride to Campbell's Island, about five miles above Moline, which was the sight of a bloody battle during the Indian war.—ANNETTE GUYER KIMBALL, *State Secretary*.

Peoria Chapter (Peoria, Illinois).—Mrs. John W. Rowcliff, regent of the Peoria Chapter, greeted the Liberty Bell on its trip to St. Louis in the following words, after which the chapter placed a wreath to show their true welcome:

"For twenty days Congress was tossed on a sea of perplexity. The representatives of the people assembled in solemn conclave and anxiously surveyed the perilous ground on which they were treading. The result of the long and fearful conflict that must follow was more than doubtful. At length, Richard Henry Lee, shaking off the fetters that galled his noble spirit, arose on the 7th of June, 1776, and in a clear, deliberate tone,

every accent of which rang to the farthest extremity of the silent hall, proposed the following:

“*Resolved*, That these United States colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States, and all political connection between us and the States of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.”

“John Adams, in whose soul glowed the burning future, seconded the resolution in a speech so full of impassioned fervor, thrilling eloquent and prophetic power, that Congress was carried away before it as by a restless wave.

“The die was cast and every man was now compelled to meet the issue.

“A committee was appointed to draft a declaration of independence. Taking this up, article by article, debates and discussions continued for three days. At length the 4th of July was appointed for action. It was soon known throughout the city, and before Congress assembled the streets were filled with excited men. All business was forgotten. No sooner had the members of Congress taken their seats than an immense, dense mass of people crowded the entrance to the State House. The bell-man mounted to the belfry, to be ready to proclaim the joyful tidings of freedom as soon as the final vote was passed. A bright-eyed boy was stationed below to give the signal.

“It was expected that the final vote would be taken at once, but hour after hour wore on. The multitude grew impatient. The old bell-man leaned over the railing till his heart misgave him and hope yielded to fear.

“But at length the door opened and a voice exclaimed: ‘It has passed.’

“The word leaped like lighting from lip to lip, followed by huzzas that shook the building.

“The boy sentinel clapped his hands, and shouted ‘Ring! Ring!’

“Electrified into life by the joyful news, the bell-man made the bell ring out with a clang that startled every heart in Philadelphia like a bugle blast.

“More than twenty years before this bell had been brought from England and around it had been cast the prophetic motto, ‘Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land, Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof.’

“Although its loud clang had often sounded over the city, the proclamation engraved on its iron life had never been spoken until that memorable day.

“Liberty Bell was cracked in tolling, July 8, 1835, for the death of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. Since that time it has been silent.

“To-day, in the name of the 75,000 patriotic citizens of Peoria, in the name of 15,000 patriotic children, in the name of Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, we welcome and crown thee. Oh! Liberty Bell. Thou dost merit ‘well done.’”

A mighty cheer was heard when Mrs. Rowcliffe, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Ellis adjusted the floral wreath to the bell.

The mayor of Philadelphia said that no other such reception had been accorded the Liberty Bell since it left Philadelphia.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—In accordance with a recommendation by the regent, Mrs. Forbes, a series of lectures on historical subjects and good citizenship has been arranged by the patriotic committee of the chapter, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin chairman, for the benefit of the foreigners in the city, and the chapter has been represented at these lectures by delegations of its members.

Historical papers have been read at the regular meetings and the historical research committee, Mrs. Charles F. Marble, chairman, has definitely located several sites and houses of historic interest, three of which have been marked by the chapter with wooden tablets. The site in Lincoln Square on which stood the house owned and occupied by Col. Timothy Bigelow, the house of Governor John Hancock, built about 1741, which was also the birthplace of Governor Levi Lincoln and at one time the home of Governor John Davis, and the house which was the residence from 1785 to 1831 of Isaiah Thomas, "patriot, printer, author,"—"founder of the *Massachusetts Spy* and the American Antiquarian Society." The tablets are a pearl gray with lettering of the chapter blue, and much of the work in connection with the research which resulted in the unearthing of the three historical places was done by Miss Cora Start.

In January a whist party under the auspices of the committee on the care of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and Memorial day, was enjoyed by a goodly number and added a substantial sum to the fund of that committee, while a dramatic and musical recital the evening of February 8th, arranged by the social committee, enabled the chapter to add fifty dollars to its annual contribution to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. At the fourth annual banquet of the allied patriotic societies of Worcester, held the evening of January 12th, the toast-master paid many compliments to the good work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the

Daughters of the Revolution, introducing Mrs. Forbes, regent of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, as representative of the former. Mrs. Forbes spoke of the aims of the society to perpetuate the memory of the men who did such valiant work and gave an interesting description of three Worcester women who were stirred by different motions at the March meeting in 1775 at the opening of the Revolution.

On Saturday, May 7th, the Junior Daughters of the chapter planted an oak tree on the common near the monument erected to Colonel Timothy Bigelow, in his memory. Exercises consisting of music and addresses were held in the corridors of the city hall, the first address being by Miss Louise Bigelow of Brookline, a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Bigelow. The concluding feature of the exercises indoor was the presentation to the Junior Daughters of a flag by Miss Aimee Bigelow Frost, a great-great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Bigelow, and its acceptance by Katherine C. Robson. The exercises on the common opened with the tree planting, when every member of the Junior Daughters placed a shovel of earth on the roots of the tree. A poem written for the occasion by Rev Dr. Frank Crane was read, and the exercises closed by the singing of "America" by the audience.

On Memorial day the Bigelow monument on the common was decorated by the chapter and a wreath of evergreen placed on all known graves of Revolutionary soldiers, the committee being assisted in the work of placing the wreaths by the Junior Daughters. During the year papers, magazines and novels have been forwarded to the soldiers of the army and navy, and our "Real Daughters" have been visited on their birthdays by members bearing with them flowers and greetings from the chapter.

Since the incoming of the new year death has claimed two of our members, Miss Jennie Rice of Westborough, who died May 6, 1904, and Miss Mary J. Keyes of Berlin, who died May 11, 1904.

At the annual meeting held Tuesday, May 10th, all the

officers were unanimously reelected and Wednesday, June 8th, the annual field day outing was enjoyed by about fifty members and guests. The day was passed at the Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Massachusetts, where General Washington and General Lafayette stayed during their visits to the spot, and which is immortalized in one of Longfellow's poems because of its historic associations. A pleasant feature of the outing was the presence of one of our "Real Daughters," Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Morse, of Westborough, the fact that "Real Daughters" can so seldom attend such gatherings making it especially noteworthy and interesting.—ELLA W. HARLOW, *Historian*.

Missouri Daughters.—Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was celebrated



Mrs. Wallace Delaford,
State Regent, Missouri.

with appropriate Flag day exercises on June 14, at the Missouri building. Mrs. Western Bascome, of St. Louis, was chairman of ceremonies. An interesting program was arranged: Invocation, Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri; "America," sung by the audience; address of welcome, Mrs. Wallace Delaford, regent of Missouri; reading, Joseph Rodman Drake's well-known poem, "The American Flag," by Mrs. W. M. Strother, of Virginia; address, General Edwin S. Greely, president general Sons of the American Rev-

olution; elevating and patriotic address, by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and right eloquent she was. It was the

first time many of the western Daughters had had an opportunity of listening to a talk made by this talented woman,



Mrs. Western Bascome,
State Vice-Regent, Missouri.

whose fame as an orator has been so long known. Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, regent of the Colorado Cliff Dwellers' Association, made an address in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase states. A number of telegrams from Daughters who could not be present were received. The program closed with the Star Spangled Banner sung by the audience.

The Daughters and their guests enjoyed the social hour in the large art gallery of the Missouri building immediately after the conclusion of the program in the auditorium. The flag committee had decorated the auditorium and receiving room with flags and plants, and the building presented a gala aspect indeed.

General E. S. Greely stood in the receiving line, while his aids, Majors E. T. Pall and Kennard King of New York escorted the visitors to the lines of hostesses. The ladies who received were:

Mrs. Western Bascome, chairman of ceremonies for Flag Day; Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Winthrop G. Chappell, of the Jefferson Chapter; Mrs. John N. Booth, of the St. Louis Chapter; Mrs. E. A. DeWolf, Regent of the Laclede Chapter; Mrs. W. H. Coleman, of Indiana; Mrs. Tomb, Regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City; Mrs. James O'Fallon, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. W. M. Strother, of Virginia; Mrs. O. J. Hodge, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Richard Cunningham, former State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, State Regent of Montana; Mrs. Phelps Montgomery, of Oregon; Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Mrs. Roscoe

Thomas, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. James R. Bozarth, of Hannibal, Mo.; Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, of Jefferson City; Mrs. G. B. Macfarlane, of the Columbia Chapter, Missouri; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Alphonse de Figueiredo, State Secretary of Missouri; Miss Jane B. Glover, State Treasurer of Missouri, and Miss Mary Louise Dalton, State Historian.

Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr., was chairman of the reception committee, the members of which welcomed visitors and conducted them to the hostesses, and to the refreshment tables. Mrs. Gray's committee follows:

Mrs. John N. Booth, Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. Ashley Cabell, Mrs. J. M. O'Fallon, Mrs. John A. Ockerson, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. H. N. Spencer, Mrs. Kate Howard, Mrs. Dan Nugent, Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom, Mrs. E. T. Campbell, Mrs. John W. Harrison, Mrs. Simeon Ray, Mrs. Richard Shapleigh, Mrs. E. Tutt, Mrs. James H. Wear, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. W. A. Hardaway, Mrs. J. C. Cabanne, Mrs. Robert McAdams, Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Hortense Forbes, Mrs. Max Kotany, Mrs. Stephen Slocum, Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Mrs. George M. Wright, Mrs. J. W. Williamson, Mrs. W. D. Parrish, Mrs. A. W. Southward, Miss May Thomson, Miss Elsie Ford, Miss Florence Harrison, Miss Edith Delafield, Miss Agnes Donaldson, Miss Jessie Wright, Miss Edith Morrell, Miss Edwina Tutt.

A flag committee, with Mrs. Henry H. Denison as chairman, had charge of the decorations. Mrs. Denison wrote to many of the leading stores of the city and asked them to decorate in honor of Flay day, to which request they cordially responded. The St. Louis Chapter, through the flag committee, presented to each Daughter and guest of the afternoon a small flag, and these flags were waved in response to the thrilling and eloquent addresses of the afternoon.

Mrs. Denison's committee follows:

Mrs. I. Shreve Carter, Mrs. Perry Bartholow, Mrs. J. C. Barrows, Miss Olive M. Cuthbert, Mrs. Arthur Gale, Mrs. John Green, Miss Nettie Hale, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, Mrs. Edith Howard, Mrs. T. D. Kimball, Mrs. Samuel W. Lee, Mrs. M. P. McArdle, Mrs. Wallace Montague, Mrs. Frank G. Nifong, Mrs. John C. Ockerson, Miss Katherine L. Owen, Mrs. Francis Raymond, Jr., Mrs. L. K. Rumsey, Miss Leila Simpson, Mrs. Ford Simpson, Mrs. Van Slyke.

A register for visitors had been arranged for, and it was kept open for the record of names all through the afternoon.

It was placed under the large bell in the art gallery, a bell which has been made for the battleship *Missouri*, and to be presented by the citizens of Missouri. This register is now kept in Daughters of American Revolution headquarters in the general history section of the fair at the Anthropological building, and all visiting Daughters are expected to register their names, address and names of their chapters.—MARY LOUISE DALTON.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was unable to be present to the great disappointment of the Daughters assembled. A telegram from her extended her greeting to the Daughters.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, June 11, 1904.

Mrs. Weston Bascome, State Vice Regent and Chairman Committee of Ceremonies:

Will you please express to our honored guests, the Daughters of the American Revolution, my deep regret at being unable to join in the welcome extended them by the Missouri Daughters.

Bearing in mind that June 14th is Flag Day, I sent as my representative one of my most treasured possessions—our country's colors.

A messenger ever eloquent of patriotism and achievement.

This beautiful flag has been *dedicated to the service of the Daughters of the American Revolution*. To-day will add luster to its record, which is brief, but full of honor and inspiration.

Presented me at Kansas City, Missouri, by a patriotic lady, Mrs. Joseph T. Bird, it was first unfurled in honor of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter; later it waved an enthusiastic welcome for our honored President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Last week the "Old Dominion" claimed its services, following the flag, the "Great Bridge" Chapter entered the high school of Norfolk, Virginia, and our hearts were thrilled by the grand chorus of young voices ringing out triumphantly in the "Star Spangled Banner, Oh Long May It Wave."

Three descendants of the men who fought with Lee and Stonewall Jackson, know but *one flag*, they are taught to love, honor and reverence "The Stars and Stripes."

The flag now returns to *its* birthplace— and *mine*, to do honor to dear

old Missouri; to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the Louisiana Purchase, the crowning act of statesmanship of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

ALICE B. EWING WALKER,
Vice-President-General N. S. D. A. R. from Missouri.

Greetings from the members of the Ypsilanti Chapter:

A With many regrets that distance and time
Forbid us to join you in "Missouri Hall,"
These lines are sent from our Michigan band,
With best of good wishes and thanks to you all.

Hail! Sisters: we bid you a cordial "God-speed,"
Hail! Daughters: who cherish in far Western lands,
The memory of heroes, whose struggles secured.
The bountiful blessings that now fill our hands.

Could the Fathers and Mothers of those troubled times
Have foreseen in futurity's prophetic ray,
This great recompense for their sorrows and tears
That their Daughters bring here in their honor to-day;

'Twould have brightened the contest they bore so long
To rescue this land in battle's dark hour.
May every Daughter her inheritance guard
That gives to our country its glory and power.

GEORGINA W. OWEN.

The Missouri Daughters have united in expressing their thanks to Mrs. George H. Shields, for her patriotic work as a Daughter of the American Revolution, and as a loyal daughter of Missouri in building up the work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and in planning a day, June 14, when the Missouri Daughters were at home to all others.

Resolved, That we, the several chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the State of Missouri, do hereby express to our recent State Regent, Mrs. George H. Shields, our most sincere and grateful thanks for the good and efficient work which she has done for the growth and maintenance of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution while State Regent of Missouri.

This resolution, with the added expression of admiration for the work done June 14, was signed by all the chapters of the state.

John Marshall Chapter (Louisville, Kentucky).—The John Marshall Chapter met May 7, at the home of the regent, Mrs. William Hughes, when the third contest in United States history was read.

The prize winner was Mrs. S. M. Cutler, who received a handsome plant. Mrs. Howard Griswold was chairman of the committee which awarded the prize.

Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy made an interesting report of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The special guest of the afternoon was Mrs. James R. Bozarth, regent of the Hannibal Chapter, of Hannibal, Missouri. She made a few remarks in which she told of the work done by her chapter.

Boudinot Chapter (Elizabeth, New Jersey).—Mrs. E. G. Putnam, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Friday afternoon last at 4 o'clock, assisted by members of the Boudinot Chapter, planted a small osage orange tree in Sheridan Park on Broad street just south of St. James Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Putnam, state regent, threw on the first spadeful of earth, and she was assisted by Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson, regent of Boudinot Chapter; Mrs. Benjamin H. Campbell, vice-regent, and a score of other prominent Daughters.

After the tree was planted the Daughters met at Mrs. Putnam's residence, where Miss Mary Cecilia Ryan presented her report of the proceedings of the National Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution held in Washington last month.

The tree was a small osage orange bedecked with ribbons and the national colors. When the ground was broken, on October 11, 1902, for the Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, District of Columbia, to be built by the Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, one of the founders of the society, placed the first earth, which was then turned, in a large flower vase which occupied a conspicuous place on the platform. She then called the roll of the thirteen original states and the representative of each state planted a seed of the osage orange.

At the conclusion the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, where its precious contents were carefully nurtured until the seeds had germinated into strong, well-developed plants. The roll of the famous thirteen commonwealths which drove the dragon flag of St. George and all the king's men off the soil of the former British colonies, was again called on April 19, 1904, and the regent of each state received the plant assigned to it, to be taken within its borders and planted in a public park or place, where it can be seen and enjoyed as a personal recollection of the time, occasion and sentiment of its growth.

It is interesting to know of this particular plant that it will grow over an extended area from Florida to Massachusetts. In its wild state in the south it attains a height of sixty feet, with spreading branches thickly clothed with foliage of the most vivid green, which is made even more conspicuous by its showy fruit, in size, color and external appearance resembling a large orange.

The Jacob Bennett Chapter (Silver City, New Mexico), second chapter in the territory, was organized June 10th, 1903, with eighteen members, five of them descendants of Jacob Bennett, including our regent, Mrs. Nettie A. Ashenfelter. We now have twenty-three members. Although our chapter is young, we are trying to perpetuate those principles which made our country as well as our organization possible.

Our study for the year has consisted of Revolutionary topics, alternated with the history of New Mexico. We have also celebrated Flag day both years since our organization, hoping thus to awaken a deeper love and reverence for our country's banner. To further the study of United States history we gave a beautiful gold medal to the normal student pro-

ducing the best essay, the subject being of Revolutionary import, and found it possible to send a donation of five dollars to the Continental Hall fund. Last, but not least, this year we observed Decoration day. This beautiful custom of decorating our soldiers' graves has seldom been observed in this great west, but our chapter left the flag on the graves of thirty-four departed heroes. We hope before May 30th of next year to locate and in some way mark all graves of soldiers. So, although we are only a small band and in the far west, yet we hope to work slowly but surely for those principles for which our forefathers bled and died, namely, home, country and God.—(MISS) SARAH ELLIS, *Historian*.

Fort Greene Chapter (Brooklyn, New York) unveiled a bronze tablet on February 9th of this year in memory of the American soldiers killed in the battle of Long Island, August, 1776, whose bodies lie buried beneath the Flatbush Dutch Reformed church.

This ceremony was an incident of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church. Mrs. S. V. White, regent of the chapter, made the presentation address.

In memory of the American Soldiers
Killed in the Battle of Long Island
August 26th, 1776, whose bodies lie
buried beneath this Church
Erected by Fort Greene Chapter, National Society,
Daughters American Revolution Feb. 9th, 1904.

The Rev. Cornelius Wells, pastor of the church, accepted the gift in behalf of the church.

Mr. Walter S. Logan, president of the New York State Society, Sons of American Revolution, made an interesting address, which was followed by a short speech by Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, one of the founders of the Society, and by the reading by Mr. Will Carleton of his poem the "Island Battle," written for the occasion.

This poem was published in *Harper's Weekly* and later by their courtesy an autograph edition was prepared, from which we take the closing stanzas.

Across the trembling vale and hill,
Not asking why or what 'tis for,
The hosts of Europe, trained to kill,
Commence the day's unequal war.
Now Hessians, from their own homes wrung,
Through others' homes are dashing;
Now scythes of death by England swung—
Their sharpened steel are flashing.
Now English heroes who have brought
Their fame from battles fiercely fought,
Do well what they were sent to do
And rend the future city through.

Half fed, half trained, but in their eyes
The light of grand events,
The patriots of the land arise
Unto the land's defense.
Out-generaled, still they strive at odds,
The lore of future battles learning;
Outnumbered, still their fight is God's,
And they immortal fame are earning.
They who emerge from this, henceforth
Are men of grander worth;
And they who in the carnage die
Will still fight from the sky.

Through mists of night, our soldiers sweep
Across the river's friendly ways,
But from their muffled oars there creep
Grim prophecies of future days.
"You, Hessians, yet will gild the fame
Of this day's tall defender;
You, proud Cornwallis, wince at shame
Of personal surrender;
You, court and king, will wonder why
You fought this battle; by-and-by;
You, England, will some day love best
This new-born nation of the West."

Mrs. W. C. Beecher, vice-regent of the chapter, unveiled the tablet. Excellent music by the church choir was a feature of the program, and the church was beautifully decorated with flags and greens.

The tablet was guarded by a number of members of the twenty-third regiment and several minute men.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

COMMITTEES.

Committees are an important part of the working machinery of all deliberative bodies. As it is impossible for the assembly to give all questions that come before it the careful attention in detail that is required, committees are created for the purpose. It must be remembered, however, that a committee, either standing or special, has only such powers as are conferred upon it by the by-laws of the organization or by resolution of the assembly. The committee, therefore, may take final action only when empowered to do so by the assembly.

KINDS OF COMMITTEES.

There are three kinds of committees ranking in the order named: I. Committee of the Whole. II. Standing. III. Special.

The motion to refer a question to a committee is debatable—the debate may extend to the main question. It is also amendable and requires a majority vote. It ranks above indefinite postponement and amendments to the main motion, but yields to all other motions. The effect of a prevailing motion to refer a question to a committee is to remove the main motion, and amendments, if any, from the assembly and place it in the hands of the committee to take such action as is indicated in the motion to refer. In case a committee neglects or refuses to report, the assembly may withdraw the matter referred and discharge the committee.

TO CREATE A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

A committee may be nominated from the floor; by the Chair, by a committee; and appointed by the Chair. The latter method is the one most frequently used. Sometimes only the chairman of the committee is appointed and she given power to select her committee. The nomination of a committee by any of the foregoing methods is followed by a vote by voice or by ballot. Whenever there are more nominees than there are places to be filled, the only fair practice is to take the vote by ballot that all nominees may be voted upon simultaneously. When the "aye" and "no" method is used, the names of the nominees are voted for in the order of presentation until the necessary number receive a majority vote. When the Chair appoints the committee he names the specified number of members and no vote is taken. It frequently happens that the member who makes the motion to refer a question to a committee is named first by the Chair in appointing the committee, but there is no law requiring the presiding officer to name him at all. Neither is the Chair required to name first, or even at all, the member who offered the resolution about to be referred.

The chairman of a committee may or may not be chosen by the assembly. But if the chairman of a special committee has not been chosen by the assembly the person first named on the committee shall act in that capacity unless at its first meeting the committee elects another chairman. This the committee is competent to do by a majority vote. The choice of a chairman, however must be made from the membership of the committee.

The personnel of a committee should be suited to the kind of work to be undertaken. For instance, a committee appointed for investigation and deliberation should be composed of members representing all the interests involved in order that the question may receive full and careful consideration from every aspect. If, on the other hand, the assembly has decided upon a certain course and then places the matter in the hands of a committee for management in detail, the committee should be composed of only those who are in sympathy with the project and will work harmoniously for its perfection.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

It is asserted, after much reflection, that there is scarcely an important fact in the annals of this country, but either had its origin or became intimately involved in a point of genealogy.—*Sir Harris Nicholas.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

183. HALL.—Theophilus Hall, Jr., son of Rev. Theophilus Hall, was born in Wallingford, Conn., Aug. 26, 1741; married Elizabeth Couch, daughter of Capt. John. He enlisted in Capt. Nathaniel Wales' Co., 1777, for Burgoyne's campaign and served through the war.—E. M. B.

353-2.—DENSLOW.—A. D. W. inquiries for the Denslow family prior to 1700. Nicholas Denslow was born about 1576. He was in Dorchester, Mass., 1630, and received a grant of land 1637, as shown in "map of meddows beyond the Napanset River." (See N. Eng. Gen. & Hist. Reg., Vol. 35). He died March 8, 1666, ninety years old.

They had two sons, Henry² and John². Henry settled first at Windsor Locks, Conn. He was killed by the Indians 1676. His wife was admitted to the church June 4, 1665. Their children were Susannah,³ b. Sept. 3, 1646, married Aug. 1, 1666, John Hodge; Mary,³ b. Apr.

10, 1651, married 1669 Thomas Rowley; Ruth,³ b. Sept. 19, 1653; Abigail,³ b. Feb. 5, 1656; Deborah,³ b. Dec. 21, 1657, married 1697 John³ (Thomas,² John¹) Hoskins who came to America in ship *Mary and John*, 1630, and was delegate to General Court, 1639; Samuel,³ b. Dec. 19, 1659, married 1686 Patience Gibbs; Hannah,³ b. Mar. 1, 1652, married 1687 Henry Burt; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1665, married 1686, William King, of Northampton, Mass. John² Denslow married June 7, 1655, Mary Eggleston. He died Sept. 14, 1689. Their children were John,³ b. Aug. 13, 1656; Mary,³ b. 1658; Thomas,³ b. Apr., 1661; Rebecca (Savage says Deborah), b. May, 1663; Joseph,³ b. 1665; Benjamin,³ b. 1668; Abraham, b. 1670; George,³ b. Apr., 1672; Isaac,³ b. 1674; Abigail,³ b. 1677.

Temperance² daughter of Nicholas¹ married Thomas Buckland who was freeman 1635; was in Pequot war 1637, for which services he received grant of land. Joanna² daughter of Nicholas¹ was second wife of Major Aaron Cook in Dorchester 1630—a man of mark in Windsor and of renowned military career in Conn.—A. L. S. and from "Hist. of Ancient Windsor."

431. DAVIS—ANDREWS.—Will C. M. B. give authority for Mabel Davis, wife of Elisha Andrews. Hist. of Wallingford calls her Mabel Andrews.—T.

466. (2) WEAVER—SMITH.—A descendant of Evi Smith of Salem writes: "Evi Smith had no daughter Elizabeth; he had but two daughters, Mary and Hannah, and they married brothers, David and Edward Bassett. I never knew of but the one Evi Smith and he came from Philadelphia to Salem."—E. S. B.

Can M. J. give dates of the marriages of Josiah Weaver and Elizabeth Smith or more definite information?—L. B. N.

469. JOHNSON.—Ebenezer Johnson is supposed to be the son of Peter Johnson, of Fairfield, Conn., and was born about the time his father settled in Fairfield, 1649. He went to Derby, 1668; married 1671 Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wooster. He married 2nd 1676 Hannah (probably Tomlinson). In 1694 (Derby Records) he secured land from his "father Edward Wooster's estate." He had one daughter (1st marriage) Elizabeth who married Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., b. 1654, son of Jeremiah, of New Haven. Ebenezer Johnson had (2nd marriage) Eunice, b. 1678; Hannah, b. 1680; Peter, b. 1684; Ebenezer, b. 1687; Timothy, b. 1693; Charles, b. 1696. Between the years 1671-1693 he had several grants of land and was an important man both in civil and military affairs. He was land commissioner for many years, was one of the committees to treat with the Indians and to settle boundary lines between Derby and adjoining towns, was constable, tax rater and on committee for building the meeting house, also for hiring the school master. In 1688 he was commissioned by the General Court as captain and in 1704 was appointed sergeant-major of

New Haven Co. militia. In 1710 was commissioned colonel. As early as 1701 he was called the "Worshipful Major Johnson" and "The Honorable Major Johnson." Dr. Trumbull says, "About this time, (1706) Major Johnson transacted almost all the public business of the town."—"Hist. of Derby." "Derby Records."

471. WINANS.—In N. J. Archives, Vol. 22, is found the marriage of Jacob Winans and Betsey Williams, Jan. 20, 1763.

QUERIES.

486. (1) **TEBBS—HEATH.**—Daniel H. Tebbs (Tibbs) of Virginia, b. 1755, married Sarah Heath. "During the Rev. War letters of marque were given him." I should like to obtain record of the letters of marque granted to Tebbs and Bullard. His son William Travis Tebbs was born on shipboard Jan. 9, 177— . The ancestry of Sarah Heath also desired.

(2) **ROBERTSON—SIMPSON.**—George and James Robertson, brothers, married Susan and Margaret Simpson, sisters. George lived in Culpeper Co., Vir. He entered 1776 the Rev. army. His daughter Margaret was born Jan. 18, 1777, and was two years old before her father saw her. He died in Vir. and his widow moved to Ky. where the daughter Margaret married W. T. Tebbs of Fleming Co. The war record of George Robertson is desired. Also the ancestry of Susan Simpson.

(3) **MATLACK—HANCOCK—FOSTER—HEWIT.**—William Matlack married, 1681, by Friends' ceremony Mary Hancock. They had nine children—among them, George and Timothy Matlack. George married 1st Mary Foster; 2nd, ————. Had ten children, one of whom, Benjamin, married Sarah Hewit and lived near Haddonfield, N. J. Their son Caleb lived in Holmesburg, Penn. and died 179—. Rev. record of Benjamin and Caleb desired.

(4) **HUBBARD—TURNER.**—The Rev. record wanted of ——— Hubbard a manufacturer of starch in Philadelphia. He married Ann Turner.—C. T. M.

487. **DYER—TALMAN.**—Mary Dyer, of Dartmouth, Mass., was married at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1727, by Rev. Sylvester Richmond to Timothy Talman, grandson of Peter Talman and Joan Briggs, of Taunton. Who were the parents of Mary Dyer? They had children, William, Hannah, Nestor and Timothy. What was the date of birth of Timothy?—M. F. W.

488. **HALL—COOK.**—Can any one give the ancestry of Abner Hall and wife Elizabeth who were residents of Hingham, Mass., prior to 1773, at which date he died. His widow died 1782. Also ancestry of James Cook, of Hingham, who married 1777, Lucy, daughter of Abner and Elizabeth Hall.—E. B. W. C.

489. **DUNCAN—DUSENBERRY.**—Correspondence is desired with any

one who can give the ancestry of Elizabeth Duncan (or Denton) who married 1736 Jarvis Dusenberry, or of Hannah Gibbs who married 1762 Henry Dusenberry, or of Sarah Lane who married prior to 1776 William Dusenberry. All these marriages were probably in New York.

—C. F. C.

490. (1) LORD.—Wanted ancestry and name of the first wife of William Lord who was born 1623; settled in Saybrook, Conn.; died May 17, 1678. He was son of Thomas and Dorothy Lord of Hartford.

(2) MITCHELL—CATLIN.—Ancestry of Michael Mitchell who married Sarah Catlin, daughter of John of Deerfield and Mary Baldwin, married 1662; b. 1644; d. Apr. 9, 1704. John Catlin was slain by Indians Feb. 23, 1704.

(3) CHAPMAN.—Name and ancestry of Lydia, wife of Benjamin Chapman, of Saybrook, 1695, son of Robert Chapman, Jr. He married about 1720.—A. J. H. D.

491. GILBERT—ALLING.—Eber Gilbert married Dec. 25, 1794, Mabel Alling at Ludlow, Vt. Who were her parents? Rev. record desired.—L. E. C. S.

492. (1) CURTIS.—I desire the ancestry of Ephraim Curtis, b. 1742, Litchfield, Conn.; d. May 3, 1809. Also of his wife Rachel Bishop, b. Oct. 20, 1752, New Haven, d. March 6, 1841.

(2) WIRE.—Ancestry of Jacob Wire (Weir), b. in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 14, 1772; d. Oct. 25, 1859, in Buffalo, N. Y. His mother's name was Abigail (?) Schuyler.

(3) HAGER—WIRE.—Ancestry of Anna Hager, b. Morris Co., N. J., Jan. 5, 1781; d. 1873; married Feb. 5, 1799, Jacob Wire.—W. R.

493. RAMSAY.—A William Ramsay was in Rev. war from N. Car. He was 1st lieutenant in Capt. Chas. Polk's Co. of light horse. Was this the same William Ramsay (see query 393) who came to Davidson Co., Tenn., in 1783? As many N. Car. soldiers received land grants for services, can any one familiar with N. Car. records tell where William Ramsay's grants were located or give any clue to identify these men?—W. B. McG.

494. (1) KELLOGG—SWEET.—Martin Marble Kellogg was a native of N. Y., where he married Nancy Sweet and moved to Huron Co., O. Their Pamela married my grandfather. I am desirous of learning of the ancestry of either Martin Kellogg or Nancy Sweet, or of any Rev. service of either family.

(2) What were the "U. E. lists" that soldiers drew land under after the Rev. war? Where can information of them be found?—P. I. M.

"Thought and deed, not pedigree, are the passports to enduring fate."

"Too low they build, who build beneath the stars."

NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Madam President and Friends of the Convention: As a new officer in your service I cannot yet tell you of any large work accomplished since my election, last June to fill out the unexpired term of my predecessor. But perhaps you may be interested in knowing what I have *tried* to do.

During the extensive correspondence of these months, it has come to my notice that many once active local societies have entirely disintegrated, because their older members reached the age limit for membership, and new members have not been added. In all these cases, I have tried to revive the interest of the local presidents and have urged them to set the remaining members at work to find new recruits for the ranks. Children can often do this better than their elders. Noble ideals are not so numerous that we can afford to let the names commemorated by our societies be forgotten. So I am hoping that the new members may be interested to keep the brave, old names alive.

In a number of places, particularly in the far west, new presidents have been appointed in accordance with the requests of the state directors. To all these the thought has been suggested that the societies they organize should be nurseries of good citizenship, when the future men and women may learn of the *duties* to their fellows, which devolve upon them by reason of their descent from those who builded the nation. They are not "to sit the idle slaves of a legendary virtue carved upon their father's graves," but to prepare themselves for the active work that surely lies before them in helping the newcomers to our shores to become American citizens worthy of the father's ideal. "New occasions teach new duties." How far these suggestions have proved serviceable may, perhaps, appear in next year's report.

As more than 6,000 children have been admitted to the society, and many of them are such very young people, it has seemed to me that we have now, perhaps, reached an importance when we might with propriety adopt a souvenir spoon, of sterling silver, and designed in some way especially unique and appropriate for the daily use of a

child of Revolutionary ancestry. As a christening gift for a baby, or a birthday gift for an older child, what could be more fitting? The idea seemed to me such a pleasant one that I hope it may command itself to you. Several jewelers have been asked to submit designs and estimates for the consideration of your National Board of Management in case you approve the idea. The design can be patented and owned exclusively by the society. If you choose, the spoons may be sold only on presenting a permit and the profits on their sale may be devoted to the Memorial Continental Hall fund or some other purpose, as you decide.

Since the Daughters of the American Revolution have for the past two years considered the work of the children worthy a place in the parent society's annual report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, it seemed desirable that a complete record of the young people's work should be obtained for the headquarters. With this in view, I have written a personal letter to almost every one of the local presidents, and have received many interesting replies. My correspondence of these ten months shows the following totals: 351 letters written, 221 notices about the prize loving cup addressed and mailed, 293 programs for this convention issued, 175 credential blanks mailed and 258 letters and 63 credential blanks received. I am happy to tell you that the correspondence proved as I anticipated how much more had been done by the children than is generally known. I was thus enabled to present to the Daughters of the American Revolution a record of work done by 50 societies of the children, work really worthy of the high honor of being printed in one of the country's public documents. Twelve illustrations accompanied these reports and will help to beautify them when published. The work of the children thus becomes a part of their country's permanent record, and in after years it can be referred to by those who want to know what has been done by this youthful army, never, we hope, to be conquered. The honor thus done to the society by the Government in publishing these records, is as yet hardly realized. But when the children do understand, I think they will be eager to do more work worthy this privilege of "making history." In the beautiful story of Esther, we read that the chamberlains of King Ahasuerus, searching the records, found the name of a man whose loyal service had been forgotten. When the king learned of the omission he ordered royal robes and the royal charger for this man whom the king delighted to honor. And it comes to my mind that our legislators may some day be moved to look over their records. If that day ever comes, I think that the loyal service of the Daughters and the Children of the American Revolution will at last be understood and appreciated.

With this in my thought, I have used every effort to make this record plain and accurate in all its details. And ever as I have

transcribed the words I have seemed to be aware, as in a vision, of the brave young eyes looking eagerly forward to the fulfilment of life's promise; of the clasp of little fingers working faithfully for their country's good, and of the patter of little feet coming swiftly to do their country's service. And I have written for their sake.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

MAY MEETING, 1904.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of May 12th, in room 420, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

Present: Mrs. Burrows, National President; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tweedale, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Howard and Miss Tulloch.

After the recital of the Lord's Prayer the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report was read by the secretary. It showed a balance of \$101.69, and was accepted.

The registrar reported the names of 30 applicants, and the recording secretary was authorized to cast the ballot for their election to the society.

The deaths of Priscilla Bond, of the Signal Lantern Society, Boston, Mass., and Alice Elizabeth Peck, of Hiawatha Society, Syracuse, N. Y., were announced.

The vice-president in charge of organization reported that she had written 8 and received 8 letters since the last meeting. She presented the name of Mrs. Boihmer for president of the Philadelphia Society, and on motion it was confirmed.

It was moved and carried that Miss Hetzel be allowed clerical assistance in her work as registrar, and that Mrs. Darwin aid her in the selection of bookcases for headquarters.

Mrs. Darwin presented designs of the contemplated souvenir spoon of the society, and with Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Howard was appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

Mrs. Taylor moved that the shape in which the constitution and list of officers is now printed to be changed to a more convenient form.

The motion was carried and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Howard were appointed a committee to execute it.

Miss Martha N. Hooper was elected national corresponding secretary in place of Mrs. James Knox Taylor, resigned.

Mrs. Taylor was authorized to send the Baird-Huey letter to Mrs.

Hamlin, to be placed in the safe of the Church of the Covenant, and obtain a receipt therefor.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Tweedale for their very efficient management of the refreshments at the reception during convention week.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

THE SIGNAL LANTERN SOCIETY.

This society was organized under the auspices of Paul Revere Chapter, with Mrs. Charles H. Bond as president, and Mrs. Charles A. Ufford as vice-president. The remaining offices being filled by members of the society: Secretary, Mildred Bond; treasurer, Gladys Hale Russ; registrar, Louise Robinson Ufford; historian, Eleanor Cox.

Although but one regular meeting had been held since the society was organized, the customary exercises in Christ church, April 19th commemorative of Paul Revere's ride, were in charge of the Signal Lantern Society, and a committee from Paul Revere Chapter.

The chimes of old Christ church rang out their patriotic melodies, proclaiming religious liberty and freedom, with the same sweet harmony, notwithstanding the fact that they were the first brought to North America.

The galleries were filled with about two hundred children of foreign parentage, from the North End, who came by special invitation from the Signal Lantern Society and their bright, happy, interested faces, expressed their hearty appreciation.

The exercises opened with an organ voluntary by Mrs. Emma Le Baron Tilton, a member of Paul Revere Chapter, and the old organ which was brought to the church in 1758, and is capable of producing "uncertain sounds," responded heartily to the skilful manipulations of the talented organist.

Mrs. Charles H. Bond presided. She said:

"Our chief aim has been to cultivate a spirit of true patriotism, and instill into the minds of the children, a love of country. We have, in furtherance of this purpose, invited here to-day some two hundred of the young people of this neighborhood, whose ancestry doubtless would not entitle them to membership in the Signal Lantern Society, but whose love for their adopted country, we hope to increase and stimulate through our own enthusiasm."

Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, past regent, extended the greetings of Paul Revere Chapter, closing with the thought that as the Signal Lantern Society advanced, and assumed larger duties and responsibilities, "the members of Paul Revere Chapter would be watching for the Signal Lanterns, from the opposite shore."

Governor John L. Bates, of Massachusetts, delivered the salutation, referring to the fact that millions of people in the country would deem it a privilege to visit the Old North church, and think of the many great things which had occurred since the signal lanterns were placed in its tower in 1775.

Gov. Bates said: "I believe that if Massachusetts has a right to be proud of anything, it is of the fact that she has always been devoted to liberty. And how could it be otherwise with men and women who came here first in order that they might have freedom, and opportunity to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their conscience? It is a pleasure to bring greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the Children's Signal Lantern Society, who are keeping alive patriotic memories."

Gov. Bates in closing urged his youthful listeners to be "patriotic in times of peace," which was quite as possible as in times of war, for the "red coats are ever present, essaying to injure the nation and its constitutions."

Gladys Hale Russ recited Paul Revere's Ride in a spirited manner, after which came the surprise of the day, when a large gold-fringed silk flag, was presented to the society by Master Kenneth Bond, ten years of age, dressed in Continental style. It is the gift of Mrs. Charles H. Bond.

In behalf of the Signal Lantern Society, Louise Robinson Ufford accepted the flag, closing with the thought, "when we remember that forty-five states, and several territories and districts, are under this one flag and one constitution, may the sight of it inspire us *all*, to greater loyalty and devotion to the memories of the past, and the splendid possibilities of the future."

The members of the society then arose and gave the pledge of allegiance:

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham gave the closing address, paying a graceful tribute to Gov. Bates and his definition of patriotism.

Two solos were rendered by Miss Lillia Snelling, of New York City, and Marshall W. Cox recited Mrs. Lothrop's poem—"Our Flag of Liberty."

The Massachusetts song, composed by Mr. E. J. Cox, and dedicated to Gov. Bates, was sung by Mr. J. Russell Abbot, the audience joining in the chorus.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America," and our foreign guests in the gallery, could not have sung their own national hymn with any *more* enthusiasm than they contributed to this occasion.

These "bits of wayside work are very sweet," and as we "look broad to view the land *our fathers loved so well*," we stretch our hands into the future with powers to mold the destinies of unborn millions.

MARIA BLISS UFFORD,

Historian.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1904.

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- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
 Mrs. DORSEY GASSAWAY, Annapolis.
- Massachusetts, ... Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm Street, Danvers.
 Mrs. DANA A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.
 Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids
- Minnesota, Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Avenue, St. Anthony, St. Paul.
 Mrs. CHARLES TELFORD THOMPSON, 502 S. Ninth Street, Minneapolis.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL, Natchez.
 Mrs. EGBERT JONES, Holly Springs.
- Missouri, Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Locust Street, St. Louis.
 Mrs. WESTON BASCOME, 2305 Locust Street, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 W. Park Street, Butte.
 Mrs. WILLIAM WALLACE McCrackin, Hamilton.
- Nebraska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Avenue, Omaha.
 Mrs. JASPER LeGRAND KELLOGG, 1844 D Street, Lincoln.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. JOHN WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street, Manchester.
 Mrs. JOHN R. McLANE, Milford.
- New Jersey, Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad Street, Elizabeth.
 Miss ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.
 FRANCES W. ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
- North Carolina, .. Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
 Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
- North Dakota, .. Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNDSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1006 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.
 Mrs. H. M. WEAVER, 191 West Park Avenue, Mansfield.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 2511 Seventh St., Portland.
- Pennsylvania, Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 303 N. Allegheny Street, Bellefonte.
 Mrs. HENRY CLAY PENNYPACKER, Moore Hall, Phoenixville.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.
 Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls

South Carolina, ..	MRS. HENRY WARREN RICHARDSON, Columbia.
	MRS. GEORGE N. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
Tennessee,	MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, 362 Vance Street, Memphis.
	MRS. EDWIN GARDNER, Saundersville, P. O.
Texas,	MRS. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
	MRS. SEABROOK W. LYDNOR, Houston.
Utah,	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont,	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
	MRS. C. H. NORTH, Shoreham.
Virginia,	MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, Alexandria.
Washington,	MRS. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma.
	MRS. M. A. PHELPS, Spokane.
West Virginia, ..	MRS. D. B. SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
	MISS M. J. SILVER, Inwood.
Wisconsin,	MRS. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 Fourteenth St., Milwaukee.
	MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming,	MRS. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle (The Cochran, Washington).
	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 208 West Twenty-second St., Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one half the annual dues for the

current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
April 18 to 23, 1904

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH CONTINENTAL CON-
GRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

At 10:09 a. m. the bugler called "Assemble to Guard."

The congress was called to order at 10:10 a. m., by the President General, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with the Chaplain General in invoking the Divine blessing upon the day's labor.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Our Heavenly Father we thank Thee that Thou hast spared our lives during the night and kept us in health and strength, and that we are able to come together for this work this morning, which work we think is of Thy Divine plan. We pray Thee, Heavenly Father, that Thou mayst be with us during this day and help us to spend it as we should wish to have spent it when we come to meet Thee. We thank Thee that in every hour, in every phase of life, we can see that it is of Thy planning, of Thy choice, and that nothing is in vain in Thy sight. We pray Thee, our Heavenly Father to be with us in the deliberations of this day and that they may be for the best interests of Thy cause. We pray Thee to be with the officers and to help them to guide and direct the members of this society wisely. Be with us in all the business of this Society, in the selection of officers, and in everything which we may do. We pray that Thou wilt be with us also, dear Father, in our pleasures, and grant that as we meet together we may cement our friendships for each other and may realize that we are sisters engaged in a great cause, and that we may learn not only to work together, but that we may learn to love each other. We pray especially, Heavenly Father, that to-day Thou wilt be with our Congress of the United States. We realize that they are engaged in a very serious matter, something that affects the destiny of the future, and we pray that as the investigation goes on Thou wilt guide it, and reveal and turn and overturn so that the laws of our nation may be revered, respected and honored. Dear Father we pray that Thou be with all that have anything to do with this work and grant to give us grace as we go to our homes to do our share towards expurgating the wicked things that come into our Nation. Be with us during this day and give us strength to do all its duties, we ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Mr. PERCY FOSTER. Shall we all unite in singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean?"

The congress sang the patriotic hymn, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The minutes of the session of Wednesday morning and afternoon were read aloud by the Recording Secretary General.

The motions of Wednesday evening were read by the Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes read, are there any corrections?

The President General called Miss Williams, of Maryland, to the Chair.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam Chairman, it was stated in the minutes that Miss Miller presented the petition of Mrs. Lee. Mrs. Henry presented the petition and Miss Miller seconded it. I simply rise to make the correction.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any further corrections?

Mrs. MARSH, of Illinois. Madam Chairman, in regard to Mrs. Stevenson's medallion, the medallion which bore her name, that matter was sent up in writing.

SECRETARY GENERAL. It was never sent up.

Mrs. MARSH. Could you write it over again?

Mrs. JOY, of Michigan. I did not understand exactly what was stricken out in the proposed second amendment.

READER. The clause that was stricken out is at the bottom of page 13, then beginning at the top of page 14.

Mrs. JOY. But the Recording Secretary General read only "it shall be carried only on the left breast."

READER. The remainder of the sentence was accepted.

Miss MILLER. Madam Chairman,

I move the acceptance of the minutes, as corrected.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Ballinger and Mrs. Guss.

The motion was put and carried.

The Reader read an announcement of the election of State Officers, as follows: (See corrected list, Friday evening session, p. 33.)

(The President General here resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce she has appointed a committee upon the Jamestown pilgrimage. The chairman will be Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page. The other members are, Mrs. F. E. Brooks, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Brockett and Mrs. Lyons. Mrs. Page, the chairman, asks that the committee meet her immediately after these names are announced.

By direction of the Chair the Official Reader read the reports from Mississippi, North Dakota and Kentucky. (See June number Magazine, pp. 686, 728 and 655.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we another report?

Miss FRAZER, State Regent of Pennsylvania, read her report.

Mrs. KEIM.

I move it be accepted.

(Motion seconded and report of Pennsylvania accepted.)

(See June Magazine, p. 745.)

Mrs. PAGE, of Virginia. Madam President and ladies of the congress: I am going to ask a favor of this congress. We have gone to a great deal of trouble to get up this Jamestown Pilgrimage for your pleasure, and we would like if possible, and agreeable to the President General and the National Board for the National Board to meet on Tuesday morning instead of Monday, so as to enable the members of the Board to go on this pilgrimage and get back in time for the meeting. We will bring you back here on Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the morning. You will go to Old Point Comfort Monday morning and return on Monday night, arriving here on Tuesday morning. I would like if possible for you to grant this request.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard this request of Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, chairman of the Committee on the Pilgrimage to Jamestown. The Chair requests you to announce your wishes in the matter. She will say to you that if she hears no objection, it shall be so ordered. If you wish to discuss it, say so. Do you wish to discuss this matter?

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President, would it not be better to see how many of the Board are going first? Those of us who are not going would not like to stay over a day here for that purpose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this matter? The Chair invites your discussion of the matter. Do you wish to postpone the Board meeting until Tuesday morning?

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President,

I move that the number of the members of the Board who are going to Jamestown be counted before the house votes to postpone date of Board meeting.

Seconded by Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Put it in writing. The Chair failed to get the full meaning of what the lady said.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President, I simply say it would be almost impossible, as so many of the ladies here have traveled on limited tickets, for them to stay over, on the tickets they have, and it would be impossible to get the tickets extended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further remarks to be made?

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. Madam President, it is a very kind invitation that has been extended to us, and I can imagine no more delightful trip than the 24 hours that we would spend there on these historic spots, and I merely rise to express my own opinion, and, I doubt not, the opinion of the whole congress, that we should grant this request. [Applause.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. Madam President, I would like to say for South Carolina that we appreciate the invitation to Jamestown and we would like very much, if it can possibly be arranged, to accept the invitation. If there is any way any lady could suggest by which we could fulfill our official duties and at the same time accept this invitation, South Carolina would like to accept it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would say that the lady who has offered it suggests that the Board meeting occur on Tuesday instead of Monday, and then all the members that choose to could participate in this pilgrimage. The Chair is waiting for a motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. If the majority of the State Regents can remain over,—if their tickets permit them to remain over,—would that be satisfactory?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will find out when this motion is voted on. There is no way in which the Chair can tell. Is that motion presented in writing?

The Official Reader read the motion as follows:

"I move that the number of members of the Board who are going to Jamestown be counted before the date of the Board meeting is postponed."

Signed Mrs. J. A. Murphy and seconded by Mrs. O. J. Hodge.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, none except members of the Board would have any right to vote upon that, would they?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, there seems to be a little misapprehension in regard to the extension of tickets, but I think if the railroad companies understood the object of this delay they would only be too glad to grant it. And, another thing, I think the permission to defer this meeting would have to be confirmed by the house, instead of by the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The point is well taken.

Mrs. BALLINGER.

I move that the Board be asked to have their session on Tuesday instead of Monday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion already before the house. If

you will discuss it, I will be pleased to have you. You can make your motion as a substitute motion, Mrs. Ballinger. You have the privilege.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It was the same motion,—I did not know it had been offered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may move a substitute.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Allow me to second the motion—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been seconded by Mrs. O. J. Hodge, but the Chair, with all deference to the ladies who formed the motion, thinks it does not convey the idea. If you wish to make the motion you have spoken of, the Chair will entertain it.

Mrs. BALLINGER.

I only move that the Board defer their meeting until Tuesday morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a substitute motion. A substitute motion has been offered for the motion of Mrs. Murphy.

Miss MALLETT, of the District of Columbia. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss this substitute motion? Are you ready for the question?

A VOICE. What is the question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read the motion and the substitute.

READER. Original motion of Mrs. Murphy was as follows:

"I move that the number of members of the Board who are going to Jamestown be counted before the date of Board meeting is postponed."

Mrs. Ballinger's substitute is as follows:

"I move that the Board meeting be deferred until Tuesday."

(Cries of "question.")

The question was put and Mrs. Ballinger's substitute motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, it remains with the Board of Management to say whether they will remain or not.

Mrs. FOWLER, State Regent of Indian, read her report.

On motion of Mrs. Little, seconded by Mrs. Deere and Mrs. White, the report of Indiana was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 638.)

Mrs. LITTLE, of New York. Madam President, it is impossible in three minutes to do justice to the magnificent work that has gone on in every part of New York, and I will only say in behalf of the State that it is once more the Banner State of the National Society of the Daughters.

of the American Revolution. [Applause.] (See June Magazine, p. 703.)

Mrs. DEERE, of Illinois. I hope my report will come within three minutes.

(The President General called Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota, to the Chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection the report of the State Regent of Illinois will be accepted.

There was no objection and the report of Illinois was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 635.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. We ask the courtesy of the house to hear from the State of Florida next, as Mrs. Eagan is Chairman of the House Committee and has other important business.

Mrs. EAGAN, of Florida. Madam Chairman, I am very sorry to say that the State Regent from Florida, through illness, is not able to be here, and her report has not appeared. In her absence, I will give you greetings from the "Sunny South," the land of perpetual sunshine, and tell you of a little incident in connection with the formation of a chapter in one part of the State that I think may interest you.

While forming a new chapter in Pensacola the name it should bear was being considered. One of the members recalled having heard that a wife of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence was buried in the old Spanish cemetery. A journey to this place, followed by hours of search, resulted in disappointment, when by chance we met an old negro, who in reply to our questions said: "Certainly, certainly, missus, I'se known where dat place is all my life, but none of dese new people know anything about it." And with tottering steps the old man led us to a remote spot in the cemetery, where, hidden by vines, covering a tree that had grown out of the very grave itself, we found a brick wall about four feet high, upon which a slab had formerly rested. After a half hour's work, tearing away the vines, we discovered a slab, sunken to the depth of the wall, upon which was the following inscription:

"Died, in Pensacola, Florida, September 30th, 1773, aged 73, Dorothy Walton, a native of the State of Georgia, a matron of the Revolution, Consort and Relict of George Walton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence."

About this time the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, purchased the old home of George Walton, at Augusta, Georgia, "Meadow Gardens," the Augusta Chapter being the custodian. It seems pathetic that this historic and distinguished couple should not rest side by side, although by this separation the wife became the patron saint of Dorothy Walton Chapter, [applause]—but the lesson we learned from this separation in death formed an inspiration for this Florida chapter, and even in death their good works seemed to follow Dorothy Walton,—the matron of the Revolution.

Miss MASSEY, of Pennsylvania. In regard to what we have just

heard, I would ask how could a lady be a "matron of the Revolution," when she died in 1773?

Mrs. EAGAN. My dear madam, will you pardon me if I have made a mistake?

Miss MASSEY. My question is simply, how could she be a "matron of the Revolution?"

Mrs. EAGAN. I presume I have made a mistake. I will get it out of a book and read it to you. (After a pause.) Ladies, I should have said Sept. 30, 1830,—quite a mistake. Although it might be all the same a hundred years to come, I wish to correct it now. (For Florida report see June Magazine, p. 623.)

Mrs. ORTON. *cf* Ohio. I would suggest that while we recognize it as the right of each State Regent to read her own report, in which she has a justifiable pride and interest, that in the interests of the various States it would be wise to select a lady with the best carrying voice.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Does Mrs. Orton mean to present that as a motion?

Mrs. ORTON. No, but merely a suggestion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been suggested before. Now, I would like to say for the benefit of the house that last night the reports of the State Regents were not called for alphabetically, but this morning we are going to adopt the calling for these reports by roll, and Miss Richards will now proceed.

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District of Columbia. Madam Chairman, I would like to say, in reply to the criticism of the statement of the lady from Florida, that the battle of Alamance was in 1771, and that we had plenty of "patriot matrons" then. [Applause.]

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. Madam Chairman,

I move that any unoccupied seats in this part of the House be given to the ladies in the galleries.

(Motion seconded and carried.)

Mrs. STULL. Madam Chairman, may I call for the order of the day?

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is unfinished business, which is the order of the day.

Mrs. GRAHAM, of Georgia. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The lady will state it.

Mrs. GRAHAM. I am compelled to leave the city and I would like to leave my contribution to Continental Hall Fund.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is only with unanimous consent that that can be done, and I hesitate to ask it because there are many others who wish to do the same thing, and who have asked me to allow them to do so.

Mrs. GRAHAM. I am compelled to leave the city at 12 o'clock, and my chapter asked that I present it in person.

Miss STRINGFIELD.

I move that the consent of the house be given that Mrs. Graham may present it now.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman, a question of personal privilege. It is my privilege to present to the congress the Secretary of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mr. LEON L. L. FRENCH (Secretary of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution). Madam Chairman and Ladies: I fear that my remarks will have to be very few, as I am rather busy and have but a short time. But last night, at our meeting, the Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Society, passed a resolution unanimously with reference to your Thirteenth Annual Congress, and I was directed to come down here and read it. This has also given me a very pleasant opportunity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21st, 1904.—*To the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:*

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held on the twentieth inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia extends its hearty congratulations to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the auspicious circumstances attending its Thirteenth Annual Congress.

Resolved, That this society has watched with satisfaction and extreme pride the growth and prosperity of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and expresses the hope that what has already been achieved is but the promise of more abundant success in the future.

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the success that has attended their patriotic labors, have set an example to the Sons of the American Revolution worthy of emulation, and made all patriotic societies their debtors.

Resolved, That the best wishes of our society will attend the Delegates during their labors while in the city, and follow them when they return to their homes and friends.

LEON L. L. FRENCH,
Secretary.

Mrs. JEWETT (in the chair). I suggest that a vote of thanks be given to the Sons of the American Revolution for the interest they have taken in our Continental Hall, and for the resolutions presented to us by their Secretary.

Mrs. IREDELL. I second the motion.

Also seconded by Mrs. Knott and Mrs. Richardson (South Carolina).

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. There is a motion before the house.

(The President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What motion is before the house?

Mrs. KNOTT. A lady wants to present her Memorial Continental Hall Fund.

Mrs. ORTON. And that was interrupted by the introduction of the gentleman from the Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Parliamentarian informs me that the Chair had not stated the request of the lady who desired to report in regard to the Continental Hall Fund. The President General introduced the local Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution before she had time to put that motion. Therefore she must stand excused, and the Chair will entertain that motion now.

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. Madam President, I move that Mrs. John M. Graham, a member of my delegation, be permitted to make her contribution to Continental Hall. It is at the request of her chapter that she do it in person. She is compelled to leave the city at noon and she wishes to make some preparation before going, and she asks this special privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does she desire it as a special privilege to leave that check now for the contribution to Continental Hall Fund?

Mrs. SAGE. Yes, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no time like the present! The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee accepts it with most profound gratitude. [Applause.]

I am reminded by the Parliamentarian that I did not ask you to vote on that, and therefore we will now vote on it.

(The question was put and the request unanimously agreed to.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. James M. Graham, \$100 from the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

Mrs. WINSTON, of the District of Columbia. Madam President,—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair stated the other day that there was a brief report about John Paul Jones.

Mrs. WINSTON submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that the remains of John Paul Jones, the naval hero of the War of American Independence, should not lie in an unmarked grave in a foreign land, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, that we heartily endorse the joint resolution (No. 42, 58th Congress, first session), introduced by Hon. Henry T. Rainey, providing for the removal of the remains of Commodore John Paul Jones from France to the United States, or if that be impossible, for the erection of a suitable monument to mark his last resting place, and that the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution is respectfully requested to take suitable action endorsing said resolution and to do whatever may be necessary to secure its passage by the Congress of the United States.

Passed by the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, March 14, 1904.

J. E. BORDEN,

Recording Secretary.

NANCIE OTIS WINSTON,

Acting Regent.

Miss TEMPLE.

I move to accept it.

Mrs. HENRY. and Miss JOHNSTON. I second the motion.

Also seconded by Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, when I was in Paris I was told ~~that~~ there was a square full of houses over the grave of John Paul Jones and I wanted to know where we could put the testimonial?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Winston can probably answer.

Mrs. WINSTON. There are buildings, now, over the block to which you allude, but it has been proven that the body of John Paul Jones is lying underneath in a leaden casket, so that if the United States, which he so valiently served, wishes to exhume his body it could be easily done.

Mrs. GOOLRICK, of Virginia. Madam President, I wish to second the motion in the name of the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter. John Paul Jones once lived in Fredericksburg and we take particular pleasure in seconding the motion.

Miss BRAZIER, of Massachusetts. In the name of the John Paul Jones Chapter, which desires to continue its patriotic work in honoring this early naval hero, I desire to second the motion.

Miss HARVEY, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, I would like to say that this work was begun several years ago by the Philadelphia *Times*. They found the spot; but they met with some objection from the French Government. The French Government said that if the spot was proved, they would tear down the buildings and dedicate the spot

as a square, and they suggested that the Americans raise a suitable memorial on the spot. This may be news to many ladies here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you second this motion?

Miss HARVEY. I would like to second the part that speaks of appropriately marking the spot.

Mrs. RISING, of Minnesota. I am glad to second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "question.")

The question was put and the resolutions were agreed to.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina.

I move that the President General appoint this committee.

(Seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will appoint a committee to act upon these resolutions. The committee will be—

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President,

I move the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will resume the order of the day.

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move that the order of the day be not proceeded with until after the President General appoints the committee.

(Motion seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney will send her motion to the desk. (The motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I name on this committee, Miss Marion H. Brazier; Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, of Kentucky; Miss Desha, Founder, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Franklin Rising, of Minnesota; Mrs. Nancie Otis Winston, Acting Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter. This is your committee.

TREASURER GENERAL (Mrs. Shute). Madam President, a question of personal privilege. It is expected, when the contributions for the Memorial Continental Hall are called for, that the State Regents or Chapter Regents will present the same to the chairman of Continental Hall Committee, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the envelopes that have been distributed through the congress. Please see that the checks are properly endorsed, either to the Treasurer General, or if they have been made payable to Chapter Regents or State Regents, see that they are properly endorsed.

The envelope should state only the amounts contained therein. State Regents and Chapter Regents can report in their reports the money that

has been sent during the year. These envelopes should only state the amount enclosed, what is in the envelopes, as contributions. No other money except contributions for Continental Hall Fund should be in there. Do the ladies understand?

(Cries of "yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard the statement of the Treasurer General; do you understand it?

(Cries of "yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a very important thing for you to understand.

A DELEGATE. We do not understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will ask the Reader to read it.

A DELEGATE. We cannot hear hardly anything back here.

TREASURER GENERAL. Do you understand about the envelopes?

(Cries of "no, no,")

TREASURER GENERAL. The Pages distributed the envelopes throughout the congress. If the ladies will state on the envelopes the amount enclosed,—only the amounts that are contained therein,—and see that all checks are properly endorsed, the contributions will be called for directly after the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee gives her report.

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. There are some members who are not present; what are we going to do about those?

TREASURER GENERAL. You must put your pledges on the envelope,—you must say that it is a pledge and not money.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She means to write on the outside of the envelope that it is a pledge, and not money.

The Chair will resume hearing the State Regent's report. She has several reports from State Regents. Have you passed any motion which would prevent me from calling on any State Regent?

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore, I shall not be able to call on those ladies who have asked me. We will proceed alphabetically.

READER. Has the State of Alabama been heard from?

A DELEGATE. No.

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, State Regent of Alabama, submitted her report.

On motion the report of Alabama was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 579.)

READER. Arizona.

No response. (See June Magazine, p. 601.)

READER. Arkansas.

No response.

READER. California has been heard from. (See Magazine, p. 601.) Colorado has been heard from. (June Magazine, p. 603.) Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. [Applause.] Madam President, the three minutes' time limit for State Regents' reports is doubtless very well in its way.

but it places some of the State Regents in the position of the philosopher who sat next to the society lady at table. The society lady turned towards him with that smile that some of us understand and said, "I understand that you have evolved a new theory of creation. Please give it to me in two words." Now, I must beg the President General to excuse me for trying to evolve in a three minutes' report something that takes half an hour. There are about forty-four chapters in Connecticut and every one of them is doing magnificent work in the State, and I should much prefer that you should read the report in detail in the magazine. Perhaps, however, you may be glad to know that our collective work has been exceedingly interesting. Two years ago the Connecticut chapters published a book called "Patron Saints,"—brief sketches and illustrations of the various women for whom our various chapters were named. This year we have another book in press called "Patron Daughters." It is an account of the one hundred "Real Daughters" upon the membership rolls of the Connecticut chapters, with a history of the father of each one of them, with such original data as can be secured. The book will be fully illustrated and we hope it will be valuable as well as an interesting contribution to the literature of the day.

The most interesting thing that has occurred in our State during the last year has been the gift that came to the Connecticut chapters, of which some of you have heard. The unique feature of this gift is that the house, the original homestead in which Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, lived and died, has been presented to the Connecticut Daughters by every living descendant of Oliver Ellsworth. Of course Colonial homes have been presented to other chapters, and some have been acquired by gift, but I think this is the only case on record where every living descendant of a Revolutionary patriot has presented the homestead to the Daughters on the rolls of any chapter in any one State. We are very proud of it. We have restored the house. It is furnished with the old Colonial furniture. Much of it was in the original homestead. We invite the whole 4,000 Daughters in the congress to come and picnic with us some day in summer. You will find as full a report as possible in the report which I will submit. [Applause.] Upon motion the report of Connecticut was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 605.)

READER. Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN, of Delaware. Madam President, in order to facilitate the business and not because the Regent has not anything to say, we will submit our report to the Secretary General for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Upon motion, the report from Delaware was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 619.)

The Reader read the report for the Regent from Georgia. (See June Magazine, p. 625.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection Mrs. Sage, of

Georgia, will deliver an invitation which comes in connection with this report. There is no objection.

Mrs. SAGE. Madam President and members of the congress: We are to unveil a monument of Elijah Clark, at Athens, Georgia, at the State meeting. He is the patron saint of the chapter—the Elijah Clark Chapter. We invite you to come down and be our guests during the conference. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On behalf of the congress we return our thanks for this kind invitation.

Mrs. PECK, of Iowa. Madam President, we have a very interesting report. We have in Iowa 27 chapters. These have been organized since the last report to congress. I wish to present the reports of the chapters, their contributions to Continental Hall, because I understand they will not be ready when the report is given.

(Mrs. Peck named the different Iowa chapters and the sums contributed, amounting in all to \$276.00.) (See June Magazine, p. 650.)

Miss MILLER. May we not change the order of procedure a little by having the Continental Hall Committee come now and the State Regents come afterwards?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that it is now five minutes of twelve o'clock and the Chair does not think there is sufficient time before recess for the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

READER. The next State is Kansas. Have we heard from Kansas?

Mrs. STANLEY, of Kansas. Madam President General and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: I have the honor to submit to you my first report as State Regent of Kansas.

On motion the report of Kansas was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 654.)

Mrs. GETCHELL, of Pennsylvania. Madam President,

I move that the Continental Hall shall be made a special order immediately after recess.

(Motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Continental Hall Committee be made a special order of business this afternoon.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. BARLOW, of Connecticut. President General, when are the nominations to come?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nominations for Vice-Presidents General will come on directly after the reports of the committees this afternoon.

READER. Louisiana.

(No response.)

READER. Maine.

Mrs. KENDALL, State Regent of Maine. Madam President, Maine has not the glories of Virginia, but she can shine in the reflected light of Massachusetts, because she once belonged to Massachusetts. But we stand second to none in loyalty to the National Society. We have 13 chapters in Maine, one of which was organized this year, and we have a membership of 500 Daughters in the State of Maine. [Applause.] Since we have now become the vacation ground of all the United States we expect a great many Daughters to come to Maine and we want them to. We hope all the Daughters will visit us.

Upon motion, the report of Maine was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 660.)

READER. Maryland.

Mrs. THOM, of Maryland. As my report will be in the Magazine, I do not take up the valuable time of the congress, especially as there is so much important business before us. [Applause.]

(See June Magazine, p. 667.)

READER. Massachusetts. Massachusetts has reported. (See June Magazine, p. 668.)

READER. Michigan.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Michigan never anticipates the joy of being able to proclaim herself the banner State, although we are very proud of what we have and we are happy to report that we have to-day 17 chapters, three new ones having been added in the past year. They have all been doing magnificent work along the lines of the society. They have contributed generously, thanks to the good work done by the State Vice-Regent, to the Continental Memorial Hall. They have done splendid work in the settlements among the foreign population in various places. They have placed flags in the schools. They have offered prizes to the pupils and have done various good work which I will not take the time to repeat. One chapter, realizing that this society has grown to such proportions that we must have an oar in everything, have designed a unique design for marking the graves of Revolutionary heroes. We hope to have an opportunity of considering this and we pray an earnest consideration of this. [Applause.]

On motion the report of Michigan was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 678.)

READER. Minnesota.

Mrs. RISING, State Regent of Minnesota. Madam President, I am going to take a few moments to tell you we are doing good work along patriotic and philanthropic lines in Minnesota, and along all lines connected with this organization. We have 14 chapters. When I tell you that to visit some of the chapters we have to travel all night and part of the day, you will realize that distance counts in Minnesota. The largest chapter, the St. Paul Chapter, has 193 members. That chapter

gives \$50 this year for Continental Hall. [Applause.] The next two chapters in point of size are Minneapolis Chapter, of which Mrs. Burrows is Regent, and Colonial Chapter, of which Mrs. Thompson is Regent. The latter chapter has led us all in philanthropic lines in the past. Last year it offered prizes for the best essays and 17,000 essays were written in Minneapolis at that time. They are doing fine work in the mission work in Colonial Chapter, and this year they bring \$200 to Continental Hall Fund. [Applause.] The Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth, bring \$50. The Monument Chapter, \$40.75. I must not forget my own chapter (Wenonah), which brings \$75 this year. The Elizabeth Dyar Chapter brings \$10. In all the amount we bring this year is \$530. [Applause.]

On motion the report of Minnesota was accepted. See June Magazine, p. 682.)

READER. Mississippi has been heard from. (See June Magazine, p. 686.) Missouri.

A DELEGATE. Our State Regent is absent, but I suppose her report has been sent to the Board. (See June Magazine, p. 687.)

READER. Montana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the State Regent of Montana here, or is the Vice-President General from Montana here? (No response.) The Reader will go to the next one. (For Montana, see June Magazine, p. 691.)

READER. Nebraska.

Mrs. SAMUEL REES. Madam President, our State Regent is present in the city but absent from the congress this morning. She has a report to make and a contribution also.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear from her later. (For Nebraska, see June Magazine, p. 692.)

READER. New Hampshire.

Mrs. MARKLAND submitted report of New Hampshire.

On motion report of New Hampshire was accepted. (See June Magazine, p. 694.)

READER. New Jersey.

Miss HERBERT. Madam President, the State Regent of New Jersey was taken suddenly and seriously ill and cannot make her report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears with deep regret that owing to the sudden illness of the State Regent, New Jersey is not able to give a report. (See June Magazine, p. 697.)

READER. New Mexico.

(No response.)

READER. New York. New York has been heard from (p. 703). North Carolina.

Miss STRINGFIELD. May I add a few words to my report of yesterday?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I gave a brief summary of what the different chap-

ters of the State have been doing and in doing so I failed to say that at our State Conference of the chapters they voted that to the students of the State Normal School, which is a woman's college, should be given a gold medal annually for the best essay on the unwritten history of North Carolina. We decided it was best to offer it for an essay on unwritten history, so that it might encourage original investigation on the part of the students. (See June Magazine, p. 724.)

READER. The next is North Dakota. (See June Magazine, p. 728.)

A MEMBER. That was given yesterday. (See June Magazine, p. 728.)

READER. Ohio.

Mrs. HODGE, State Regent of Ohio, read the report of Ohio.

On motion, the report from Ohio was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 728.)

READER. Oklahoma.

(No response.)

READER. Oregon.

(No response.)

READER. Pennsylvania (p. 745). It has been read. Rhode Island.

Mrs. LIPPITT, State Regent of Rhode Island, read her report.

On motion, the report from Mrs. Lippitt was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 757.)

READER. South Carolina.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, State Regent of South Carolina. Madam President, may I ask the indulgence to read my report from the balcony?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Go ahead.

Mrs. Richardson read her report.

On motion, the report of Mrs. Richardson was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 759.)

READER. Tennessee.

Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, State Regent of Tennessee, read her report.

On motion the report of Mrs. Chamberlain was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 764.)

READER. Texas. (The Reader read the Texas report.)

On motion the report from Texas was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 768.)

READER. New Mexico.

Mrs. PRINCE, State Regent of New Mexico, submitted her report.

On motion the report of Mrs. Prince was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 701.)

READER. Missouri.

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Missouri, submitted her report, which was read by the Reader.

On motion the report of Mrs. Shields was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 687.)

READER. Utah.

(No response.)

READER. Vermont.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Vermont's report will be found later in the Magazine. (June Magazine, p. 769.)

READER. Washington.

Mrs. PARKER. My detailed report will appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. I only want to say that distances also count with us in the State of Washington and we are very proud of our six chapters. There has been an increase in the membership of each chapter the past year, and there is one new chapter in process of organization. The chapters have all contributed to the Continental Memorial Fund and they also have remembered the Washington State Historical Society. A conference was held in Tacoma last June and a State organization effected. [Applause.]

On motion the report of Washington was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 775.)

READER. Virginia. Already submitted. (June Magazine, p. 770.)

READER. West Virginia.

(No response.) (June Magazine, p. 777.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the report of Wisconsin.

Mrs. BROWN. Madam President, with Wisconsin we have the consolation of knowing that the list is nearly completed. It is a pleasure to report increased interest in the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the State of Wisconsin. Since the State Regent's last annual report the number of chapters in the State has been increased by the formation of two chapters, viz: the Munedoo Chapter of Columbus, organized July, 1903, with 14 members, and the Nequi-Antigo-Siebah Chapter of Antigo, organized March, 1904, having 15 charter members.

Wisconsin now has 18 chapters, all engaged in strengthening and extending the work of our beloved society. [Applause.]

This report is compiled from the reports furnished by the chapters of the State and indicates the work that has been accomplished during the past year. A detailed report of this work will be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

Upon motion the report of Wisconsin was accepted. (June Magazine, p. 778.)

READER. Wyoming.

A DELEGATE. The acting State Regent of Wyoming is in town, but she is unable to be present.

(For report of Alaska, see June Magazine, p. 600.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will now permit Mrs. Lothrop to give an invitation to you.

Mrs. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution has the honor and pleasure to extend to you this invitation, which they wish me personally to read.

They will hold a reception and tea this afternoon at the Washington

Club, 1710 I street, from 4 to 7 o'clock, and they request the pleasure and honor of your presence. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We extend our thanks to Mrs. Lothrop on behalf of the society. The Reader will now read some notices.

(The Reader read the notices, among them a request—presented the previous day—that the medallion, heretofore referred to, be sent to Mrs. Stevenson.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the consent of the congress to this. Is there any objection to Mrs. Stevenson having this medallion which the Illinois delegation wishes to take to her? (After a pause). There is no objection and it is so ordered.

READER. Here is a telegram from Mrs. Crosman:

"Mrs. Holcomb, Recording Secretary General. Please express to the members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution my thankful acknowledgement of their kind message and my deep appreciation of their tender sympathy. ELLEN HALL CROSMAN."

At 12.45 o'clock, upon motion of Mrs. Williams, the congress took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

The congress met at 2.20 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to this notice which the Chair has. The Chair will request Mrs. Weed to take the chair for a moment. (Mrs. Weed, of Montana, took the chair.)

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam Chairman, I arise to a question of order.

I move that the nominations and elections of National Officers, Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, be made the special order of business to-night.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you state the hour?

Mrs. FOWLER. Immediately after we meet.

Miss HERBERT, of New Jersey. I second the motion.

(Mrs. DYER, of Vermont, also seconded the motion.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Reader will read the motion.

(The Reader repeated the motion of Mrs. Fowler.)

Mrs. HENRY. I think it is hardly fair to put that motion, because I do not think we have a quorum present. It was understood that this business would be the first thing to-morrow.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair understand that you make the point that there is not a quorum present?

Mrs. HENRY. Yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There are over 150 present. One hundred constitutes a quorum. Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? Shall the motion be read again?

(Cries "yes," "yes.")

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. A question of information. How long do the names have to be on the bulletin board before they are voted on? Is there not some provision about that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I am not able to answer definitely. It is the Chair's impression that there is no time limit. That will have to be looked up in order to answer definitely.

Mrs. BARNES, of Massachusetts. Madam Chairman, it seems to me to be very unfair to take a vote on that question now, because so few people are in the house who are very much interested in the motion, and also they will not be here this evening, and it seems to me unfair to vote on that question now. [Applause.]

Mrs. HENRY. I agree with the member from Massachusetts.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion? The Chair would remind you that this requires a two-thirds vote. If you do not wish this for special order this evening it is in your hands to vote it down.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. Madam Chairman, if it would suit the congress in the morning better than in the evening it is immaterial to me. My idea in making this motion was, that when we get through the Continental Hall fund this afternoon there will be very little time for elections, and it seems to me we ought to take one whole session for it.

Mrs. KRAMER, of New York. Madam Chairman, if the members of this congress are not present now whose fault is it? [Applause—cries of "That's so."] People who come to Washington for sightseeing are going around and attending to that business. Why should we wait and lose our opportunity to-morrow to vote?—because some of us want to go home. We are willing to stay until the voting is accomplished through the regular order of business, but we are not willing to waste our time waiting for people to see the sights of Washington. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. BARNES. It would be better to have it brought up a little later in the afternoon, perhaps.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you wish to move to postpone? The Chair thinks the motion to postpone action is in order.

Mrs. BARNES. I would like to move an amendment.

I move we postpone action on this motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Send your motion in writing to the desk. The

Official Reader will read some notices to you while the motion is being put in writing.

(The Reader read a number of notices.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. In reply to the question of Miss Benning, of Georgia, the Chair would say that there is no constitutional provision for requiring a lapse of time between the nominations and the elections, nor is there any precedent for such action. There is a motion before the house which the Official Reader will read. Is the motion of Mrs. Barnes, of Massachusetts, seconded, is that yet in writing? (After a pause.) Is the motion of Mrs. Barnes, of Massachusetts seconded?

Mrs. FOWLER. Is the second motion to be put before the first motion?

A DELEGATE. Yes, I second it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It cannot be put until it is seconded in writing.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Gabaler, of Massachusetts.

The question was put and the Chair announced that she was in doubt.

The vote was again taken, and the motion of Mrs. Barnes to postpone was lost.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now reverts to the motion of Mrs. Fowler.

The Reader read as follows:

"I move that the nominations and elections of National Officers, Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, be made the special first order of business of this evening's session, signed Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question," "question.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. This requires a two-thirds vote to pass. The Chair appoints as tellers Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Carey on the floor of the house to count the votes.

The Presiding Officer requested those in favor to rise and stand until counted.

Miss VANDERPOEL, of New York. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State your question.

Miss VANDERPOEL. What are we voting for?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You are voting on the motion which the Official Reader has just read to you to make a special order at 8 o'clock this evening for the nomination and election of National Officers.

Mrs. BARNES. A question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State it.

Mrs. BARNES. I wish to say that I did not wish this motion to be put out entirely, but simply to postpone it for a short time. I would be very glad to withdraw the motion, only I think it would be fair to postpone it for a little while until more people come in.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Your motion has already been voted down, Mrs. Barnes. Will Mrs. Warren, of Connecticut please count the vote in the gallery?

A DELEGATE. Mrs. Warren is not present.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut, count the vote in the gallery?

Mrs. BARROLL, of Connecticut. Has a teller the right to explain the vote and influence the voter?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would judge not.

Mrs. BARROLL. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian informs me that it is correct for all explanations to come from the Chair.

(The question was put, the votes were counted by the tellers and the result announced by the Reader, as follows):

Number of votes cast, 195. In the affirmative, 150; in the negative, 45.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces that the motion of Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, is carried, having more than the necessary two-thirds.

Mrs. BARNES.

I move that this vote be announced at this meeting one hour later.

(Motion seconded by Mrs. Chick, of Massachusetts, and carried.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The special order of the day is the report of the Continental Memorial Hall Committee, and the Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Continental Memorial Hall Committee, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman and the Daughters of the American Revolution: It gives me exceeding pleasure to meet you and greet you to-day, and to give you what the Continental Hall Committee has been doing in the last fourteen months. The Continental Hall Committee has had seven meetings and they have done a great deal of work. They have paid out a great deal of money, which last they regret sorely, [laughter] but as you cannot have your cake and eat it, we cannot help that. We have paid to our architects, whose names are down upon my written report, quite a sum of money. The architects are Lord & Hewlitt, Edward Pierce Casey and Livermore & Seigel. The congress, you will remember, at its last meeting, the Twelfth Annual Congress, referred the plans of the three architects to us, and we were to choose from those three plans an architect, and the architect we chose was Edward Pierce Casey, whose plan has been before you all this week. I trust this beautiful plan has received your approbation (indicating plan upon the stage.) [Applause.]

It is considered by almost everyone who has seen it to be a very beautiful and commodious idea of a classical building, devoted to the purpose for which we have intended it—a memorial to the fathers and the mothers of the Revolution; an administrative building for the great patriotic society composed of their descendants—the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

This building, as you see, faces south. I wonder if we could have it brought forward and have it shown to the people while we talk about it just a little?

(The plan was brought forward by Miss Richards and Miss Keim and placed at the front of the stage, where it could be seen to advantage by the congress.)

Mrs. FAIRBANK: (continuing). The Daughters of the American Revolution are always resourceful. If no men are here to carry a big picture like this, then the ladies will help us. The Daughters of the American Revolution are ever helpful and true! [Applause and laughter.] This building, as you see it here, fronts toward the east and faces the beautiful Capitol of our country. It is a building that is modeled much after the same plan. We have here the beautiful columns and the fluted and stately-looking architecture, composed of great and massive slabs of marble, and of classical idea. It stands facing Seventeenth street, as you all know, between C and D streets, and it is to be about 150 feet in the front; it is to have beautiful terraces, which sweep around each side. I will have to refer to statistics for a moment. I do not like them very well and I do not believe that the feminine mind generally likes statistics, [applause and laughter] but you will have to listen to them this time, and I hope you will do so with pleasure. We have here a *porte cochere*—a roof supported by seven architectural gables. The entrance of the hall is at the center of this building. It is 24 by 30, and girders extend north and south nearly 45 by 10.

(Mrs. Fairbanks here read statistics from the written report in regard to the dimensions, etc., of the building.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. The thirteen columns will be expensive, but doubtless will be given by the Legislatures of the thirteen original States. *There* is work for you Daughters of the thirteen original States! You must interview your legislative men and have them give to you monoliths for this beautiful portico. [Laughter and applause.]

The time which we have long looked for, which those who founded the society have prayed for, which they anticipated and which so many have feared they might die and never see—that time seems to be approaching when this beautiful hall will be a reality; for, on the 19th of April—that date teeming with historic memories—we laid the corner-stone of this Palace Beautiful, dedicated to the memory of those who suffered and those who planned and those who won the glorious cause of liberty! [Applause.]

We have met to-day for the first time since the laying of that corner-

stone, in Continental Hall Committee meetings, to which all the congress to-day belongs. We are to-day to hear my simple report, and to-day to show our generous feeling, our appreciation and brotherly love for those who loved liberty more than gold or station. [Applause.]

It is our privilege to-day to come, bringing from our various chapters and our various States the sums which they have collected in love, in tender reverential work in this greatest cause of the National Society of which we are so proud to be members. [Applause.]

I shall in a very few moments—I do not intend to delay you long—allow you the gracious privilege, the one which I know your generous hearts crave, of laying your offerings before this pictured resemblance of your Palace Beautiful that is to be. [Applause.] I hold in my hands some little token of this loving reverence which Daughters of the American Revolution have for this greatest enterprise, this memorial building to their fathers and to their mothers. I hold in my hands some tokens of the love of those Daughters, and I will read them to you, and I hope it may open the splendid work. You will be called upon by the Official Reader. She will call each State, and the State Regent shall announce her chapters and those who have amounts to give. We will receive them with the greatest pleasure. We will have here a box, the ballot box—the sacred ballot box of the Daughters of the American Revolution—and your subscriptions shall be put in there before your eyes. They will not be opened until a special committee opens them and counts them, and reports the amount to you. [Applause.] I think you will enjoy seeing it. I think you will enjoy participating in this most charming ceremony of this congress.

I hold in my hand an envelope containing two checks for the Continental Hall fund. I just want to read the note—I am not going to read very many notes, because I have not much time, but this one I think we will read. This letter is from Miss Kate M. McKee, Delegate of the Ondawa Chapter, Cambridge, N. Y. She pledges herself to give \$1 a year to the Continental Hall fund for each member of her chapter, now numbering 63, as long as Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer lives. Let us wish her long life! [Laughter, applause.]

Another contribution from Mrs. Walter Geer, in loving memory of her mother, Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer, who was Vice-President General of Organization of Chapters in 1893. I thought you would like to hear this. Will the Treasurer General come forward and put these letters in the box?

PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Weed.) I will announce that the members of this congress will have their contributions go through the hands of their President General. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fairbanks here read the following list of contributions received during the Thirteenth Continental Congress for Memorial Continental Hall:

Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. Althea R. Bedle,	\$10 00	
Mrs. David W. Bruce,	10 00	
Mrs. John D. Carey,	10 00	
Mrs. Wm. H. Coleman,	10 00	
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks,	10 00	
Mrs. Addison G. Foster,	50 00	
Mrs. Frank Getchell,	10 00	
Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck,	10 00	
Mrs. John Miller Horton,	10 00	
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney,	10 00	
Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons,	10 00	
Mrs. James R. Mellon,	10 00	
Mrs. John Middleton,	10 00	
Mrs. John A. Murphy,	10 00	
Mrs. Frances S. Nash,	10 00	
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton,	10 00	
Mrs. W. F. Reeder,	10 00	
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,	10 00	
Mrs. G. W. Simpson,	10 00	
Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocum,	10 00	
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	10 00	
Mrs. Chas. H. Terry,	10 00	
Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch,	10 00	
Mrs. Webster,	10 00	
Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed,	10 00	
		290 00

Mrs. Fairbanks here read the following list of contributions received during the Thirteenth Continental Congress for Memorial Continental Hall.

Alabama—

Frederick William Gray Chapter,	\$10 00	
General Sumter Chapter,	30 00	
Lewis Chapter,	10 00	
Mobile Chapter,	25 00	
Peter Forney Chapter,	25 00	
		100 00

Arizona—

Maricopa Chapter,	\$12 00	
		12 00

California—

Miss Theodoria Martin and Miss Catherine Martin, through Mrs. D. D. Colton, of Sequoia Chapter, Cal., their grandmother,	\$5 36	
		5 36
		[Applause.]

Colorado—

Colorado Chapter, paid later,	\$50 00
Pueblo Chapter,	15 00

65 00

Connecticut—

Mrs. Mary A. Turner, through Mrs. Barlow, of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (later),	\$100 00
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter,	10 00
Esther Stanley Chapter,	75 00
Through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter, 12 mite boxes from Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter,	31 20
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Freeloze Baldwin Chapter,	100 00
Master Edwin Porter Brereton, Children of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	23 00
Miss Martha Challender, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	3 65
Mrs. Eleanor G. Conover, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	7 30
Miss Bazena Treat Downes, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	5 23
Mrs. Noah Norris, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	3 65
Miss Mary H. Reed, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	3 65
Mrs. Bradish J. Smith, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,	25 00
Hannah Woodruff Chapter,	27 90
Mrs. Nellie S. Weed, of Norwalk Chapter,	10 00
Sabra Trumbull Chapter,	10 00
Torrington Chapter,	10 00
Wadsworth Chapter,	80 00

525 58

Delaware—

Cæsar Rodney Chapter,	\$37 00
Cooch's Bridge Chapter,	10 00
Elizabeth Cook Chapter,	15 00
Mrs. Kate M. Hardcastel, of John Pettigrew Chapter,	2 00

64 00

District of Columbia—

Army and Navy Chapter,	\$58 65
Columbia Chapter,	25 00
Continental Chapter,	25 00

Dolly Madison Chapter,	30 00	
Martha Washington Chapter,	25 00	
Mary Washington Chapter, additional proceeds from Doll Bazaar,	12 35	
Mary Washington Chapter,	50 00	
Miss Calista A. Baker, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00	
		[Applause.]
Mrs. K. L. Powers, of Mary Washington Chapter	1 00	
Miss Eliza Titus Ward, of Mary Washington Chapter,	20 00	
Potomac Chapter,	13 00	
Mrs. J. E. Gadsby and Mrs. Walter H. Acker, proceeds from the Waggaman Art Gallery, ..	26 00	
Mr. J. C. L. Gudger, in memory of his great- grandfather and others who fought in the Rev- olution,	5 00	
Mrs. Otto Luebker,	10 00	
Proceeds of Colonial Ball,	275 00	
		[Applause.]
Commission from sales of china,	10 00	
		591 00
Florida—		
Jacksonville Chapter,	\$10 00	
Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan, State Vice-Regent and her daughters, Mrs. L. H. Mattair and Mrs. Eugene Cowler Pomeroy (later),	50 00	
		60 00
Georgia—		
Atlanta Chapter,	\$50 00	
Mrs. H. C. McFadden, of Jonathan Bryan Chapter,	25 00	
Joseph Habersham Chapter,	100 00	
Kettle Creek Chapter,	10 00	
Nancy Hart Chapter,	25 00	
Shadrach Inman Chapter,	5 00	
Stephen Hopkins Chapter,	5 00	
Thomas Jefferson Chapter (later),	25 00	
Mr. Hugh V. Washington and sister "In mem- ory of their mother,"	5 10	
		250 10
Illinois—		
Amor Patriæ Chapter,	\$10 00	
Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter,	5 70	
Chicago Chapter,	451 50	
Dixon Chapter,	13 50	

Elgin Chapter,	30 00	
Fort Armstrong Chapter,	50 00	
Illini Chapter,	50 00	
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter,	100 00	
		[Applause.]
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter,	26 60	
Moline Chapter,	130 05	
Mrs. Chas. H. Deere, of Moline Chapter,	50 00	
Morrison Chapter,	5 00	
Peoria Chapter,	30 00	
Puritan and Cavalier Chapter,	28 00	
Rebecca Parke Chapter,	50 00	
Mrs. Wm. A. Talcott, of Rockford Chapter, ..	25 00	
Shadrach Bond Chapter,	15 00	
		<hr/> 1,070 35

Indiana—

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter,	\$10 00	
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter,	941 50	
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter,	100 00	
		[Applause.]
General Arthur St. Clair Chapter,	505 00	
General de Lafayette Chapter,	25 00	
General Van Rensselaer Chapter,	20 00	
General William Henry Harrison Chapter,	15 00	
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter,	25 00	
Spencer Chapter,	5 00	
		<hr/> 1,646 50

Iowa—

Council Bluffs Chapter,	\$40 00	
Fort Dodge Chapter,	10 00	
Francis Shaw Chapter,	70 00	
Hannah Caldwell Chapter,	100 00	
Spinning Wheel Chapter,	11 00	
Stars and Stripes Chapter,	35 00	
Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, of Iowa,	10 00	
		<hr/> 276 00

Kentucky—

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter,	\$50 00	
Fincastle Chapter,	325 00
Madison County Chapter,	13 25	
		<hr/> 388 25

Maine—

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter,	\$75 00	
		<hr/> 75 00

Massachusetts—

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter,	\$75 00	
Watertown Chapter,	25 00	
		<hr/> 100 00

Michigan—

Alexander Macomb Chapter,	\$5 00	
Algonquin Chapter,	5 00	
General Richardson Chapter,	16 00	
Genesee Chapter,	10 00	
Lansing Chapter,	50 00	
Mrs. G. P. Brayton, of Lansing Chapter,	50 00	
Louisa St. Clair Chapter,	110 00	
Lucy Sprague Tracy Chapter,	5 00	
Marquette Chapter,	2 00	
Mary Marshall Chapter,	5 00	
Muskegon Chapter,	15 00	
Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter,	5 00	
		<hr/> 278 00

Minnesota—

Colonial Chapter,	\$200 00	
Daughters of Liberty Chapter,	50 00	
Distaff Chapter,	15 00	
Elizabeth Dyar Chapter,	10 00	
Minneapolis Chapter,	52 00	
Monument Chapter,	40 75	
Nathan Hale Chapter,	25 00	
St. Paul Chapter,	50 00	
Wenonah Chapter,	75 00	
		<hr/> 517 75

Missouri—

Jefferson Chapter,	\$32 00	
Saint Louis Chapter,	50 00	
		<hr/> 82 00

Nebraska—

Lewis Clark Chapter,	\$27 00	
Omaha Chapter,	30 50	
Mrs. J. R. Webster, of Omaha Chapter,	5 00	
		<hr/> 62 50

New Jersey—

Testimonial from New Jersey Daughters to Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, former State Regent,	\$100 00	
State Delegation,	3 35	
Miss Mary Cecilia Ryan, of Boudinot Chapter,	20 00	
Broad Seal Chapter,	20 00	
Camp Middlebrook Chapter,	30 00	
Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter,	25 00	

Essex Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. N. T. Jerman, of General La Fayette Chapter,	10 00
Jersey Blue Chapter,	40 00
Paulus Hook Chapter,	100 00
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter,	25 00
Nova Cæsarea Chapter,	25 00

423 35

New York—

Baron Steuben Chapter,	\$25 00
Benjamin Prescott Chapter,	10 00
Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo Chapter, ..	100 00
Camden Chapter,	25 00
Catherine Schuyler Chapter,	25 00
Chemung Chapter,	10 00
Cherry Valley Chapter,	10 00
Fort Greene Chapter,	500 00
Fort Greene Chapter (Mrs. Fairbanks' photograph sold at Army and Navy table) later,	11 12
Mrs. J. R. Howe, of Fort Greene Chapter,	50 00
Knickerbocker Chapter,	50 00
Mrs. Walter Geer, of Knickerbocker Chapter,	25 00
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter,	600 00

[Applause.]

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter,	15 00
Melzingah Chapter,	25 00
Mohawk Chapter,	50 00
Mohawk Valley Chapter,	25 00
Mohegan Chapter,	25 00
New York City Chapter,	100 00

[Applause.]

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter,	63 00
Onondaga Chapter,	50 00
Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, of Onondaga Chapter,	10 00
Otsego Chapter,	20 00
Sagoyewatha Chapter,	20 00
Shenandoah Chapter,	15 00
Women of '76 Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, of New York City Chapter, through Mrs. Walworth,	25 00
Miss Pauline McDowell,	10 10
Hiawatha Society, Children of the American Revolution,	7 00
La Fayette Society, Children of the American Revolution,	5 00

Little Men and Women of '76 Society, Children of the American Revolution,	100 00	
		2,031 22
		[Applause.]

North Dakota—

Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, State Regent,	\$4 00	
		4 00

Ohio—

Mrs. Hiram H. Peck, of Cincinnati Chapter, ...	\$5 00	
Mrs. J. A. Murphy, of Cincinnati Chapter,	10 00	
Mrs. Charles Darlington, of Catherine Greene Chapter,	5 00	
Columbus Chapter,	25 00	
Dolly Tod Madison Chapter,	10 00	
Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter,	20 00	
Fort Findlay Chapter,	5 00	
George Clinton Chapter,	10 00	
Mahoning Chapter,	25 00	
Martha Pitkin Chapter,	10 00	
Piqua Chapter,	5 00	
Ursula Wolcott Chapter,	40 00	
Walter Deane Chapter,	10 00	
Wauseon Chapter,	5 00	
		185 00

Pennsylvania—

Berks County Chapter, toward the purchase of Pennsylvania column for Memorial Conti- nental Hall,	\$213 75	
Brookville Chapter,	25 00	
		[Applause.]
Chester County Chapter,	20 00	
Conrad Weiser Chapter,	5 00	
Delaware County Chapter,	27 00	
Flag House Chapter,	20 00	
Merion Chapter,	10 00	
Philadelphia Chapter,	1,000 00	
Quaker City Chapter,	20 00	
Mrs. A. E. Patton, of Susquehanna Chapter (later),	100 00	
Valley Forge Chapter,	50 00	
John Hart Society, Children of the American Revolution,	100 00	
		1,770 75
		[Applause.]

Rhode Island—

William Ellery Chapter,	\$25 00	
Joseph Bucklin Society, Children of the American Revolution,	5 00	

30 00

South Carolina—

State contribution through Mrs. Henry W. Richardson, State Regent,	\$65 00	
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65 00

Tennessee—

Bonny Kate Chapter,	\$35 00	
Campbell Chapter,	30 00	
Chickamauga Chapter,	35 00	
Commodore Perry Chapter,	15 25	
Jackson-Madison Chapter,	10 00	
Watauga Chapter,	10 00	

136 25

Texas—

El Paso Chapter,	\$3 65	
Lady Washington Chapter,	20 00	

23 65

Vermont—

Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of Ann Story Chapter, ..	\$25 00	
		[Applause.]
Bellevue Chapter,	34 25	
Brattleboro Chapter,	100 00	
Hand's Cove Chapter,	15 00	
Marquis de Lafayette Chapter,	40 00	

214 25

Virginia—

Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of Albemarle Chapter, ..	\$378 56	
Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of Albemarle Chapter sales from "Miss Washington, of Virginia" (later),	69 50	
Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of Albemarle Chapter, sales from "Miss Washington, of Virginia," at Army and Navy Table,	55 50	
Dorothea Henry Chapter,	50 00	
Fort Nelson Chapter (later),	25 00	
Massanutton Chapter,	5 00	
Miss Susan R. Hetzel, of Mount Vernon Chapter, coin from sales of "The Building of a Monument,"	3 00	

586 56

Washington-Rainier Chapter,	\$50 00	
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50 00

Wisconsin—

Fond du Lac Chapter,	\$10 00	
Janesville Chapter,	50 00	
Milwaukee Chapter,	28 50	
		88 50

Coming from sales of Hymn "One Land of Freedom," \$1 75

Coming from sales of "Medallion Genealogical Register," 90

2 65

Coming from articles sold at table of Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia, Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston's photographs of "Laying of the Corner-stone," \$7 70

Cornelia Waltz, 3 00

Mrs. Fairbanks' photograph, 11 13

Continental Hall pictures, tubes, frames, etc., 106 27

128 10

Total cash, \$12,198 67

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

Pledges—

Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, of Mary Silliman Chapter, Connecticut, \$100 00

100 00

Oglethorpe Chapter, Georgia, 10 00

Piedmont Continental Chapter, Georgia, 10 00

Georgia, through State Treasurer, 34 00

54 00

Springfield Chapter, Illinois, \$80 00

80 00

Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Iowa, \$10 00

Penelope Van Prince Chapter, Iowa, 10 00

Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa, 5 00

Waterloo Chapter, Iowa, 10 00

35 00

General Knox Chapter, Maine, \$20 00

20 00

Baltimore Chapter, Maryland, \$200 00

Maryland Line Chapter, 100 00

300 00

Mrs. Emeline B. Simonds, of Boston Tea Party Chapter, Massachusetts, \$10 00

Faneuil Hall Chapter, Massachusetts, 50 00

Mary Draper Chapter, Massachusetts, 50 00

110 00

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Michigan,	\$50 00	
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Michigan, ...	12 00	
		62 00
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Missouri, pledges \$25.00 annually until Memorial Continental Hall is completed,	\$25 00	
		25 00
Molly Stark Chapter, New Hampshire,	\$50 00	
		50 00
Jamestown Chapter, New York,	\$100 00	
Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, New York,	10 00	
		110 00
Arden Chapter, North Carolina,	\$10 00	
Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, of North Carolina, pledges \$25.00 annually until Memorial Conti- nental Hall is completed,	25 00	
Whitmel Blount Chapter, North Carolina,	25 00	
		60 00
Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio,	\$50 00	
Lagonda Chapter, Ohio,	25 00	
		75 00
Lycoming Chapter, Pennsylvania,	\$50 00	
Shikelimo Chapter, Pennsylvania,	20 00	
Witness Tree Chapter, Pennsylvania,	50 00	
		120 00
Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, Rhode Island,	\$50 00	
		50 00
Mrs. T. J. Latham, of Hermitage Chapter, Ten- nessee,	\$10 00	
		10 00
Albemarle Chapter, Virginia,	\$30 00	
Beverly Manor Chapter, Virginia,	10 00	
Commonwealth Chapter, Virginia,	25 00	
Great Bridge Chapter, Virginia,	10 00	
Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia,	55 00	
		130 00
Member of Continental Hall Committee,		10 00
Total pledges,		1,401 00

During the reading of this list of contributions the following occurred:

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair regrets to break in on the proceedings. but owing to the motion made and carried some time ago the Chair directs the Reader to read to the congress the motion that was then passed:

READER:

"I move that this vote be announced at the meeting an hour later, signed Mrs. Barnes, of Massachusetts."

The motion was:

"I move that the nominations and elections of National Officers, Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, be made the special first order of business of this evening's session, signed Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana."

(Mrs. Fairbanks then continued to announce the contributions from the different States, as hereinbefore given.)

Mrs. WALKER. May I say a word for the Elizabeth Benton Chapter? The Elizabeth Benton Chapter last fall had been giving \$10 annually, but as a result of your visit, Madam Chairman, and the enthusiasm it aroused, they now give \$25 annually.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I am glad that my visit was worth \$15! [Laughter.]

Mrs. WHITE. The "Women of '76" have 24 members. They are the grown-up girls of the Children of the American Revolution, and they send \$25. The Children of the American Revolution, the "Little Men and Women of '76," send \$100 for Continental Hall. [Applause.] And I want to say this about the children: They have also paid the rent of a farm for two months for 65 children, who will spend their summer vacation in the country. [Applause.] The Fort Greene Chapter have \$500 to bring in and one member sent me \$50. [Applause.]

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Your amount is a very beautiful one.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I should like to state that I was the first person in the National Society to ask the privilege of putting in a memorial window in honor of Valley Forge, and it was granted me by the President. We now have a fund at 4 per cent. interest. We are not going to tell what it is, but it is growing and it will be very nice, and it will be there when it is time to put the window in.

Mrs. BAILEY, of Massachusetts. The regent of Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, wishes to say that she had hoped to bring with her a contribution from her chapter to Continental Hall, but in the enthusiasm and the interest in celebrating its tenth anniversary it was neglected. She wishes to ask you if it will be just as acceptable another month?

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. It will be just as acceptable another month. We are delighted to have it now or delighted to have it then!

Mrs. KEIM. The delegation from the Berks County Chapter, Reading, Pa., desires its Regent to state that the sum of \$213.75, contributed from this chapter, is equal to a \$2,000 contribution by some larger and richer chapter. It is given with the desire to have it used in purchasing the

monolithic column to be given by the "Daughters" of the State of Pennsylvania to adorn the southern facade of Memorial Continental Hall, unless this column is sent by the State Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Bedle spoke from her seat about raising money for a column (the stenographer could not hear her); making the amount something over \$400 in addition to that already contributed to Memorial Continental Hall fund. The Paulus Hook Chapter also pledged \$25.00 a year until the completion of Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. GETCHELL. I will state that Senator Penrose has been asked to work for this in the United States Senate, and has promised assistance.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN, of Delaware. As Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution, she wishes to be the first State to pledge herself to interest the Legislature to appropriate the money to erect a monolithic column.

Mrs. THOM, of Maryland. Maryland begs to announce that we will give a column. We had a petition prepared and everything ready when the terrible fire swept away our business portion of the city. The State was then called upon to come to the help of the city and we could not at this moment urge the passage of the bill, but we expect to give a column. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is ready to either receive large or small amounts for Continental Hall. She is very patient, and will remain and take all you are ready to give. If you have not anything to-day for Continental Hall, we will proceed with other business.

The Chair has the great pleasure of reporting another contribution. The Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, pledges a life-size portrait of the founder of the American Navy. Miss Brazier is Regent of the chapter.

The Chair will say that you can now proceed with the order of the day. Before that, the Chair wishes to announce she has a contribution of \$10 from the Cherry Valley (New York) Chapter.

The reports of the standing committees, the Ways and Means Committee is the next.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means by Mrs. Sternberg. [Applause.]

Madam President and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, the report of the Ways and Means Committee is in a manner supplementary to the report of the Continental Hall Committee, for the results obtained by the efforts of the Ways and Means Committee are made manifest by the contributions to the fund for the Memorial Continental Hall. I will therefore make my report as brief as possible, for I know our time at this hour of the congress is most valuable. A meeting of the Ways and Means Committee has been held every month since the committee was appointed, and much good has resulted from the discussions and suggestions which we have had at these monthly meetings.

As chairman of the Committee I have sent out two circular letters. The first was dated May 15, 1903. Twenty-five hundred copies of this letter were distributed to members of the committee, to State Regents and to other members of our society whom we hoped to interest in this great work. You have doubtless a clear recollection of what this appeal contained, for many of you have complied with the urgent request made and have contributed according to your means. The letter referred to also gave you the good news that the Congress of the United States had passed a bill relieving us from all taxes on any property. The letter closed with the request that all moneys contributed before the next meeting of our Continental Congress should be sent directly to the Treasurer General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, thereby relieving the Ways and Means Committee of the responsibility of handling the money. Two checks have, however, been received by me and at once turned over to the Treasurer General. One came from North Dakota and one from Sioux City, Iowa. On June 20 a circular letter was sent out for the purpose of giving a piece of news which I felt the members of the society would be glad to receive. This was with reference to the purchase of the square just south of our lot by the Columbian University. Plans have been drawn under the direction of the president and trustees of this flourishing institution for extensive university buildings, to be erected upon the lot purchased. One of these, which is to cost \$350,000, will front on Seventeenth street, in line with our Memorial Continental Hall and the Corcoran Art Gallery. Additional university buildings are to front on Eighteenth street, on C street and B street. My second letter closed with an urgent request that members renew their efforts to secure at an early date the funds necessary for the erection of our Memorial Continental Hall. Experience has taught us that nothing succeeds so well as personal appeals. Consequently members of the Ways and Means Committee were asked to accept appointment to travel at their own expense for the purpose of interesting the chapters in their respective States by answering all inquiries in regard to our plans and the progress of the work. These appointments were accepted by patriotic women in several of the States. Permission was given these ladies to publish, at their own expense, circular letters of appeal. The first to accept this appointment was Mrs. Frank Getchell, of the Philadelphia Chapter. I am sure every woman who received and read her stirring, patriotic appeal must have responded promptly and cheerfully according to her means. Mrs. Getchell's work in Pennsylvania has been phenomenal. Mrs. Charles H. Terry, of New York, was the next to accept. She has done efficient work in New York State and recently the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn, has held a very successful entertainment in behalf of the Memorial Hall fund. In New Jersey Mrs. Althea Randolph Beadle has visited the various chapters and has been untiring in her zealous efforts for Continental Hall. Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Michigan, has visited

or corresponded with every chapter in her State and her enthusiasm has caused Michigan to contribute more this year than ever before for this great and noble work. Others who have accepted this appointment and have aided us in our work are Mrs. Julius J. Estey, of Vermont; Mrs. Wm. Coleman, of Indiana; Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, of Massachusetts; Mrs. John Murphy, of Ohio; Miss Mary Temple, of Tennessee; Mrs. Maupin, of Virginia; Mrs. Middleton, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, of Wisconsin. Many State and Chapter Regents have assisted in the work by giving entertainments of various kinds and by soliciting contributions. It would give me much pleasure to name all these able assistants to the Ways and Means Committee, but time will not permit. I desire, however, to express my thanks to these ladies and my high appreciation of the valuable assistance which they have rendered.

Daughters of the American Revolution we have privileges and opportunities that come to no other people. The territory of this great Republic is more than fourteen times larger than it was when the Treaty of Peace was signed in 1783. The ratio of the increase in membership of our organization corresponds with the rapid development of the country in territory and population. We are strong in numbers and in a united purpose. That which we have undertaken to do has become a sacred duty. Let us resolve to continue our efforts with unabated zeal until this memorial to the honor and glory of our Revolutionary ancestors is an accomplished fact. Let us give cheerfully and freely during the coming year in order that there may be no delay in the completion of this beautiful building, within whose walls will be preserved for us and for our daughters after us many precious Revolutionary relics and historical data which cannot fail to keep alive the fire of patriotism in the breasts of those Daughters of the American Revolution who from year to year assemble in our Continental Hall, which is to serve not only as a memorial to our Revolutionary ancestors, but also as the headquarters and permanent home of this great organization. [Applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the Continental Hall Committee. What will you do with it?

Mrs. BALLINGER.

I move to accept the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. In the name of South Carolina, I return thanks to our Chairman, the President General. As one of the committee I would like to return thanks for the efficient and patriotic work which she has done.

Mrs. DAY. I second the motion.

(Motion was carried by a unanimous vote.)

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, the Insignia Committee has a very important report to make to this Congress. It is desired that this report shall be made before the members of the congress shall leave for their homes. I therefore move that it be made the special order for 2 o'clock for Friday afternoon.

(Motion seconded by Mrs. Hoopes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This requires a two-thirds vote and the Chair will appoint as tellers Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Chittenden.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, is this vote as to whether we shall hear the Insignia Committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Why shouldn't we hear it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a special order for Friday at 2 o'clock p. m., and it requires a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Will it interfere with the election?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not think it will.

(Motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to me unanimously carried. Before we go any further the Chair wishes to report three other contributions to Continental Hall fund. Mrs. Walworth, \$25 from a lady in New York who does not wish to give her name; Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, of North Dakota, \$4.00.

Mrs. ROBINSON. Madam President, may I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you a Delegate?

Mrs. ROBINSON. I am an alternate.

Mrs. McLEAN (Regent of New York City Chapter delegation). The lady probably does not know the rule; but I think I know what she desires to speak about and it is in relation to a personal contribution from that alternate, Mrs. Walliston, of New York, \$25, which she handed to Mrs. Walworth at Mrs. Walworth's solicitation, she not knowing that the chapter was to contribute. She wants to make it clear that she is a member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is \$20 from the State Regent of Texas, Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. A question of privilege. I wish to ask that the Official Reader may announce again to whom the members may apply as to the trip to Jamestown.

READER. To Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, the chairman of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will now read the list of those who are going to Jamestown.

The Reader read the following list of ladies who intend to go to Jamestown: Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. M. E. Lincoln and Mrs. H. R. Chappell, of Williamantic,

Connecticut, represented the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter; Mrs. Frederick B. Street, State Director, Children's Society of the American Revolution, New Haven, Connecticut; Mary Silliman Chapter was represented by Mrs. James Richard Burroughs, Miss Susan Howes, Miss Mary Louise Howes, Mrs. Fairchild Wheeler, Miss Mary J. Sherwood and Mrs. Elliott Curtis, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Mrs. H. B. Roberts and Mrs. C. J. Camp, of Winsted, Connecticut, represented the Green Woods Chapter; Mrs. Amelia M. Castle and Mrs. O. G. Capp, of Waterbury, Connecticut, represented the Mellicent Porter Chapter; Stamford Chapter, Mrs. J. A. Fessenden, Waterbury, Connecticut; The Army and Navy Chapter was represented by the following ladies from Washington, District of Columbia: Mrs. Ella S. Dubois, Mrs. William L. Wheaton, Mrs. Eaton Albert Edwards; Miss Anne Wilson, Miss Virginia Miller, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Miss Janet E. Richards, Mrs. Cornelia J. Hagan, Mrs. Louise Key Norton, and Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, of Washington, District of Columbia, represented the Mary Washington Chapter; Mrs. Edwin Mickley, the Continental Chapter; Miss Betty Bailey, the Potomac Chapter; Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, the Topeka Chapter; Miss Bertha F. Wolfe, the Columbia Chapter; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. M. Monteiro Berry, member-at-large; Miss K. L. Carhart represented the Dolly Madison Chapter; Mrs. F. Warren Johnson, member-at-large; Mrs. C. H. Lyman, Miss Emma C. Crans, Miss Catherine Bradley, Miss C. Bootes, Mrs. Willis L. Moore, Miss Janet E. Richards, Mrs. Noble Newport Potts, all of Washington, District of Columbia; Miss Isabel Lyon Wildman, represented the Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury, Connecticut; Mrs. Delaware Clark, Coochs Bridge Chapter, Delaware; Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, Atlanta Chapter, Georgia; Mrs. Denis Eagan, State Regent, Florida; Mrs. W. E. Stanley, State Regent, Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. John Middleton, Regent, Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Fannie Ames Cope, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Frank D. Callan and Mrs. La Verné Noyes, Secretary, represented the Chicago Chapter, Illinois; Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, represented the Rebecca Mott Chapter; Miss Annah M. Tracy, of Milledgeville, Illinois, the Morrison Chapter; Mrs. Matthew J. Scott and Mrs. P. B. Marsh, of Bloomington, Illinois, the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter; Mrs. James R. Kimball, of Rock Island, Illinois, the Fort Armstrong Chapter; Miss Lucy Garrett and Mrs. J. R. Webster, of Monmouth, Illinois, the Mildred Warner Washington Chapter; Mrs. Daniel G. Trench, of Oak Park, Illinois, the George Rogers Clark Chapter; Mrs. Frank Sternberg, of Framington, Illinois, the Peoria Chapter; Mrs. Henry P. Ayres, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois; Theresa Vinton Pierce, of Indianapolis, Indiana, represented the General Arthur St. Clair Chapter; Mrs. John Newman and Mrs. W. H. Coleman, represented the

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter; Mrs. Daphne Peabody Edwards, of Dubuque, Iowa, represented the Dubuque Chapter; Mrs. J. O. Murfin, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Ann Arbor Chapter; Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, State Regent, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. O. M. Poe, of Detroit, Michigan, represented the Louisa St. Clair Chapter; Mrs. C. W. Young, of McClemons, Michigan, the Alexander Macomb Chapter; Mrs. Charles E. Grinnell, of Boston, represented the Warren and Prescott Chapter; Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Clark, of Westfield, represented the Mercy Warren Chapter; Mrs. Calvin Simonds, of Boston, and Miss Annie S. Head, of Brookline, represented the Boston Tea Party Chapter; Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, is the State Vice-Regent and represented the Natchez Chapter; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Vice-President General, Silver Bow Chaptr, Butte, Montana; Mr. and Mrs. Thanhauser, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. J. P. Delano, Vice-Regent, of Bath, Maine, represented the Bath Chapter; Mrs. F. A. Rising, ex-State Regent, Winona, Minnesota; Mrs. W. P. Jewett, Vice-President General, and Mrs. Wm. M. Leggett, State Regent, Saint Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, Regent, Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. W. W. Miller, of Winona, Minnesota, represented the Wenona Chapter; Mrs. E. E. Truesdell, of Suncook, New Hampshire, represented the Buntin Chapter; Miss Ellen Mecum, State Vice-Regent, Salem, New Jersey, The Elizabeth Boudinot Chapter was represented by Mrs. Cornelius Heyer Clark, of Belvidere, New Jersey; Miss Mary Cecelia Ryan, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Mrs. Charles Raborg Evans, of Point Pleasant; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, State Regent, New Mexico; Mrs. Samuel Rees, of Omaha, Nebraska, represented the Omaha Chapter; Miss Emily N. Nicoll, New York City; Mrs. Horton, Regent and Commissioner to the Saint Louis Exposition, Buffalo, New York; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, State Regent, Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode, of Buffalo, represented the Buffalo Chapter; Miss Broadhead, Regent, and Mrs. Harry P. Sheldon, both of Jamestown, represented the Jamestown Chapter; Mrs. Florence Loomis Parsons, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, represented the Melzingah Chapter; Miss Emma Loomis, of Hudson, New York, represented the Hendricks Hudson Chapter; Mrs. Cyrus Strong Merrill, of Albany, New York, the Mohawk Chapter; Mrs. Edward B. Cox, of Troy, New York, Secretary of the Phillip Schuyler Chapter; Mrs. P. S. MacNee, of Walton, New York, the Mary Weed Marion Chapter; Mrs. Wm. Chappell and Mrs. Arthur T. Gates, of Rochester, New York, represented the Irondequoit Chapter; Mrs. O. J. Hodge, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. E. J. Campbell, of Youngstown, Ohio, represented the Mahoning Chapter; Mrs. Henry A. Morgan, Columbus, Ohio, the Columbus Chapter; the Western Reserve Chapter was represented by Mrs. Pascal H. Sawyer, Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, all of Cleveland, Ohio; Mary G. McAber, of

Piainesville, Ohio, represented the New Connecticut Chapter; Miss Eleanor Andrews represented the Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, Ohio; Mrs. Alexander Speer, Colonial Dame, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Wm. T. McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, represented the Wyoming Valley Chapter; Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, of Reading, Pennsylvania, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Charles Stewart Maurice, Regent, Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pennsylvania; Mrs. C. A. Godcharles, of Milton, the Shikelind Chapter, together with Miss Elizabeth Godcharles; Mrs. Julia Russell Harris, Lycoming Chapter, Columbus, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert Iredell, Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Miss Minnie T. Mickley, Honorary Regent, Liberty Bell Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. D. W. Bruce, Regent, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia; with Mrs. H. W. Pancoast, Mrs. E. E. Massey and Mrs. E. D. Purnes, also of Philadelphia and representing the Quaker City Chapter; Mrs. Frank A. Jackson, Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, State Regent, South Carolina; Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville; Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, State Regent, Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Thomas Day, Regent, Watauga Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Hugh L. Bedford, Bailey, Tennessee; the Bonnie Kate Chapter, was represented by Mrs. H. M. Aiken and Miss Mary B. Temple, of Knoxville, Tennessee; Mrs. Thos. B. Lyons, of Charlottesville, Virginia, represented the Albemarle Chapter; the Great Bridge Chapter was represented by Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Regent, Mrs. James Y. Leigh, Mrs. Wm. Sharp, Mrs. R. L. Payne, Mrs. N. M. Osborne, Mrs. Charles Eldridge and Mrs. J. T. Quimby, all of Norfolk, and by Mrs. T. H. Wright, of Portsmouth; the Fort Nelson Chapter was represented by Mrs. James Foley Maupin, Vice-Regent; Mrs. John S. Jenkins, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. Jenks Tignor and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, of Portsmouth, Virginia; the Hampton Chapter was represented by Mrs. James Thacker Bonlette and Mrs. S. H. Sayre, of Hampton; Mrs. Laura E. Smoot, of Alexandria, represented the Mount Vernon Chapter; Miss Elsie Denehauser, Alexandria, Virginia; Miss Alice W. Morton, of Newport News, represented the Baltimore Chapter; the Bloomington Chapter was represented by Mrs. Mary G. Root, of Bloomington, Vermont; Mrs. Edmund Bowden, of Seattle, Washington, represented the Rainier Chapter; Mrs. John A. Parker, State Regent, Tacoma, Washington.

(The President General called Mrs. Bedle to the Chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The next regular order of business will be the report of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Association, Mrs. White, chairman.

Mrs. WHITE [applause]. Madam President, I came here nine years ago. I had been a Daughter five days but I came with a message, and I came to the house, and in the lobby I met dear Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland, of glorious memory. I told her about what I had come to see, and said "How can I get it before the Daughters?" She made

the arrangement with Mrs. Stevenson and I came and brought the message that, lying in New York unhonored and unrecognized were the remains of 20,000 Revolutionary soldiers buried in one place. They had been gathered together and put in old Fort Greene. And I said I had already collected \$5,000 for a monument but I had become a Daughter and I wanted to have the Daughters have the credit of it. So I have brought my report which I am going to ask the Reader to read, because I am too hoarse to speak loud enough. [Applause.]

The Reader read the report of Mrs. White as follows:

Madam President General, Officers and Members of the Thirteenth Congress National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: [Applause.] When I came to you with my last report in February, 1903, we lacked several thousand dollars of the required sum, (viz: \$25,000), which I had agreed to raise, for a monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs of the War of the American Revolution. My own State of New York and the Congress of the United States had made their awards conditional on the full sum being paid into the treasury.

I appealed to the Daughters and my appeal was not in vain. Some of you responded with a hundred, some with fifty, some with ten and many with smaller sums,—my own Fort Greene Chapter giving \$700 last year to assure success.

The Sons of the American Revolution, after the appropriation by congress, felt encouraged and took hold of the matter to help us out. Col. William R. Griffith of Baltimore was made National Chairman of their organization and rendered valuable assistance in getting subscriptions from various States. The Empire State Society donated \$1,000 from its treasury and many members of the organization gave liberally from their own private funds. General Stewart L. Woodford, an early friend of the enterprise made a second subscription and his wife supplemented the gift from her own purse. One gentleman sent a check of \$1,000. The Society of Mayflower descendants gave \$250. The New England Society of Brooklyn gave \$500.

The Children of the American Revolution all over the country were interested as they have been from the beginning.

Our Brooklyn Society, "Little Men and Women of '76," added to former contributions \$225 as their final gift to the monument. [Applause.] Small subscriptions came rapidly from various sources. The Society of Old Brooklynites who had urged legislation by congress for many years, gave \$1,000 from their treasury. At last I held out my hand to the famous Tammany Society of New York and a thousand dollar check was their response. So the full sum of \$25,000 was secured and the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association were at liberty to collect from the city and the State of New York the \$75,000 they had voted to contribute when we had secured the amount stipulated. [Applause.]

But alas, as on some other roads of success, "there were lions in the

way." We were advised by the Comptroller of the State of New York that under the constitution of the State the \$25,000 appropriation after two years had lapsed, and the legislature must again make the appropriation, and that body did not meet until January, 1904. So June passed into January and I had full time to realize what Moses must have felt when he reached the promised land and was not permitted to enter in. [Laughter.] Unlike Moses we still entertained a hope, for no fiat had gone forth in our case, and in the course of time the legislature was convened.

The Board of Estimate and apportionment of the City of New York wanted authority to sell city stock for the \$50,000 gift by the city, and at the term just ended, the \$25,000 has been appropriated again and the city has the power to sell the stock and both bills are now awaiting the Governor's signature.

Our part of the work is at last successfully accomplished. Let us hope that ere long some genius will come forth and tell the story of these men on the Prison Ships—the story that should have been told to our fathers a century ago! [Loud applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE,
Chairman of Committee.

April 19, 1904.

Upon motion of Mrs. Wellman (New York), seconded by Mrs. Rogers (New York), the report was accepted. Also seconded by Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Davis (District of Columbia).

Mrs. H. R. TAYLOR, of Springfield. Madam President, the ladies around me are urging me to repeat a story about the Prison Ship Martyrs. I have been hearing since my earliest recollection stories told in my family of the raising of these bones from this sea wall around New York, and of the ceremony of their being transferred in thirteen great coffins. My greatgrandfather was the Grand Marshal on that occasion and I have felt always very much interested in the subject.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is the Franco-American Committee. Mrs. Kinney, the chairman of the committee, will read it before the house.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The work of the Franco-American Memorial Committee is somewhat limited in scope, and a very brief report will cover its record for the past year. Our interest at this time centers about the statue of Lafayette which was dedicated in Paris in 1900. Reports having come to us of the exceedingly dilapidated appearance of the "Staff" model which was placed at that time on the completed pedestal, your committee made an earnest effort to ascertain the true condition of the model, and the probable length of time which would intervene before the completion of the memorial.

The Honorable J. C. Gowdy, Consul General for the United States

to France, informs us that Mr. Paul Bartlett, the sculptor, has had an extension of time for the casting of the bronze figure of General Lafayette, but that the plaster cast, which was in a very bad condition, has been re-bronzed and now looks very well,—so well, he assures us, that many think it is the actual bronze monument which is to be ultimately put up in its place.

From Mr. Robert J. Thompson, commissioner to the Paris Exposition, we learn that Sculptor Bartlett has set 1905 as the date of completion for his work. With the time used in the preliminary studies prior to 1900,—about two years,—he will thus consume seven years' time in the execution of what may be considered one of the most important works of the kind in recent years. Possibly seven years is not too long a time to be given to the execution of an historic souvenir which is expected to express to the French Republic the accumulated gratitude of 125 years, which is felt in this country for the gift of our most distinguished foreign ally during the war of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH T. KINNEY,
Chairman.

[Great applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. Was the design of that memorial mentioned? What was the design of that proposed memorial?

Mrs. KINNEY. The design is simply Lafayette on his horse.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I know there is one that has been given by the children of the America now standing in Paris.

Mrs. KINNEY. The bronze statue is not completed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. There is an enormous stick right under the horse to hold it up, and our horses never require anything of that kind. [Laughter.]

Mrs. KINNEY. Yes, and this model has lost three or four ears, and one or two tails, but he has been repaired. [Laughter.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. When I stood there and saw the inscription on the monument I felt that it was not altogether just,—the inscription placed upon it. I cannot recite it exactly, but it said in effect that when freedom's feet were weary Lafayette rushed in and won the day. I do not think that should stand that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report.

On motion of Mrs. Ballinger, seconded by Mrs. Little, the report was accepted.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman and ladies,

I move to take a recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

I hope you will all go and see the children and you all want to go to Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. WELLMAN. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to and at 5:35 o'clock the congress took a recess until 8 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 8:15 o'clock p. m., the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will kindly be seated and we will come to order.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts, is recognized.

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President General, I have the honor and the pleasure to present from the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution this basket of flowers to their beloved President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lothrop, allow me to express my most tender affection and my profound gratitude for these beautiful flowers from those flowers from which our society shall be recruited, the Children of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. LOTHROP. And Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I point to the silver loving cup on the other table. I have about two moments' history to tell you in regard to it. This loving cup has been presented by Mrs. John Miller Horton, Regent of the Buffalo (New York) Chapter, to the member of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution who shall give in the largest fund to Memorial Continental Hall. It was to have been given on this afternoon, but the returns not being all in, and several societies not having heard of the contest, it has been decided by Mrs. Horton, myself and the National Board of the Children, that the contest shall be open one year. This loving cup is a most beautiful one, with inscriptions that I will not detain you to read now, but it is devoted to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. Let us see what we can do for it, and how much of a fund this beautiful cup, this beautiful memorial—I call it a memorial, for it is a memorial—will bring for the Memorial Continental Hall in this year. Each member of the National Society, each parent, each Daughter of the American Revolution, must work for it; it is left in their care to work for, for one year. I thank you, Madam President. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This has been very interesting indeed. Before proceeding with the order of the day, we will hear about the James—

town Expedition. The Official Reader will kindly read this about the Jamestown Pilgrimage.

The Official Reader read as follows:

Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page reports that the ladies of the congress are advised that from this time to 6 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) tickets may be secured in the lobby of this building,—the first table at the right as you go toward the door. These tickets are \$3.50 each, and arrangements may be made for state-room accommodations extra. It is desired to have two hundred or more; if this number purchase tickets a special steamer will be furnished by the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, to leave Washington at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. If less than two hundred tickets are secured by the members, the tickets will be taken on the regular steamer leaving Washington at 6.30 p. m. Monday evening. The tickets will not be on sale after 6 o'clock to-morrow, as it is necessary that the steamboat company have sufficient notice of the number going in order to make proper and suitable arrangements. State-room accommodation for two or more from \$2 to \$3 upper room, and meals are served "European plan." If we go on the Sunday afternoon boat we will be able to see the historic spots on the Potomac—the Arsenal, Fort Washington, Mt. Vernon, Marshall Hall, etc. We will go to Norfolk to be joined by the Committee of the Jamestown Exposition Company and Tide-Water Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and from Norfolk go to Newport News, and then to Jamestown Island, and then to Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point where luncheon will be served, returning to Washington Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. While at Old Point we will see Fort Monroe the "Rip-raps," and Hampton Roads.

MRS. BALLINGER. I rise to a question of privilege. When nominations are in order, will the States be called alphabetically?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The States are to be called alphabetically, and we are about to begin. The Chair announces in regard to the nominating speeches that the Official Reader will call first on Alabama. If there are any nomination speeches from Alabama we will hear them. We will then proceed to the last State, which is Wyoming, and if there are any nominating speeches from there, we will hear them, and we will so alternate through the alphabet. Unless the Chair hears some objection, that will be the order of procedure. (There was no objection.) The Vice-Presidents General will first be nominated.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH. Madam President General, Alabama has no candidate.

READER. Wyoming.

(Wyoming had no candidate.)

READER. Arizona.

(Arizona had no candidate.)

READER. Wisconsin.

Mrs. BROWN. Madam President General,

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. BROWN. Madam President General and ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Before I go on I want to tell you about a little note received this morning. It was signed "A Daughter." The point of it was, that when the Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution was here and spoke there was not one sound heard in this building, and she wanted to know why we could not be as quiet when the Daughters were speaking? [Laughter.]

I have pleasure in presenting in nomination for the office of Vice-President General the name of one who has served this society loyally and well. She resides in Washington. She will be able to attend the meetings when called upon, if elected. I have great pleasure in presenting to this congress the name of Mrs. Joseph V. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Seconded by Mrs. Peck, of Iowa.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no one else who wishes to speak for Wisconsin, the Chair will hear the next speaker.

READER. Arkansas.

(Arkansas had no candidate.)

READER. West Virginia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there no nominations from West Virginia?

A MEMBER. The Delegate is not present.

READER. California.

(California had no candidate.)

READER. Washington.

(Washington had no candidate.)

READER. Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY [great applause]. Madam President I have the very great satisfaction of presenting to the Thirteenth Continental Congress the name of Miss Clara Lee Bowman, of Connecticut, for the office of Vice President General. Miss Bowman is the unanimous choice of the members from Connecticut, and if she is elected she will prove a very valuable member of the Board. She is a woman with a conscience, and she has had a very large experience in Daughters of the American Revolution matters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks Mrs. Julius A. Estey to come and stand beside this black-board and report the names to the gentleman who is going to write them on the bulletin board. Mrs. Estey is called up here to do that. The Chair will also appoint on the black-board, Mrs. Julian Richards.

The Chair now recognizes the State Regent of Virginia.

Mrs. LYONS. I have the honor to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia desires to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Thom, of Maryland.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland desires to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the State Vice-Regent of New Jersey, Miss Herbert.

Miss HERBERT. New Jersey desires to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Michigan desires to second and endorse the nomination of Miss Bowman. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Delaware desires to second the nomination of Miss Bowman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent of Virginia is recognized.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam President and members of the congress, I desire to present to you the name of Mrs. J. E. Henneberger as the unanimous choice of our State for Vice-President General. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY. Connecticut desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. South Carolina would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Benning, of Georgia.

Miss BENNING. Georgia desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia.

Also seconded by Miss Temple, of Tennessee, and by Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent from Iowa is recognized.

Mrs. PECK. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Quarles, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, on behalf of my State I wish to second the nomination of Miss Bowman, of Connecticut, my old home.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger.

Mrs. LATHAM. I second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger.

Mrs. FOWLER. Indiana wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. A. E. Henneberger and Miss Bowman.

Mrs. TODD. Kentucky wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia.

READER. Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Delaware has no candidate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that Delaware has no candidate.

READER. Vermont.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has Vermont a candidate?

(After a pause.) Vermont has no candidate.

READER. The District of Columbia.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia desires to nominate for Vice-President General Miss Virginia Miller. She is an able, constant and conscientious worker, and will be able to attend the meetings, as she

has had the experience of a Vice-President General during past years. We feel that we are really entitled to one to assist on our committee work in the office here. No one realizes the work that we have to do. You cannot realize it unless you are here and working with us; and we hope that you will give us a Vice-President General to help us.

Mrs. HENRY. I second this nomination.

Mrs. KINNEY. Mrs. Kinney is very glad to help out the District of Columbia in gaining a Vice-President General in Miss Miller.

Miss WAPLES, of Delaware. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. LYONS. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Also seconded by Mrs. Merwin, of the District.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland seconds this nomination also.

Mrs. FOWLER. Indiana seconds the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. BROWN. California seconds the nomination of Miss Miller.

Miss HERBERT. New Jersey seconds the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. HOAGLAND. Missouri desires to second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. MASURY. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

READER. Utah.

(Utah had no candidate.)

READER. Florida.

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: Owing to the absence of the State Regent of Florida, I have been requested to nominate Mrs. Katherine Eagan as the Vice-President General from Florida as the unanimously endorsed candidate of her State. Mrs. Eagan is a great-granddaughter of Robert Livingston, a descendant of the Schuylers, a relative of Alexander Hamilton; has organized the Daughters of Florida and has served as Regent and Vice Regent, and now the State of Florida requests that you will make her its Vice-President General.

Mrs. MAIN. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan. I have worked with her for a year on the board and know what an efficient and energetic worker she is, and we can hardly spare her from our Board.

Mrs. MASURY. Massachusetts seconds the nomination of Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I desire to second this nomination.

Mrs. PAGE, of Virginia. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan as Vice-President General from Florida.

Mrs. DEERE. Illinois desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. ESTEY. Vermont wishes to second nomination of Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Iowa wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan as Vice-President General from Florida.

READER. Texas.

(Texas had no candidate.)

READER. Georgia.

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. Madam President General, and Daughters of the Congress: Georgia desires to place in nomination for Vice-President General, a woman whom you all know, who served Georgia for four years as State Regent, whose ability is quite well known by the Delegates of this congress, Mrs. Robert E. Park. [Applause.] She is the unanimous choice of our State, at our last conference, and of the Delegates present at this congress.

Miss BENNING. The entire State seconds the nomination of Mrs. Park.

Miss HERBERT. New Jersey seconds the nomination of Mrs. Park.

Mrs. ESTEY. Vermont seconds the nomination of Mrs. Park.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination of Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. WEED. Montana seconds nomination of Mrs. Park.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. South Carolina would like to second this nomination.

Mrs. DARWIN, District of Columbia. I second the nomination of Mrs. Park.

Mrs. DONNAN, of the District of Columbia. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. MASURY. Massachusetts seconds the nomination of Mrs. Park.

READER. Tennessee.

Mrs. BRYAN. Tennessee has no candidate this year. She will have one next year. [Laughter.]

READER. Illinois.

(Illinois had no candidate.)

READER. South Dakota.

(South Dakota had no candidate.)

READER. Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: I desire to present to you the name of Mrs. John M. Carey, of Indianapolis, for Vice-President General. Mrs. Carey was the unanimous choice of the State at our State Conference, and she is thoroughly in touch with the work of the National Board, and is so situated that she is able to attend the Board meetings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a very important point.

Mrs. FOWLER. Mrs. Carey has always been a great worker for the Continental Hall, and she was instrumental in raising the \$1,600 which we offered to the congress. We present the name of Mrs. Carey.

Mrs. ESTEY. Vermont seconds the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Recording Secretary complains to me that she is not receiving these seconds. Please write out your seconds and send them up.

Mrs. HOAGLAND. Missouri would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

Mrs. HARPER, of Indian. I second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

Seconded also by California.

Mrs. MIDDLETON, of Kentucky. I second the nomination.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

Miss HERBERT.

I move that the seconding speeches be dispensed with.

Mrs. LATHROP. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. I second the motion.

(Motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. MURKLAND. New Hampshire would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Carey.

READER. Oregon.

(Oregon had no candidate.)

READER. Pennsylvania.

Miss FRAZIER. Pennsylvania has no candidate.

READER. Oklahoma Territory.

(There was no response.)

READER. Kansas.

(Kansas had no candidate.)

READER. Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has Ohio no candidate for President General.

Mrs. HODGE. Ohio has no candidate.

READER. Kentucky.

Mrs. TODD. Kentucky unanimously desires to place in nomination the name of Miss Lucretia Scott Clay. The names of Clay and Scott, I think, you will all recognize.

Miss JOHNSTON. I wish to express my regret that by the resolution just passed this morning I am not permitted to second Miss Clay's nomination. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have got it in rather cleverly, however, Miss Johnston!

Mrs. THOM. Will you not allow me to second the nomination of Miss Clay?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the house object to Mrs. Thom seconding Miss Clay?

Mrs. CAREY. Indiana would like to second the nomination of Miss Clay.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the nomination of Miss Clay.

Mrs. THOM. You must excuse me. I thought the motion was in regard to making speeches.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you do not make a speech, I will allow you to second it. Rise where you are and just say you second it.

(Reader called North Dakota, Louisiana, North Carolina and Maine, none of which States announced a candidate.)

READER. New York.

Miss WRIGHT. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Wright, of New York.

Miss WRIGHT. Madam President General and members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress Irondequoit Chapter has the honor of presenting to the Thirteenth Continental Congress the name of Mrs. William S. Little for Vice-President General. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY. The nomination of Mrs. Little is seconded.

Miss FRAZER. Pennsylvania unanimously endorses Mrs. Little.

The nomination of Mrs. Little was seconded by Delegates from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Vermont, Michigan, the District of Columbia, Washington State, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Minnesota, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and also by the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer General, the Librarian General, and Miss Herbert, the State Vice-Regent of New Jersey.

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. I desire to second this nomination.

READER. Maryland.

Mrs. TYSON MANLY. Ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I do not mean to make a speech, only Maryland presents the name of Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams for re-election as Vice-President General.

Miss Williams has been very prompt and earnest and intelligent in her work during the past session, and I am sure that you will be satisfied with her work in the future. She is so situated that she can attend all the meetings in the coming two years as she did those in the last two years, when she only missed one meeting.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia seconds the nomination of Miss Williams.

Mrs. LYONS. Virginia seconds the nomination of Miss Williams.

Mrs. DURHAM. Kentucky seconds the nomination of Miss Williams.

READER. New Mexico.

(There was no response.)

READER. Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. [Great applause.] Madam President General, Massachusetts comes before you to ask for her first favor from this congress, and places in nomination the name of Mrs. Greenleaf Simpson, our honored Vice-President General for the last two years. The faithfulness of her work I can testify to, when I tell you that out of 15 Board meetings since she was elected she has attended 11. (Cries of "fine.") Her faithful and efficient work makes her the unanimous choice of her State. She was born in Maine, and all New England honors her. She is faithful and efficient and possesses a conscience that always teaches her how to do her duty [applause]; and Massachusetts will simply say that she expects every State in the Union to vote for Mrs. Simpson!

Mrs. MURPHY. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson. Although I have not had the honor to be born in New England, I also have a conscience, and as I have that conscience I am able to discern the worth of a woman who has one and is trying to do her duty.

Mrs. COBB. I second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. SAGE. The Georgia delegation desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. BRYAN. Tennessee seconds the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. WEED. Montana seconds the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. DEERE. Illinois seconds the nomination of Mrs. Simpson.

Also seconded by Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, and by Delegates from Vermont and Delaware.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia seconds this nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you have enough seconds.

READER. New Jersey.

Miss HERBERT. Ladies and Delegates of the Thirteenth Continental Congress; New Jersey unanimously nominates Mrs. Althea R. Bedle. [Applause.]

Miss RYAN. I second the nomination.

Mrs. SWAN. I second the nomination.

Miss HERBERT. New Jersey feels that she has chosen a candidate eminently fitted for the office. Mrs. Bedle has already served one term and has proved her sterling qualities. She has given generously of her time and money to the society. She has faithfully attended all Board meetings. Her opinions and actions have ever been actuated by justice and true patriotism. Again, I say, New Jersey unanimously nominates Mrs. Bedle, and we earnestly ask that the Thirteenth Continental Congress will unanimously re-elect her. [Applause.]

Miss Waples, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Deere, Miss Temple and Mrs. Horton, and the States of Kentucky, California, Missouri and Georgia, through Mrs. Coney, seconded.

Mrs. KEIM. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey's able Vice-President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that you have done very well in seconding, and we will go to the next State.

READER. Michigan.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Michigan has no candidate.

READER. New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHEPHERD. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled: New Hampshire desires to present in nomination for re-election the name of one who has served you faithfully on the Board for two years, and during that time has missed but one meeting, and that on account of illness. Her situation as the wife of a United States Senator insures her residence in Washington and enables her to be present at the Board meetings. Those of you who have been with her and worked with her on the Board can testify to her ability and fitness for the office, and to those of you who do not know her personally I would commend her as a woman of faithfulness and ability and suitability for the place to which she is nominated.

Ladies, I wish to place in nomination for re-election the name of Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire.

The nomination of Mrs. Burnham was seconded by Delegates from Vermont, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Minnesota (by Mrs. Jewett), and others. Also by Miss Temple, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania, and by Mrs. Holcombe.

READER. Minnesota.

Mrs. RISING. Minnesota has no candidate.

Nebraska, Mississippi, Montana and Missouri, were called, and each of these States was announced as having no candidate.

READER. That completes the list.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, Rhode Island has no candidate, but she would like to hear her name called.

READER. I thought that I had called Rhode Island, but skipping back and forth in this way I am surprised that I missed only one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are now open for the office of Recording Secretary General and Treasurer General.

Mrs. JEWETT, of Minnesota. I would like to place in nomination for the office of Recording Secretary General the name of Mrs. Clara Heath Fuller, the wife of Judge Fuller, Assistant Attorney General, U. S. A. She is a resident, of course, of the District of Columbia, and will attend to the duties of the office, and I hope she will have your votes. I think I can confidently state that she is eminently fitted for the position.

Miss VANDERPOEL, of New York. I second that nomination.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the nomination.

Miss RYAN, of New Jersey. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Fuller.

Mrs. SWANN, of New Jersey. I second this nomination.

Mrs. HENRY. I second Mrs. Fuller's nomination.

Mrs. MAIN. The District of Columbia seconds that nomination.

Mrs. PECK, of Iowa. I second Mrs. Fuller's nomination.

Miss JONES, of Georgia. I second that nomination in the name of the Georgia delegation.

Miss MECUM, of New Jersey. I think, Madam President General, that whenever we find any Daughter who is willing to accept that office, the least that we can do is to make it unanimous. The work is so arduous that I think, if any Daughter will take the work, that is the least that we can do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for this office of Recording Secretary General? If not, we will declare the nominations closed. Nominations for Treasurer General are now in order.

Mrs. MAIN. I desire to place in nomination the name of Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, of the District of Columbia, as Treasurer General. She is eminently fitted for the position, and is a woman who will be in every way efficient on our Board.

Mrs. MERWIN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for this office?

Mrs. TULLOCH. I wish to put in nomination the name of Miss Eliza Titus Ward.

The nomination of Miss Ward was seconded by Mrs. Henry, of the District.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I should like to ask if the Recording Secretary General and the Treasurer General, whose terms of office have just closed, will not reconsider and allow their names to be put up again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am instructed by the Recording Secretary General to say "no," for herself; "no, with thanks."

Miss WARD. Madam President General, I thank the person who nominated me, but I beg to decline.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Eliza Titus Ward desires to decline the honor offered her. Therefore, but one candidate remains for Treasurer General. The Chair will request that the ballots be distributed to the Delegates on the floor of the house, and that those delegates who are in the gallery come down onto the floor to vote, after which they may return to their places, if they wish. The Chair requests the Delegates to come down and occupy these vacant places on the floor and vote here upon the floor.

Mrs. WEED. As Vice-Chairman of the Pages, I would like to ask the Chair to announce to the house that none but voters must remain on the floor, before distributing the ballots.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Pages desires that none but voters shall be upon the floor, except the Minute Men. They may remain upon the floor. No other persons shall remain.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to know if we do not nominate a Registrar General now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not understand you.

Mrs. McLEAN. The Registrar General we had last year resigned during the year, and the office should be filled at the next annual election.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to say that the vote for these ladies was taken during the recess, awaiting the coming of congress. It slipped the Chair's memory before they announced it. It seems to me that they must be voted for again, inasmuch as they were only voted to fill the vacancy until congress convenes again. Therefore, the Registrar General and the Historian General will be voted for also this evening. The nominations will now be open for the offices of Historian General and Registrar General.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is, there are nominations for those offices.

Mrs. JEWETT. During our recess we appointed Mrs. Dolliver as our Historian General to fill the unexpired term.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that she is informed that there are ladies on the floor who should not be there. Such will please go to the gallery, and the Delegates in the gallery are requested

to come down. The Chair will give them ten minutes to do so. (After the ten minutes had expired.) Please be seated. The congress is desired to take its seats. The House Committee will see that the ballots are distributed to you. The Chair will also entertain nominations for the offices of Historian General and Registrar General. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota.

Mrs. JEWETT. I would like to place in nomination the name—

(Cries of "louder. We cannot hear you.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please speak louder, Mrs. Jewett.

Mrs. JEWETT. I think everybody in the house can hear me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are just whispering,—almost. [Laughter.]

Mrs. JEWETT. I would like to place in nomination for the office of Historian General the name of Mrs. Dolliver, who was elected during the recess to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. McGee. Mrs. Dolliver has conducted the work in a wonderful way, having gotten out two books, the work of which was necessarily impeded by the retirement of Dr. McGee, which placed the work in a very bad condition for a short time until we could get some one to take the position. It is not a position we all are seeking, and inasmuch as Mrs. Dolliver has taken it and filled it during this long time, I think it would be a very nice thing if we should pay her the compliment of giving her a unanimous election for this office.

The nomination of Mrs. Dolliver was seconded by Miss Miller, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Thom, Miss Temple, of Tennessee; Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Peck, of Iowa; Mrs. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Lathrop, and by Delegates from Vermont and New Jersey.

Mrs. ESTEY.

I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Dolliver as Historian General.

The motion was seconded.

When put to the house there seemed to be two negative votes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that one objection in this as in many other things, spoils the whole arrangement; therefore you cannot have the Recording Secretary General cast the vote. If there is one objection you will have to ballot. The motion is lost. Did you understand this motion? Did you understand it, away back there?

A voice from the rear of the house. "Yes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understood that this lady, Mrs. Estey, made the motion that the Recording Secretary General should cast the ballot for the Historian General of the whole Society? That was understood?

SEVERAL VOICES. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you will proceed to ballot, when the time comes. Are there any other seconds to this motion to nominate for the office of Historian General.

The nomination of Mrs. Dolliver for Historian General was further seconded by Mrs. Murkland, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Merwin, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. McLean, of New York; Mrs. Charles B. Terry, Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio; Miss Ritchie, of Maryland; Mrs. Rising, of Minnesota; Mrs. Day, of Tennessee; Mrs. Lathrop, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan; Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Allee, of Nebraska; Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey; Mrs. Horton, of Buffalo; Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina; Miss Vanderpoel, of New York, and Mrs. Roberts, of New York; Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina; Mrs. Inez Jones, of Georgia, and members of the delegations from North Dakota and Missouri.

Mrs. JONES, of Georgia. The whole of Georgia seconds this nomination, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The whole of Georgia seconds it.

A MEMBER. Wyoming seconds the nomination of Mrs. Dolliver.

A MEMBER. Kansas seconds the nomination of Mrs. Dolliver.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where are the opponents?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President, if they are all going to second this nomination, why cannot the Secretary cast the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The seconds will close. Do you wish another candidate?

(Cries of "yes, yes," followed by cries of "no, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that no other candidate is desired, and the nominations will close.

Mrs. WEED. It gives me great pleasure to put in nomination for the office of Registrar General the name of Mrs. Augusta C. Geer. She was selected by the National Board to succeed Mrs. Ruth Griswold Pealer when she resigned, and it gives me great pleasure to bring her name before you.

The nomination of Mrs. Geer for Registrar General was seconded by Mrs. Kinney, by Delegates from Ohio and Delaware, Maryland, Vermont, and the District of Columbia, by Mrs. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Terry, of New York; Miss Mallet, speaking for the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Davis, speaking for the Columbia Chapter, District of Columbia; by Mrs. Winston, speaking for the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia; by Mrs. Merwin, speaking for the Potomac Chapter of the District of Columbia; by Mrs. Ballinger, Miss Johnston, and by Delegates representing the States of California and New Jersey, Columbia Chapter of the District of Columbia, and Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, and by Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Miss JOHNSTON. I want to congratulate the society on the fact that they have one of the old workers in this nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no expression of a desire for any other candidate. Is there any desire for another candidate? If not, I will declare the seconds and nominations closed. There are nominated, for Historian General, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, and for Registrar General, Mrs. A. C. Geer.

The Chair directs the Pages to take the ballots, and the Chair requests the Official Reader to announce a committee of tellers.

READER. The President General has appointed the following tellers:

Chairman, Mrs. Elroy Avery, and Mrs. S. A. Ammon, Mrs. N. C. Woodruff, Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, Mrs. W. deB. Brewster, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Miss Oberly, Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne, Mrs. Elford Eddy, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Dunmore, Mrs. J. J. Estey, Miss Lucy M. Daniels, Miss Ryan, Miss Solomons, Miss Teresa Pierce, Miss Ellen Mecum, Mrs. Acker, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Jones, of Mississippi; Mrs. Simpson, of South Carolina; Mrs. Street, Miss Temple, and Mrs. Page.

Miss TEMPLE. I cannot serve.

The Chair instructs me to announce that to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Miss Temple, she appoints Mrs. Holcomb.

Mrs. WEED. (As Chairman of the Pages.) I have to report that there are several persons on the floor who are not members of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires each person who knows herself not to be a voter on this floor to retire. The Chair desires non-voters to retire. The floor is reserved to the Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress. Have you all been furnished with your ballots?

The Chair announces an addition to the list of tellers of Miss Florence Street.

Mrs. TULLOCH. As there is but one person nominated for the offices respectively of Recording Secretary General, Treasurer General, Historian General and Registrar General, it would save the time of the tellers, who necessarily have to sit up nearly all night, if this congress would unanimously vote to allow the Recording Secretary General to cast the vote of the congress for each one of these candidates for their respective offices. Therefore,

I move that, to save our time and the time of the tellers, the Recording Secretary General cast the vote first for the Recording Secretary General, there being but one nomination.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say in regard to this that there was a dissenting vote upon the Secretary General casting the unanimous vote of the society for the nominee for Historian General.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Take them one by one. There is one nominee, and I ask unanimous consent that the Recording Secretary cast the vote.

Mrs. PARKER, of New York. We cannot hear on this side of the house.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to repeat what Mrs. Tulloch has said. As I understand Mrs. Tulloch, her suggestion is that by reason of the great amount of time it takes to count all these votes by the tellers she would suggest,—in order to save time,—that as there is but one candidate each for those four offices (the Recording Secretary General, Treasurer General, Historian General and Registrar General), the congress should instruct the Recording Secretary General to cast a ballot in turn for those four offices, which will take them off your ballot entirely, and you will have to vote only for Vice-Presidents General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you want to reconsider the vote on the Historian General?

Mrs. EVANS, of Iowa. I would like to say that it would save the tellers a great deal of work, if we were to do this.

Mrs. TULLOCH. The result is just the same as though you voted. We have lost time enough already.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion?

Mrs. TULLOCH. That the Recording Secretary General shall cast the vote first for the Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you heard this motion, and is there a second to it.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

The question was put and unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Recording Secretary General is directed to cast the ballot, for Recording Secretary General, for Mrs. W. E. Fuller.

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I will now move that the Recording Secretary General shall cast a vote for the Treasurer General, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, the only nominee.

The motion was seconded.

The question was put and unanimously carried.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. W. E. Fuller for Recording Secretary General (depositing ballot).

I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. M. E. S. Davis for Treasurer General (deposing ballot).

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I now move that the Recording Secretary General cast the unanimous ballot of the society for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver for Historian General, she being the only nominee.

Mrs. AMMON. I move a reconsideration of the former vote in regard to the Historian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On which side did you vote before, Madam?

Mrs. AMMON. I did not vote.

Mrs. JEWETT. I voted on the prevailing side, and

I move that the Recording Secretary General cast the unanimous vote for her name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The prevailing side, you will remember, was in the negative. If there is no one on the prevailing side who will make this motion, then anyone may make it.

Mrs. WEED.

I move to rescind the vote on the former motion of Mrs. Estey.

Mrs. HERMAN BURGEN. I second Mrs. Weed's motion.

Mrs. AMMON. I second the motion.

Miss DESHA. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the previous action upon the motion of Mrs. Estey (That the Recording Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver), be rescinded. (Question put and carried.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to a point of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. McLEAN. My memory is not clear, but I thought there were still other vacancies that had to be supplied after the adjournment of the Twelfth Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair's recollection is that there was some office filled by the Board. The office of Historian General was filled by the Board following the adjournment of congress. Congress did not come to a successful vote on that, and therefore referred it to the Board of Management.

Mrs. McLEAN. I understand that the Board filled the vacancy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, the term had expired and none of the candidates had received the requisite number of votes in that congress and (the Twelfth) congress directed the Board of Management to fill the place just as though there had been an election by the congress. I think this question is a little bit out of order, inasmuch as we are engaged on this motion to rescind. In a short while the Chair will answer the question. (After a short pause.) The Chair thinks that the congress intended that the Board should fill that office for the full term of two years.

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I move that the Recording Secretary General shall cast the ballot of the society for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver as Historian General.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General cast a ballot for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver as Historian General.

(The question was put and motion carried.)

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver as Historian General (depositing ballot).

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I now move that the Recording Secretary General shall cast the vote of the society for Mrs. A. C. Geer for Registrar General, she being the only nominee.

Miss HERBERT. I second the motion.

Mrs. SAGE. I second the motion.

The question was put and motion carried.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I hereby cast the ballot of the society for Mrs. A. C. Geer for Registrar General (depositing ballot).

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. If one has already written a name under these titles, under the names, will that vitiate the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not think so. The Chair will inquire of the house. Will it be unlawful if we have removed these names of the officers who have been voted for? Will it be unlawful to tear these off? (After a pause.) I fear it might be. If the House gives its unanimous consent, it will not be.

Mrs. DURHAM. It is unlawful to mutilate the ballots in any form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair suggests that you take your pencils and erase what you have written.

Mrs. MURPHY. By drawing a line through?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

READER. I am instructed to state, in accordance with the request of the tellers, that the proper way to fold this ballot is to take it and fold it in three, from the bottom, one third, and from the top, the other third (indicating).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean a few moments ago asked a question, and the Chair will now entertain it.

Mrs. McLEAN. My recollection is that there was a tie, and that the hour was late, and that some one moved that the Board should appoint and it was the wish of the entire congress, almost, that the Board appoint a person to that position.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean she used the word "elect?"

Mrs. McLEAN, "Elect," yes. I thought that it was so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean, that quite tallies with the recollection of the Chair, and if you have any further—

Mrs. McLEAN. I was asking for information, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the recollection of the Chair that the congress intended that the Board of Management, which acts for them during the recess, should vote for a person to fill this position. Accordingly the Board did so, thinking that they were fulfilling the desire of congress in electing an Assistant Historian General. Such is the recollection of the Chair.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you yield the floor to Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. May I be recognized again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When?

Mrs. McLEAN. This will take only a moment. I think there is a close constitutional point in that decision, for this reason. Our constitution, I think, reads that a National officer elected by the Continental Congress shall hold office until her successor shall be duly elected. (Cries of "that's true.") I think if we were not able to come to an election last year, of course, the constitutional point is immediately raised;—would not the person who held the office at that time have continued to hold it until the next annual election? But since that point was waived, then I waive it now. I merely want to go on record as recognizing it as a good constitutional point. And also my impression is—I ask for information—my impression is that any appointment made by the National Board of that nature lasts until the next annual election by the congress; but I am entirely willing to waive any personal opinion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. This point was the one that I intended to make myself. I do not think where an office is an elective office, and is so stated,—the method of election is so stated in the constitution and by-laws,—I do not think it rests with us to waive it, but that we should carry out the law just as it is, and I ask that we may have the by-law read.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. I think that the Assistant Historian is elected for two years?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. KNOTT. I would like also to know if this is the general election, or is only an election for Vice-Presidents General? These other officers have resigned, I understand?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Two officers have resigned. The Chair is willing to have this matter decided by referring to the records of the Twelfth Continental Congress. She thinks that is the proper procedure, and we will do that early to-morrow morning; but I fear that we have

not the proceedings of that congress here, being occupied with the proceedings of this.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May we have read to us those parts of our constitution and by-laws which bear on this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may. The Chair directs the Official Reader to read the part of the constitution in regard to the election of officers.

READER. I read from the by-laws, page 15:

"Article I. Election of officers. Nominations of officers shall be made from the floor, and the election shall be by ballot. A majority shall elect."

Mrs. BALLINGER. What does it say about the appointing power of the National Board of Management?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not appoint; I think the Board did not appoint. The Board elected.

Miss HERBERT. Was it not by order of the congress that it should be done?

Miss DESHA. Does not the constitution say that the Board shall carry out the orders of the congress? [Applause.] And in all societies, and in law, precedent governs. The same thing was done in the Eleventh Congress when Mrs. Henry was elected by the Board of Management and she served two years without a question, as Vice-President General of this society. We came to another election, in the Twelfth Congress and Mrs. McWilliams, of Minnesota, said: "Cannot the Board do this motion." Mrs. McWilliams said:

"I move that this be referred to the Board of Management and that the Board shall carry out the order of the congress and elect an officer to fill her terms."

There was no vacancy. The other officer came up to the end of her term.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. If it was so ordered by the Congress and we have the precedent for it,

I move that we adhere to this vote and proceed in the usual way with regular business.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have here what I have been trying to get from the platform. May I read it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The constitution says:

"An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

That covers an office whether it is unexpired or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks when you refer to a vacancy in an office you do not refer to a term which has just expired, and for which candidates have been nominated, and therefore the Chair thinks that that paragraph exactly refers to this case. She is, however, perfectly willing to take the sense of the congress on that subject, as she always is. Is there any discussion upon this motion of Mrs. Richardson of South Carolina.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is it the decision of the Chair that it shall stand as it is?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes you to discuss it to your full satisfaction and to arrange it as you choose by your majority vote. The Chair does not desire it in the least. She simply stated the thought which she had herself at the time, and which she supposed had been given to us by the Twelfth Continental Congress. She does not wish to press that thought upon anyone. She wishes you to decide for yourselves.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to reiterate my statement that I personally waive that point.

Miss MILLER. It has been the custom as far as I remember,—and I have been a member of the Continental Congress for many years—to refer those votes that were not carried, or those matters on which we could not reach a vote, to the Board of Management, and those who had the highest vote there should be voted into the office. The term had been one year, but it has been increased to two years, and we certainly considered last year—(at least I understood it so as to the Assistant Historian General)—that the election was to be for the period of two years, and the Board was to fill the office. I do not know whether I have made myself clear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is clear to me. The Official Reader will read you something from the proceedings of the Twelfth Continental Congress.

READER. I read from the records of the Twelfth Continental Congress with reference to the filling of the office under discussion, page 1158:

“Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Would it be in order, Madam President, to move that this matter be left to the Board?

“PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would be quite in order. You have a precedent for that action. You can make a motion, if you choose.

“Mrs. McWILLIAMS:

I move that the office of Assistant Historian General be left for the Board to fill.

“Mrs. CAREY. I second the motion.

“PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the elec-

tion of Assistant Historian General be left to the Board of Management. Do you wish to discuss it?

"VARIOUS MEMBERS. 'No., no!'

"The motion was put and carried."

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read a motion from Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, which is as follows:

I move that having had the order from our last congress for the Board to elect this officer, we adhere to this vote, and proceed with regular business.

MISS MILLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this motion?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. "No," "no," "no."

MRS. BALLINGER. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, with the consent of the congress, will allow Mrs. Ballinger to say what she wishes to.

MRS. BALLINGER. I only wish to say that I am heartily in favor of the election of Mrs. Dolliver and I hope that she will retain her office, but I would have liked to have seen it done in a regular way, as I do not think the action of this congress binds itself; but if she can retain it, I shall be rejoiced.

MISS RITCHIE. I request some information. Is this a general election or only an election for the Vice-Presidents General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This election is the election which we have yearly for ten Vice-Presidents General. Upon this occasion, owing to the resignation of our Treasurer General and the resignation of our Recording Secretary General, their names have been placed upon the list. Owing to the feeling of the congress that the offices of Historian General and Registrar General are only filled up to the meeting of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, their names are also on the list. Of course the regular election is for ten Vice-Presidents General. We usually have only an election for them.

MISS RITCHIE. Madam President General, one more question. Are we to get to voting this evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Ritchie, we are to vote now.

MISS RITCHIE. Well, can we not proceed? [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this motion to your pleasure? Do you wish to discuss it any longer?

MRS. McLEAN.

I move the order of the *night*. (laughter.)

READER. I am instructed to again read the motion of Mrs. Richardson:

"I move that having had the order from our last congress

for the Board to elect this officer, we adhere to this vote, and proceed with regular business."

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs the Delegates to now vote for their ten Vice-Presidents General. The tellers can proceed to collect those ballots.

READER. I am instructed by the President General to call the names first of the National Officers; then the delegations by States. The chairman of the tellers requests that the State Regent, or in her absence some one from her State, try and marshal the chapters as nearly as possible in their alphabetical order as they come down the aisle in their State delegations. As we do not marshal by chapters we will simply have them verified as you vote.

Mrs. AVERY. The Recording Secretary General will now cast the votes of the society for Mrs. Dolliver for Historian General and Mrs. Geer for Registrar General. The box had not been examined and shown to you (that it might be seen that it was empty), when these votes were cast before.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. W. E. Fuller as Recording Secretary General, and she is hereby duly elected (depositing ballot).

I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. M. E. S. Davis as Treasurer General, and she is hereby duly elected (depositing ballot).

I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver as Historian General, and she is hereby duly elected (depositing ballot).

I hereby cast the ballot for Mrs. A. C. Geer as Registrar General, and she is hereby duly elected (depositing ballot).

Mrs. JOY. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. JOY. What is the voting number of this body? I ask this simply for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is unable to answer your question without referring to the chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It is 809.

(The balloting at this point commenced, the Reader calling the National Officers, who first deposited their ballots.)

The delegation from Alabama approached and commenced to deposit their ballots. During the voting of the delegates from Alabama the following occurred:

READER. The President General instructs me to state that it was voted by last year's congress that thereafter in calling the roll we should start one year at one end of the alphabet and the next year at the other end. Consequently, I am to start now at the lower end of the alphabet and work upwards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This has just been called to the attention of the Chair.

READER. Wyoming.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that no one should pass in and out while this voting is going on, and there should be none on the floor excepting the Delegates and the members of the congress. You should not be going in and out all the time. Take your seats.

(After a pause.) The Chair has decided that for greater convenience the Reader may call one State at the bottom of the alphabet and one at the top of the alphabet, as she did a while ago, so that you may have an easier time. It seems to be more fair. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota, here took the chair.)

The elections proceeded; the ballot box closed at 12 p. m., and the tellers completed the count at 7 a. m., Friday morning, at the New Willard.

MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.

At 10.14 the bugler sounded "To Quarters."

Congress called to order at 10.15, the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Congress will rise and listen to prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O God, our Heavenly Father, draw nigh with Thy gentle blessing upon us as we assemble once more to do the duties of this day. We thank Thee for life and health and strength, and that Thou hast brought us here together. We thank Thee that Thy blessing hath attended us during the meetings of the past days and we pray that Thy blessing may continue to be with us. O, bless the gifts showered in upon us yesterday for our undertaking, and bless, our Heavenly Father, the givers; grant that they may go to their homes doubly blessed, to their good and to the good of posterity. We pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, this day especially for our army and navy. We thank Thee, our Father, for the soldiers of the past, but to-day we ask that Thou mayest bless our army and navy, our boys in blue scattered all over the world and their mothers, many of whom may be here.

We thank and bless Thee that we have such a noble army to fight and to guard our interests with intelligence, and that they are not hirelings. We thank Thee for them and pray our Heavenly Father that their lives and their spiritual interests may be precious in Thy sight. We thank Thee for the noble army of women who are contributing all over the world to the soldiers and sailors. We thank Thee for a woman so noble as Miss Gould, who has contributed so liberally to the work for the army and navy, and we ask a special blessing on this work for our army and navy. Be with us during the work of this day; may each portion of it be done as in Thy sight. And wilt Thou not bless it, Heavenly Father? Bless our officers. Again we thank Thee for keeping them in health and strength, and grant too that their lives may be precious in Thy sight. Bless our congress. O, be with that investigating committee, and that our politics may be purified, and that we may be a Nation indeed whose God is the Lord, for Christ's sake, Amen.

MR. FOSTER. We will have this morning a solo by Mrs. Leslie Bartlett, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Mrs. Bartlett sang a new version of "America."

MR. FOSTER. For the benefit of those who did not like the new version we will all sing one verse of old "America." [Applause.] One verse was sung by the congress.

The minutes of the morning and afternoon sessions of Thursday, April 21, and the motions of Thursday evening, April 21, were read by the Recording Secretary General, together with action thereon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes; they are open for correction.

Mrs. GETCHELL, of Pennsylvania. Madam President, inasmuch as I had the work of Pennsylvania, I would like my name to appear on the motion that was mentioned.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I noticed no allusion in the minutes to the constitutional point which I raised.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are your minutes for the whole session?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. As the congress must know, the evening minutes are not prepared at all. The Official Stenographer goes home in the evening and I am only supposed to read the motions of the evening session. Anything else which I say about the evening session is impromptu.

Mrs. McLEAN. When do we adopt the minutes for the evening?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The motions are read and they are adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that the point of order that was raised by Mrs. McLean and the ruling of the Chair will go into the minutes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. There was no motion before the House when we were speaking to this point; I do not see why it is put into the minutes at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a point of order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Was there?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a point of order raised by one of the members, you will remember, and there was quite a lively discussion on that, referring to the election of one of the officers. There were no motions, as the Chair recollects it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is it your pleasure that this goes into the minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair gave a ruling on this.

Miss JOHNSTON. May I speak on a question of personal privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In correction of the minutes?

Miss JOHNSTON. Yes, it is in regard to the correction of the minutes, but that is not so important; I want to make a personal explanation in connection with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks there will have to be only a correction of the minutes.

Miss JOHNSTON. I ask that my name be put down as the first second of the Paul Jones resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, that comes in all right.

Miss JOHNSTON. That is the first thing, but there is something else—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. T. B. WELLMAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Madam President, I was the first to make the motion on the acceptance of Mrs. White's resolution as to prison ships, and Mrs. Rogers seconded it first.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you made the motion to accept it?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I have it as you seconded it.

Mrs. WELLMAN. I made the motion; I did not second it.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. As there were two motions sent up and the other reached me first, I put this lady(Mrs. Wellman) as the second to the motion.

Mrs. WELLMAN. I sent it up immediately.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. The State Regent's report of Wisconsin was presented yesterday and I think it was omitted in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The mention of it?

Mrs. BROWN. The mention of it, simply.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls attention of the Recording Secretary General to the fact that the State Regent's report from Wisconsin was omitted in your minutes.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. It is mentioned.

(Upon motion, duly seconded, the minutes were accepted, as corrected.)

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask which one of the three motions which are put in the minutes, which have been referred to, was put in first? I have numbered them 12, 12½ and 12¾.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wellman was the one first recognized by the Chair and therefore her motion was first.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Madam President, is it in order to announce a gift to Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I first called it a proposed gift because it is in the course of manufacture. I refer to the historic oak of the Council Oak Chapter, of Morgantown, which was three years ago struck by lightning. The members of the chapter purchased it and preserved the wood and are having made this chair which they wish to present to Continental Hall, and also a table, and the North Carolina Daughters will present the table to accompany the chair. The top of the table we are to have inlaid with native wood and native gems, sapphire and rubies and others. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair returns the thanks of the congress for this beautiful gift from North Carolina. We will now proceed to the order of the day. The order of the day is the nomination and election of officers, and the Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Nominations are in order. The chair will listen to nominations.

Mrs. WEED. I nominate Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio, as Editor of the MAGAZINE.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the motion.

Mrs. KNOTT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You know, of course, that you must send these nominations up in writing, and the seconds also. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Elroy M. Avery succeed herself as the Editor

of the MAGAZINE. Her name will be placed upon the list. Are there any other nominations for the position as Editor of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE?

Mrs. GEER. Madam President, I would like to nominate Miss Lilian Lockwood as Business Manager.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are not in order for Business Manager yet. The Chair has asked if there are any other nominations for the position of Editor.

Mrs. WEED. If there are no other nominations for Editor

I move the Recording Secretary be directed to cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Avery.

Miss TEMPLE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary be directed to cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Avery as Editor of the MAGAZINE.

(The motion was unanimously carried and the Recording Secretary General accordingly cast the ballot of the congress for Mrs. Avery as Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are now in order for the position of Business Manager of the MAGAZINE.

Mrs. GEER. May I now make my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. GEER. I wish to nominate Mrs. Lilian Lockwood as Business Manager of the MAGAZINE to succeed herself.

Mrs. GUSS, District of Columbia. I second it.

Also seconded by Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Bedle and Mrs. Keim.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are any other nominations made?

Several Voices. No.

Mrs. MERWIN, District of Columbia.

I move that the Recording Secretary be directed to cast the ballot of the congress for Miss Lockwood as Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. GUSS and others. I second the motion.

(The motion was unanimously carried and the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot of the congress for Miss Lockwood as Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Madam, is it in order to ask for the report of the tellers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to it if that report is ready.

Mrs. AVERY, Chairman of tellers. Daughters of the American Revolution, the undersigned find the number of possible votes (according to

the Credential Committee's report, to be 807. The number of voters named, check by check, by its Credential Committee, 405—each one marked on the outside, D. A. R. Number of ballots thrown out on account of having 11 names, one. Number of legal ballots, 404. Necessary to elect, 203. The report is as follows:

Mrs. Simpson, 342. [Applause.]

I see that my speech is very well received! [Laughter.] I will say that I give these in the order of the number of votes received.

Miss Bowman, 336. [Applause.]

Miss Clay, 330. [Applause.]

Mrs. Burnham, 314. [Applause.]

Miss Williams, 303. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bedle, 303. [Applause.]

Mrs. Carey, 298. [Applause.]

Mrs. Henneberger, 284. [Applause.]

Mrs. Park, 248. [Applause.]

The tenth place is a tie, Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little receiving 235 votes each.

Miss Miller has received 234; Mrs. Egan, 182 votes. Scattering, 12 votes. Blank, 384.

Total, 4,040.

(Signed) Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, chairman; Mary Cecilia Ryan, Florence Gray Estey, Mary B. Temple, Francis A. M. Terry, Anna Ingersoll Rich, Theresa V. Pierce, Ellen Mecum, Mary Felles Eddy, Virginia Hunter Brusstar, Ella Mae Oberly, Ida Sherman Jenne, Minnie Gordier Dunmore, Aline E. Solomons, Elizabeth Howard Jones, Edith Darlington Ammon, Mabel Fleming Simpson and E. B. M. Holcombe.

Mrs. AVERY (continuing). Your committee also found in the box the ballot of the society for Mrs. William E. Fuller as the Recording Secretary General; Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, as Treasurer General; Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, as Historian General, and Mrs. A. C. Geer, as Registrar General. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will read the names of those who were elected. We have a tie between Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little for one of the places as Vice-Presidents General.

READER. Those elected, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Bowman, Miss Clay, Mrs. Burnham, Miss Williams, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Henneberger, Mrs. Park. The next, or tenth place, is a tie between Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair therefore orders that you shall take a vote between these two candidates.

Mrs. HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. Will you have the Official Reader read again those that were elected?

READER. Mrs. Simpson, Miss Bowman, Miss Clay, Mrs. Burnham, Miss Williams, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Henneberger, Mrs. Park and a tie between Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little.

Mrs. HENRY. How many votes did they receive?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The votes were read out to you a moment ago.

Mrs. HENRY. I mean the two last.

READER. The last two got 235 each.

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your point of order.

Mrs. McLEAN. That the majority elect, even if there are more than ten Vice-Presidents. There will have to be some special action. And I also call attention to the fact that there were two other ladies who had at least a majority vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say to the member from New York that before this 11 ladies have received a majority vote for Vice-President General. Indeed, that happened last year in the case of Mrs. Wheaton, and we have always taken the first ten.

Mrs. McLEAN. But we have to make our action conformable to the constitution. I would like to know the number of votes cast for the three ladies after the ten?

READER. Miss Miller, 234; Mrs. Eagan, 182.

Mrs. McLEAN. The point of order is that 234 is a majority just as surely as the two ladies who have a tie vote have a majority.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been a question in the Chair's mind whether heretofore we have not taken the first ten.

Mrs. McLEAN. I think you will find that the record denotes special action.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be glad to be informed about that and the Chair hopes we will proceed in an entirely parliamentary and legal way in all things.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I do not quite catch what the point of order is. It would have been absolutely necessary for anyone whose name was upon that ticket to get 203 votes to be elected, but a person could get more than 203 votes and still not be the choice of the majority of all of the votes cast, as long as there are ten upon the ticket—and some people do cast blank ballots. My understanding is that those who receive the highest number are elected. There was no question about that down to the tenth place, and there were two who received exactly the same number. All but one, in fact, received more than the 203 votes necessary. But that is almost a necessity. In an election where there are a great many names upon a ticket it is only possible to have it confined to the majority of the actual votes cast, limited, and have one fall below, perhaps, the majority of the votes in case of two or three. The more names are added to your list the more it becomes quite common that members do receive more than a majority of the votes cast and yet are not elected. I would say that the vote was very carefully canvassed. It was tallied by everyone in the room. It was checked to the right and checked to the left in every possible way. With regard to the election,

of course we, as tellers, have nothing to do; we simply report our findings, and we have reported them to the House for its consideration.

Mrs. McLEAN. To avoid the slightest misconception, one word more, Madam President. Every credit is due to these tellers for their work. They have to report, of course, what they found. They found that a certain number received a majority of the vote cast. That is what the constitution calls for—a majority. If, by the unanimous consent of the House, we take the first ten having a majority we suspend the constitution by unanimous consent; but otherwise all having majority must be considered elected. It is a small point. Of course the votes cast are perfectly correct, but I am speaking from a parliamentary standpoint.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the beauty of the constitutional point, but the fact still remains that the constitution calls for ten Vice-Presidents General to be elected. Therefore, the Chair rules that we will take the first ten ladies who received a majority. [Applause.]

The Chair says you have nine elected, and two candidates in a tie. The point now before you is to dispose of the two candidates who have a tie—both admirable and charming candidates. The Chair regrets to say we cannot have eleven or twelve.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Where this tie exists may not the President cast a vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The President General has it in her right to do so. The President declines to do so and requests the congress to assume that. [Applause.]

Mrs. YEANDLE, of Georgia. May I ask if a Vice-President General from the army and navy has been elected, and if so, who was the lady?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That amendment was voted down.

Miss FORSYTH.

I move that we proceed with the settlement of the vote that is a tie,—that we proceed by ballot.

Mrs. KNOTT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Weed, of Montana.

Mrs. WEED. I would like to say a word along the line of the point of order that Mrs. McLean made. Heretofore when we have had a tie—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must rule the Vice-President General from Montana out of order. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Henry, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President, has the President General ruled that there are only two before the house to be elected, or three who received a majority?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must say that you have nine Vice-Presidents General elected. You have the two candidates that have a tie and have many more votes than the other two. The Chair regrets to say we cannot have more than ten Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. HENRY. There were three who received enough votes over and above a majority.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. There are three candidates before us that have not enough votes, the right number to elect, as I understand it.

Mrs. ROOME. *More* than enough!

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is understood that Miss Miller did not get sufficient number of votes; it is understood that Mrs. Eagan did not get enough. I am asking for information for the benefit of all of us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Can we vote for the three that have not the right number of votes, or only between the two?

Mrs. HENRY. Three have a sufficient number of votes. The question of whether we can vote for them ought now be considered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will allow you to discuss it—go right on and discuss it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Was my question answered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are going to answer it; they all want to talk a little bit.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I want to stop that talking by knowing what we are going to talk about. [Laughter.]

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, the point that we raised is that three having received a majority of the votes cast, the three should be considered in the same way. (Cries of "Good!") [Applause.] The fact of their being a tie between the two does not invalidate the third. She (Miss Miller) had 234 votes, and that was more than the necessary number, and we think that if you are going to ballot for anybody you should ballot for the three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Assistant Historian General of the society is recognized.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, you have opened the polls again. It is not right to select two, and say you have to choose between those; you have reopened the polls, and all those who had a majority vote are entitled to be voted for again. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, to save time, will make an announcement. Your time is valuable, so she will say to you that those candidates who had a majority may be balloted for again. Now proceed with your ballots.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for sustaining my point of order. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will give the names of those who have more than enough votes to elect.

READER. The names were Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Little and Miss Miller.

Mrs. HENRY. I understand there is only one person to be voted for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These three people are your candidates now for that one place: Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Little and Miss Miller; Mrs. Little, Miss Miller and Mrs. Quarles; Miss Miller, Mrs. Quarles and Mrs. Little—I will put each one first! [Laughter.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We had the same trouble last year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make an announcement effecting the good of the society. The Chair understands that there are people on this floor who are not entitled to vote. The Chair politely requests those who are not entitled to vote to withdraw from this floor, and those in the front seats of the gallery please take five minutes to come down and take these vacant seats, as the Chair directed you to do yesterday. [Applause.]

READER. The Chairman of tellers requests that Mrs. Carey and a few of the tellers come to the platform to assist her.

Mrs. ROBERTS, of New York. May we have the dictum of the Parliamentarian on this point?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What about?

Mrs. ROBERTS. Whether there may be two or three candidates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course it is parliamentary, we must vote for three candidates; the Chair does not need the Parliamentarian to tell her that!

(Congress proceeded to ballot for the three candidates mentioned.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has a further request to make. She makes it of the State Regents. She desires them to inspect their delegations and see if there are any persons—any alternates—who are on the floor when their Delegates are there? No alternate can be with her delegation on this floor if the Delegate is there. An alternate can only be present in the absence of her Delegate. Will you kindly and quietly inspect your delegations and see if you have the proper persons to vote?

Mrs. ALLEE, of Nebraska. There is so much noise that we could not understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask the Official Reader to make the statement.

READER. I am instructed by the President General to make an announcement for her. The State Regents are requested to inspect their delegations and to assure themselves that there are not upon the floor, at the same time, both a Delegate and an alternate in any of the delegations. This is directed to the State Regents. They must verify their own delegations.

I am also instructed by the Chair to make an announcement, which is of interest to you, that all railroad certificates must be given in before

to-day noon, as the railroad agent leaves then, and without his signature your tickets will be useless.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is of vital importance.

(The Reader repeated the announcement.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now ladies, you have three candidates before you. Remember, if you put the name of more than one on your ballot that invalidates the ballot—that ruins your ballot. Remember, it will be cast out if you put more than one name on it!

Mrs. GETCHELL. Do you put your name on the first line or opposite No. 10?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Put it on No. 10 and then you will get it right.

Mrs. WHITE. Some of us have written it then, in the wrong place.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would not invalidate, but the proper place is the tenth line.

Mrs. WHITE. Should you take a pencil and rub it out?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you had better not do that; I think you had better leave it, although it is better to put it on the tenth line and then you will have it right. The Chair wishes to announce to you that by this vote you elect one Vice-President General. Each Delegate in this house can write but one name on her ballot. She cannot write three names or two names—she must write one name only. I hope you will not think the Chair persistent but this has been called to her attention at least six times by different States. Now, then, I say to you that you must just write the name of your one candidate upon your ballot. Do you all hear?

(Cries of "Yes, yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been called to the attention of the Chair that there were four nominees, and it has been requested by some, in the interest of fairness, that the name of the fourth candidate be allowed to be balloted for also. It is the name of Mrs. Eagan, of Florida. The Chair will abide by the decision of the House in this respect.

(Cries of "No, no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks for the consent of the House in this. Does she have it?

(Cries of "No!" and "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are many people coming up here and saying that they think the name of Mrs. Eagan, of Florida, should be one of the candidates.

(Cries of "No, no!" and "Yes!")

Mrs. HOAGLAND. The tellers said that there were only three that got a majority of the vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But the point is, that the ballot was reopened, and that Mrs. Eagan was a nominee just as the others were.

Miss FORSYTH. There was a motion before the House that I offered and was seconded, that the vote should be taken for the two candidates who had a tie. That vote was not put but the Chair decided that the

three candidates who had sufficient number to elect should have the nomination. I had a right to contest the settling of this question, but, Madam President, I conceded it, as a matter of courtesy, to the Chair, to accept what she said. I think we should ask nothing more of the Chair than what she has already done. Out of courtesy to the Chair I withdraw my motion, which had been seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you read your motion?

Miss FORSYTH.

"I move that the tie vote be now settled by ballot. M. I. Forsyth."

This, Madam President, I merely wish to say, I conceded to the Chair in all respect and courtesy, that we should take the three. I think that is all we should ask, that we should accept what the Chair decided.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to assure the Delegate from the State of New York that she is laboring under a misapprehension—that we are doing now just exactly what she desired done; we are settling that vote of the tie by ballot.

Mrs. HAZEN, of New York. Madam President General, if we put in nomination again a person who has not received a majority vote don't we really open the whole list again?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. "That's it," "That's it!" [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Not only on this, but any person we wish to put on that paper, according to parliamentary law. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. A parliamentary inquiry?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady will state it.

Mrs. WHITNEY. We wish all courtesy to the Chair, but we wish to know from the Parliamentarian whether it is right to open the list for all the candidates, or whether we have a right to put on new names? And may we ask the Parliamentarian to read Roberts on the subject?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will tell you that you have the right to open this to all nominees. The Chair will direct the Parliamentarian to read something upon that. The Chair answers your question, however, and needs no other substantiation. As I told you a moment ago, you can put any name you desire on that list, unless there be a motion made to close the nominations. That, of course, would stop it.

Miss MASSEY, of Pennsylvania.

I move the nominations be closed.

SEVERAL LADIES. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No, no!")

(The question was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is carried and the nominations are closed.

Mrs. GUSS. How many votes had Mrs. Eagan?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read you how many she had.

READER. Mrs. Eagan, 182 votes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. A point of inquiry. I am rather stupid, but are we allowed to vote for any one of the four now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks there was no motion whether you would vote upon four, but the motion was made that nomination should be closed. The Chair, therefore, thinks that you would be entitled to vote for any of those four.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is that according to parliamentary law? That is what I would like to know?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems in the minds of many, and according to justice and parliamentary usage, that those four should be the ones to be balloted upon. Since we have opened it at all, the Chair thinks that you have a right to vote for any of the four.

Mrs. MURPHY. Any one of them can be voted for?

Miss MASSEY. I said three names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not hear you say three names. The stenographer will please read the motion.

STENOGRAPHER. "Miss Massey.

"I move the nominations be closed."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has declared the vote is upon the four. Miss Massey's motion was all right, but she did not say it would be restricted to three people. The Chair did not put it that way and it was not voted so, and it is not so recorded. The Chair regrets that you did not give it that way, but you did not give it so.

Mrs. IREDELL.

I move that the nominations be closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion has already been made.

Mrs. IREDELL.

I move that the nominations be closed and restricted to three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot make that motion now.

Miss FORSYTH. A question of misunderstanding. This House understood the Chair distinctly—that there were three candidates in nomination. We appreciate the courtesy and the consideration of our President

General in naming the three, who were elected so far as the number of votes were concerned, instead of restricting it, as is customary, to the two who had a tie. We all appreciate that, we all accepted that, and when it was moved after that statement that the nominations should be closed I believe the entire House, who voted affirmatively, understood that it was closed with the nomination of the three candidates that were named by the Chair. [Applause.] If that is so, Madam President, then that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will give it to you exactly as it was. The Chair did rule at first, according to the matters which were brought to her attention at the time, that the three who had a majority should be the nominees. The Chair ruled that; but then the point of order was made, numerously supported by various people around here, who afterwards talked the matter over and who said that four people having been nominated, there was no reason why the fourth one should be left off, and that reopened it.

MISS FORSYTH. The point I wish to make, and the point that I believe is in the minds of the House, is that this was not so stated by the President when we voted that nominations should be closed, and we were voting then in accordance with the statement made by our President General, as we ought to do, and there was no statement from the Chair, or from anywhere else, putting another name in nomination. [Applause.]

MRS. EAGAN, of Florida. Madam President, I was not in the House when it was suggested that my name should also be placed in nomination, and so I did not know what was being done, but I will now withdraw my name with thanks to my personal friends for the vote they gave me. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Eagan, of Florida, has withdrawn her name from the contest for the Tenth Vice-President General. Therefore, you have three names before you to choose from; but you can write but one of them upon your ballot.

MRS. MASURY, of Massachusetts. I call for the order of the day.

A DELEGATE. I second that motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the Chairman of tellers to proceed with the vote.

MRS. KNOTT. Madam President, I would suggest that as we began alphabetically last night, that to-day we begin in the middle of the alphabet and work each way.

MRS. JOY. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

MRS. RISING, of Minnesota. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

MRS. RISING. Yesterday a committee was appointed to go to the United States Congress to carry to it the announcement of this congress in regard to the John Paul Jones resolution. We made an ap-

pointment with a representative at 12 o'clock to-day. Now, may we deposit our votes, as we have this engagement at the National Congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It happens by good fortune that we begin with Minnesota.

Mrs. RISING. But there are some other members that are not from Minnesota who are on this committee, and can they also deposit their votes now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to have unanimous consent to allow the members of this committee to deposit their votes immediately.

Mrs. BRYAN.

I move to make the consent unanimous.

A DELEGATE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the Chair hear objection?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that you see the ballot box is empty.

Miss FORSYTH. I am requested to ask the Chair if the statement made can be made again, as to how to fold the ballots, for many were absent last night.

READER. The President General instructs me to show you once more how to fold the ballots. According to the wish of the Chairman of tellers you should fold it in three, bottom over, and then over from the top, (indicating) in this way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While this vote is being taken I will grant a special privilege to Mrs. Page to have something read.

READER. This is a special announcement about the excursion to Jamestown. The committee on the Jamestown excursion has arranged that the tickets for the trip will be on sale in the lobby, first table to the right as you go to the street. Staterooms for the steamer can be engaged at the same place and full information in regard to the trip will be given there. If we have the required number of 200 the boat will leave here Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock and you will have an opportunity of seeing the following historic points of interest on the Potomac river by daylight: Arsenal, Fort Foote, Fort Washington, Mount Vernon, Marshall Hall, Glymount, Indian Head and other places. If the 200 are not made up the party will leave at 6.30 p. m. at the Seventh street wharf by the regular steamer.

(Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, here took the chair.)

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to inform you the way we are to take this vote. We begin at the middle of the alphabet with Minnesota and work both ways. Minnesota will please advance.

During the taking of the vote the Reader made various announcements. The polls closed at 1 p. m. Recess taken from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.

Congress assembled at 2.23 p. m., the President General in the chair.

Mrs. Weed, from the Insignia Committee, was recognized and submitted her report, as follows:

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: By order of the National Board of Management, as Chairman of the Insignia Committee, I would beg to present the following report for your consideration:

During the past year numerous propositions and suggestions have been presented to the Board regarding a change in the price and manufacture of our insignia. Several firms notified us informally that they could manufacture the insignia at less than the present cost, \$5.75. Three firms, viz.: Combs & Van Roden (both members of which firm were for twenty-four years employes of our official jeweler, J. E. Caldwell & Co.); Bailey, Banks & Biddle and Joseph K. Davidson, have submitted definite estimates on the subject.

Acting upon these propositions the President General appointed an Insignia Committee to investigate the whole subject. Some work was done along this line before I assumed the chairmanship, but no definite recommendations were made up to this time.

In January your present chairman succeeded Mrs. Eagan, and I can say that since I have been in this position (and I know it was the same case previous to this time) neither time nor trouble has been spared to make the investigation of the subject as thorough and complete as possible. We have investigated every step of the manufacture of the pin, and have examined carefully the methods of Caldwell & Co., both in manufacturing and caring for our interests in their insignia department. A representative of Caldwell & Co. came to Washington three times to consult with the committee, and has answered very fully and to the complete satisfaction of every member of the committee all questions relating to the cost of manufacture of our insignia and their protection of our interests. Your Chairman spent half a day in Philadelphia at the house of Caldwell & Co. and examined personally the matters relating to this subject. Without considering the terms offered by the other firms, and basing our judgment solely upon the results of our individual investigations the committee of the Board unanimously arrived at a decision in regard to the price.

We have also considered, in the broadest manner possible, the suggestions and estimates submitted to us by the other firms, and it was with the best interests of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution uppermost in our minds that the Insignia Committee unanimously reported to the Board in March that the best interests of the society would be served by our remaining with Caldwell & Co. under a new contract, the price of the insignia under this contract to be

\$5.00, with other reductions in the other articles furnished to the society by this firm.

The Board went into informal session to consider this report, and after the committee's reasons for arriving at this decision had been submitted to the Board, the Board unanimously ordered that the Insignia Committee bring the same recommendation from the Board to the congress, and ordered the Insignia Committee to prepare a new contract for presentation to this congress. The discussion before the Board showed to the satisfaction of every member present that nothing was to be gained by any change in our official jeweler, while the present interests of the society would be seriously affected by any such change: First, no immediate reduction would be secured by a change, as our present contract with Caldwell & Co. would remain in effect for one year longer were a change to be made, whereas, if the new contract with Caldwell & Co. is accepted the new price will take effect on the first of May of the present year. Under our new contract every pin will be furnished with safety clasp, without additional cost. Any further discussions of the reasons given by the committee for their recommendation would necessarily have to be given in executive session.

I now submit to you the contract drawn up in accordance with the orders of the Board.

The question of the Recognition Pin was also discussed by the Board on this occasion, as indeed it has been at nearly every session during the past year, and it was the unanimous opinion that the Recognition Pin had not proved to be all that was expected by the society, and it was the sense of the Board that it detracted from the dignity of the insignia. This Board moved that the Insignia Committee include in its report to Congress, on behalf of the Board, that the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin should cease, but should the congress desire to continue the use of the recognition Pin, that the contract be given to Caldwell & Co. in connection with the contract for the insignia.

The Insignia Committee have also to report that the life of the patent of the design for our insignia expires in September, 1905, and Congressional action is necessary upon this subject.

Your committee, then, would make the following recommendations:

First. That the contract with Caldwell & Co., herewith submitted, be approved by this congress and signed before this body.

Second. That the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin should cease.

Third. That this congress direct the Insignia Committee, in conjunction with the Legislative Committee, to prepare for presentation to the United States Congress a bill to prolong the life of the letters patent upon our insignia.

Respectfully submitted,

HELENA HILL WEED,

Chairman, by order of the Insignia Committee and National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order to accept the report of the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. HENRY.

I move it be accepted with its recommendations.

The motion was seconded by a Delegate from New Jersey.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I did not understand the last few words of that report. I would like to hear it again.

(Mrs. Weed re-read the last part of the report.)

Mrs. WEED (continuing). That is to say, unless we secure the passage of a bill through the United States Congress prolonging the life of the letters patent on our design, anyone anywhere throughout the country can manufacture that design. We can no longer control our design. And the third recommendation was, that this congress direct the Insignia Committee, in conjunction with the Legislative Committee, to prepare for presentation to the United States Congress a bill to prolong the life of the insignia.

Mrs. MURPHY. It is the same old plea, and I must rise in behalf of a great number of women who are not able to buy the usual insignia. There are a lot of people who would like to buy the Recognition Pin. In this connection comes up the question, what would become of the rights of the people who have already bought Recognition Pins in years past?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that doubtless they will be recognized by a vote of the society. She does not know this, but she thinks it is likely so; and the Chair will say that so far as the means with which to buy a pin is concerned, the society already has a small, beautiful button which we have worn hitherto—a rosette, which costs less money still. Are you ready for the vote?

(Cries of "Question, question!")

(The motion to accept the report, with its recommendations, was put and carried.)

Mrs. DAY. Madam President, in asking the congress to renew the copyright on our insignia is there any way to protect the dignity of it, as we are trying to prevent the desecration of the flag by preventing people from using it in many ways that are not creditable or dignified? A short time ago I got a number of score cards for an entertainment I was giving, and among these was the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia on the score cards!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say in answer to this, that she trusts in the not very far distant future our society may by investigation discover some way of protecting our insignia from such profane usage. We will now listen to the contract.

Mrs. WEED. By order of the Board of Management the contract has been prepared in two parts. The first part relates solely to the insignia.

The second part relates to the articles of merchandise prepared by Caldwell & Co. for the society. This is the contract for the insignia. [Mrs. Weed here read Articles of Agreement.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made between J. Albert Caldwell, Frederic Shaw, J. Frederick Thomas, Edward T. Shase, William R. Eisenhower and James E. Caldwell, co-partners, trading as J. E. Caldwell & Company, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, parties of the first part, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, party of the second part:

WHEREAS, The said party of the second part have proposed to enter into a contract with the said parties of the first part, constituting them, the said parties of the first part, Official Jewelers of the society, to have the sole right to manufacture the Insignia, and other supplies, hereinafter described, for the said society, which said proposition has been duly accepted.

NOW, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, and other good and valuable considerations, to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby stipulate and agree, as follows, to wit:

1. To furnish the said party of the second part with the Official Insignia of said society under the following description, to wit: A wheel of 14 kt. gold, 7-8-inch in diameter, with a rim of dark blue enamel, upon which appears in gold letters the legend "Daughters of the American Revolution." The spokes of the wheel terminate on the outer edge in thirteen stars; the distaff, crossing underneath the wheel diagonally, to have a 14 kt. gold back and a facing of platinum. The weight of the emblem to be not less than three and one-half pennyweights.

The emblem is shown in cut appended.

The same to be furnished to members, engraved with name and national number only on the presentation of a properly executed permit for the sum of five dollars.

2. To allow the said party of the second part a rebate or commission of 5 per cent. on the value of all jewels introduced in insignia. Payment to be made quarterly.

3. To furnish the said party of the second part with the Official Ancestral Bar Pin and Ancestral Bars, made of 14 kt. gold, at the following prices:

Ancestral Bar Pins (of 14 kt. gold), with engraving,\$2.25

Ancestral Bars (of 14 kt. gold), with engraving, 2.00

The same to be furnished only on the presentation of a properly executed permit. (The appended cut shows design of the bar.)

4. To furnish the said party of the second part, in accordance with

such orders as it may from time to time give, the following described rosette:

The rosette is of round-button form, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter, and covered with blue and white silk, and arranged with a stem, so that it may be worn as a stick pin. The price of same to be 12 cents each; it being understood and agreed that the said rosettes are to be furnished only to the said party of the second part, at its office in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, which shall have the sole right of selling same.

THIS AGREEMENT FURTHER WITNESSETH, That the said party of the second part, in consideration of the agreements of the said parties of the first part herein contained, stipulates and agrees to and with the said parties of the first part, as follows:

1. That the said parties of the first part shall have the exclusive right and privilege of furnishing all the insignia, ancestral bars and rosettes, as herein described, used by the said parties of the second part and its members.

2. That the said parties of the first part shall protect the said parties of the second part from any infringement of their patented insignia by any other person, or persons, by suit or otherwise, and for such purpose shall have the right to use the name of the society, assignee of the said patent.

3. This agreement shall commence and take effect as of May 1, 1904, and shall continue for and during the term of two years, and unless said party of the second part shall give said party of the first part twelve months previous notice in writing of an intention to terminate this agreement at the end of the year ensuing said term, this agreement shall continue for a like term of two years, and thereafter from year to year until said twelve months previous notice of termination shall be given in writing as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 22d day of April, A. D. 1904.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

J. E. CALDWELL & Co. [Seal.]

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS,

President General.

Attest:

EFFIE BURFORD MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,

Secretary General.

Mrs. WEED. I would like the representative of Caldwell & Co., if he is in the house, to step to the desk and sign with President General this agreement.

A DELEGATE. A question of privilege. Cannot we suspend the order of the day for an hour? There are very few members in the house.

Miss JOHNSTON. How does Mrs. Dutcher Key stand?

Mrs. WEED. Congress has just voted that the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin cease, as it detracted from the dignity of the insignia. That has been passed.

Miss JOHNSTON. Then we made a contract with Mrs. Key, a Daughter, and now we break that contract, do we?

Mrs. WEED. In reply to that, if you will remember, when the contract was made with Mrs. Key an effort was made to have it a yearly contract, and that was not carried by the congress. The congress voted that measure down because they felt it was an experiment. Therefore, congress would not permit a yearly contract and made a contract terminable at any time within its pleasure. This congress unanimously voted a few moments ago that the sale of it should cease from date, because it was the opinion of congress after having tried using the Recognition Pin that it detracted from the dignity of the insignia.

Miss JOHNSTON. I have never been in favor of the Recognition Pin as such. But we know that a Daughter here has brought in a good deal of money and has gone to a good deal of expense.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls upon the Insignia Committee to explain how much money has been brought in? If she cannot explain it, the Treasurer General can.

Mrs. WEED. I think I can explain in a general way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the Treasurer General can explain it.

Mrs. WEED. From every Recognition Pin sold ten cents comes into the Treasury but without exception, I think—in the opinion of every Registrar General—there is more money spent in the office, or rather to the clerks in the office in connection with that pin, in the making out of permits and one thing or another of that sort, than the office takes in on account of the Recognition Pin. In other words, the Recognition Pin furnished by Mrs. Key costs money instead of bringing money in.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President—

Miss JOHNSTON. I am very glad to hear that explanation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair sees here the Treasurer-General. Can the Treasurer General explain in a few words to those who inquired, and to all the congress as well how much money we received from the Recognition Pin sale?

TREASURER GENERAL. During the 14 months from January 31, 1903, to March 31, 1904, we received on account of the Recognition Pin \$148.30.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That much was received from the pin?

TREASURER GENERAL. Was received as commission on this pin.

Miss JOHNSTON. And prior to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please finish your statement.

TREASURER GENERAL. The Registrar General can tell you how much time it requires to get the permits.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The pin costs the society 15 cents?

Miss JOHNSTON. I have always been opposed to the pin on the basis of its detracting from the dignity of our insignia. At the same time, I have been informed that this Daughter is a sufferer at our hands, and I am very glad to have it made clear.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Miss STRINGFIELD. I understand that we get into our Treasury ten cents for this pin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss STRINGFIELD. And yet it costs 15 cents to furnish it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss STRINGFIELD. Then we lose 5 cents on each pin?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HENRY. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. HENRY. In presenting that petition yesterday from the Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter about historic sites, it was asked that a committee be appointed to lay this matter before the United States Congress. I would like to ask if that committee has been appointed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the motion?

Mrs. HENRY. If the petition I presented yesterday in regard to the historic spots in the District of Columbia, it was asked that a committee be appointed to lay this matter before the Congress of the United States.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it brought before the Chair or some one temporarily presiding? Was I in the chair?

Mrs. HENRY. I do not think you were in the chair at the time, Madam President. I think a Vice-President was in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will look up the matter about a committee speedily.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I think Mrs. McCartney moved that the President General should appoint the committee.

Mrs. WEED. With your permission I will read the second contract in regard to the merchandise to be furnished from Caldwell & Co. Is it necessary to read the first part—the legal part of it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, I do not think so. Do you wish to hear about "the parties of the first part and the parties of the second part," ladies?

(Cries of "no, no.")

Mrs. Weed read here aloud the second part of the contract.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this 22nd day of April, 1904, between J. Albert Caldwell, Frederic Shaw, J. Frederick Thomas, Edward T. Chase, William R. Eisenhower and James E. Caldwell, co-partners, trading as J. E. Caldwell & Company, of the City of Philadelphia, State

of Pennsylvania, parties of the first part, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, The said party of the second part have proposed to enter into a contract with the said parties of the first part, constituting them, the said parties of the first part, Official Jewelers of the Society, to have the sole right to manufacture the insignia and other supplies hereinafter described for the said society, which said proposition has been duly accepted:

Now, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH: That the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, and other good and valuable considerations, to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby stipulate, and agree as follows, to wit:

1. To furnish the party of the second part, or its members, the patented souvenir spoon of the society at the following prices:

Sterling silver teaspoon, bright or oxydized,	\$2 00
Sterling silver teaspoon, bright or oxydized, gilt bowl,	2 25
Sterling silver teaspoon, gold-plated throughout,	2 50
Sterling silver coffee spoon, bright or oxydized,	1 25
Sterling silver coffee spoon, bright or oxydized, gilt bowl,	1 50
Sterling silver coffee spoon, gold-plated all over,	1 75

The above spoons subject to an official order, to be billed to the society at the following prices:

Sterling silver teaspoon, bright or oxydized,	\$1 50
Sterling silver teaspoon, bright or oxydized, gilt bowl,	1 75
Sterling silver teaspoon, gold-plated all over,	2 00
Sterling silver coffee spoon, bright or oxydized,	1 10
Sterling silver coffee spoon, bright or oxydized, gilt bowl,	1 30
Sterling silver coffee spoon, gold plated all over,	1 50

The parties of the first part further agree to allow the society a commission of ten per centum on all spoons sold at the retail price first above mentioned.

2. To furnish the party of the second part official stationery of special linen paper, bearing the insignia of the society as a water mark, at the following prices, delivery free, subject to an order through the Curator:

Commercial size, per ream, paper and envelope,	\$1 55
Octavo size, per ream, paper and envelope,	1 40
Billet size, per ream, paper and envelope,	1 25

One-half note size paper, same price as billet.

One-half letter size paper, same price as billet.

Embossing extra, per ream, as follows:

Blue impress,	\$1 25
Illuminated impress,	8 50

(Blue, gold and silver fac-simile of the insignia.)

Printing official heading, \$1.50 per 1,000 sheets or less.

3. To furnish the party of the second part, or its members, the copy-righted record shield of the society at a cost of \$6.00 each, and to pay over to the said party of the second part 50 cents for each shield sold.

The appended cut shows design of shield.

THIS AGREEMENT shall commence and take effect as of May 1, 1904, and shall continue for and during the term of two years, and unless said party of the second part shall give parties of the first part twelve months previous notice in writing of an intention to terminate this agreement at the end of the year, ensuing said term, this agreement shall continue for a like term of two years, and thereafter from year to year until said twelve months previous notice of termination shall be given as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

J. E. CALDWELL & Co. [Seal.]

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, by

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS,

President General.

Attest:

EFFIE B. MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,

Secretary General.

[Seal.]

Mrs. WEED (continuing). I would like to present to you Mr. Thomas, of the firm of Caldwell & Company, who will sign the contract in behalf of his firm in the presence of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With your approbation, ladies, we will now sign the contract, Mr. Thomas signing for his firm.

Mrs. KNOTT.

I move that the President General sign the contract in behalf of the Daughters.

(The motion was seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. According to the custom of our society the Recording Secretary General also signs this contract, so I will with the probation of congress direct that the Recording Secretary General perform her duty in this matter.

The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

(The contract was accordingly signed by the President General, Mr. Thomas, and the Recording Secretary General.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the Judicial Committee. (After a pause.) Before we receive the report of the

Judicial Committee the Chair will call for the report of the tellers upon election.

Mrs. AVERY. The tellers beg to submit the following report:

Total number who can vote according to the Credential Committee, 807. Number actually voting, 393. Number of votes found in the box, 393. Number of votes stamped, 393. Number of votes thrown out, 1. Legal votes, 392. Number of votes necessary to an election, 197. Mrs. Little, 185. Mrs. Quarles, 137. Miss Miller, 68.

Respectfully submitted by the committee,

CATHARINE AVERY,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
MARY B. KENDALL,

Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls the attention of the house to the fact that there has been no election!

Miss FORSYTHE.

I move that we proceed to ballot for Vice-President General.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

Mrs. WEED.

I move that this congress refer the election of Vice-President General to the National Board of Management.

A DELEGATE (from Kansas). I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now open for discussion.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, there was a motion before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to refer, and according to parliamentary usage that takes precedence of any other motion. Please send both motions to the desk. Do you desire to discuss this motion?

Miss FORSYTH. Yes, Madam President, I do.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME. It is a question in the minds of many persons whether it is constitutional to refer an election, which has the prerogative and right of this Continental Congress and is dictated to them by the constitution, to refer it to the National Board. [Applause.] This is the body that is directed by the constitution to elect national officers. [Applause.] I only wish to say we demanded whether that was going to be established as a precedent, and it was said it was not. Some of us object to changing anything in the constitution that concerns the election of officers.

Miss HERBERT. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

MISS HERBERT. In case a Vice-President General is not elected at this congress shall we go throughout the year with only nine Vice-Presidents General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recommends the congress to elect a Vice-President General. The Chair recognizes Miss Forsyth, of New York. I recognized others first, Miss Forsyth, because they had asked for recognition before you.

MISS FORSYTH. Thank you, Madam President General. May I speak to my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to refer is before the house, and you will have to speak to that.

MRS. ROOME. I will do so. Many of us have come from long distances. We felt that the most important thing we can do in coming here is, not simply to listen to reports, but to elect those whom we have chosen before coming for the principal offices, and to put the right persons in the right places. [Applause.] This is our business in coming to the congress, and we have no right to refer it to any other body of women. Ladies, I trust that the motion to refer this to anyone else than ourselves will be immediately set aside.

MRS. BARROLL, of Connecticut. Madam President, I would like to say that I differ from the last speaker. I do not think that our principal business is to elect officers. I think that our interest in the society demands that we should hear the reports that are submitted, and know the work of the society rather than spend all our time in elections. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will listen to any other discussion that is desired. Is there anyone else?

MRS. McLEAN, of New York. Whatever may be the most important business of this congress is a matter for other consideration, but having now entered upon an election, that is the business before this congress and cannot rightly be referred to any other body. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there anybody who desires to speak on this motion?

MISS VINING of Massachusetts.

I move we proceed to an election.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to refer is before us.

(Cries of "question," "question.")

The motion was put and lost. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Forsyth's motion is now in order. Will Miss Forsyth please come forward and read her motion to the congress.

MISS FORSYTH. I cannot read it because I have handed it up to the secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will read it.
READER (reading).

"I move we proceed to ballot for the candidate now before us for Vice-President General."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "no," "no.") (Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it is called to my attention that you want to vote for one of the three candidates before us. That was the motion. The Chair requests the ballots to be distributed.

A DELEGATE. Is it in order to make an amendment to that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to vote?

THE DELEGATE. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I don't know. What kind of an amendment?

Mrs. BALLINGER. By way of expediting business, may not the State Regents collect the votes of the Delegates of the States and deposit them?

(Cries of "no," "no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears objection and she cannot grant the request. The request was that State Regents collect the votes and pass them up so as to save time.

(Cries of "no," "no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is objection, and your request cannot be granted. The Chair wishes to say to the congress that there are not sufficient ballots to be distributed among you. Therefore, blank paper will have to be distributed. The Chair will say, if it is the desire of this congress, we will have this election postponed until evening so we can have more ballots prepared.

(Cries of "no, no," and "yes, yes.")

(After a pause.) PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will direct you to write the names of the candidate upon a leaf of these pads that you have. I think you can do that; you can write the name that you desire on this pad.

Miss FORSYTH. There will be no mistake when there is only the one name to vote for.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. With every confidence and respect in the President General, will you be kind enough to tell us when this election is over, if anybody will dispute it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks we will be all right on that. When we once have the votes in, and one of the candidates receives a majority, we will proclaim her Vice-President General with eclat!

Mrs. MURPHY. Will a motion be in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think a motion is out of order at the present time.

Mrs. MURPHY. We have not begun to take a vote yet.

Miss FORSYTH. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Miss FORSYTH. It is being asked in the congress whether there are any special directions about folding these ballots?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think if you would fold them just about that way (indicating) it would be all right.

The Chair does not see that it makes any particular difference. The Chair desires the voters in the front seats of the gallery to come down directly. She wishes the non-voters to leave the floor of the congress. Let the voters in the gallery take their seats in the body of the house, if you please.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, may I be recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Miller.

Miss MILLER. I ask the privilege of withdrawing my name from this contest and requesting all my friends in the house to cast their votes for Mrs. Quarles.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With the consent of the house this resignation will be accepted. Do you accept this resignation?

Miss FORSYTH. No one in the rear of the house has the least idea of what was said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests order.

READER. The President General instructs me to state that Miss Miller, of the District, has withdrawn from the contest for Vice-President General, and requests that her friends will cast their votes for Mrs. Quarles. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I have been asked whether we should say "for Vice-President General" on the paper or not, or simply write the name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you should say "for Vice-President General," that is what I think you should say.

Miss MASSEY.

I move that the 65 votes for Miss Miller be placed to the credit of Mrs. Quarles.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That cannot be done now. The vote is being taken.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the President General to state that the two candidates before you are Mrs. Little and Mrs. Quarles, Miss Miller, of the District, having withdrawn. I am also instructed to read this letter from a contributor to the Continental Hall Fund.

(The Reader read a letter from J. C. L. Goodyear, enclosing a contribution of five dollars to the Continental Hall Fund.) [Applause.]

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. I also have a somewhat belated contribution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are very glad to have it, please give it to the Official Reader.

READER. "Mrs. McFadden, of Waycross, Georgia, sends \$25." [Applause.]

Mrs. SAGE. Last year she gave us \$50.

Mrs. HAZEN. I would like to know for a number of ladies, when we shall know the sum total of the contribution for Continental Hall Fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have heard many inquiries of that kind. The Chair will be very happy indeed to have the Treasurer General announce that now.

Mrs. HAZEN. I mean this year, not previous years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the Treasurer General present just now?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes, she is here.

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. LATHAM. I have a little note I would like to read. (Reading):

"The Tennessee building at the World's Exposition to be held at St. Louis is a reproduction of President Andrew Jackson's home, 'The Hermitage.' The Hermitage Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the oldest chapter in the State of Tennessee, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, has planned to give a reception in the Hermitage building in honor of the National Officers of this organization,—the date and hour to be arranged by the National Officers; Mrs. Manning, President of the Board, and the State Regent of Missouri. As Regent, and representing the Hermitage Chapter, it is my pleasant privilege to extend the invitation to you. We also invite to this reception the State Regents and any visiting Daughters of the American Revolution who may be in the city at that time. We hope you will accept. (Signed) Mrs. T. J. Latham, Regent." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General is recognized.

TREASURER GENERAL. The sum total given in cash, up to yesterday, was \$11,596.60; the pledges were \$1,566. The sum total therefore is \$13,162.60. [Applause.]

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to know whether there is any time limit? When are the pledges to be carried out?

TREASURER GENERAL. Nothing is said about that, when they are given, and people pay them at their pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is always the way.

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. Madam President,

I move that Maryland accept the very cordial invitation of Tennessee.

Seconded by Mrs. Sage.
Miss HERBERT.

I move that it be amended by saying "The Congress at large accepts the invitation."

Miss RITCHIE. I would be glad to accept the suggestion and present the resolution.

The motion of Miss Ritchie as passed up to the Secretary read as follows:

"I move that the congress at large accept the invitation from the Hermitage Chapter of Memphis, Tennessee, to attend a reception to be given the day before or the day after the Daughters of the American Revolution day, October 11th, at the World's Exposition at St. Louis."

Mrs. NASH, of Virginia. Madam President, I desire to present the following resolution:

Offered by Mrs. Charles Reid Nash, Regent of Fort Nelson Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution, Portsmouth, Va.:

WHEREAS, One of the chief objects of this organization is to foster the highest ideals of patriotism, and preserve for history illustrious examples of love of country and personal sacrifice for the good of mankind; and

WHEREAS, The late Mathew Fontaine Maury in his life and character was an exemplar of patriotism, self-sacrifice and scientific research, whose life work conferred lasting benefit upon the commerce of the world and brought honor and just fame to the American Republic and to its navy to such a degree that his memory should be cherished by his own country;

WHEREAS, It is proposed to invite the navies of the world to assemble in Hampton Roads on the occasion of the ter-centennial celebration of the settlement of Jamestown;

WHEREAS, The time and place would be eminently appropriate for a memorial in recognition of the services of Mathew Fontaine Maury to the Nation and humanity;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the Congress of the United States should appropriate a sufficient sum of money to erect on the shores of Hampton Roads a suitable monument to the memory of this great scientist and benefactor of the sailors of the world, and invite the representatives from all nations and all scientific societies to participate in the unveiling ceremonies in 1907—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the presiding officer to present these resolutions to the Congress of the United States at the present session, or the next succeeding session as such committee may deem best.

MARY A. LYONS, *State Regent Virginia*.

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS, *President General*.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *State Regent District of Columbia*.

SALLIE N. PAGE, *Regent Great Bridge Chapter, D. A. R.*

CAROLINE C. LITTLE, *State Regent of New York*.

M. L. STERNBERG.

SARAH T. KINNEY, *State Regent of Connecticut*.

VIRGINIA MILLER, *Vice-Regent Mary Washington Chapter*.

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *Rhode Island State Regent*.

FRANCES INGRAHAM MAIN.

The Reader read as follows:

"I move that a committee of five be appointed to present to the United States Congress the resolution on Matthew Fontaine Maury Memorial."

Signed: Mrs. Chas. Reed Nash, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Williams, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Masury and Miss Stringfield.

Mrs. NASH.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Ritchie's motion and Mrs. Nash's motion will have to be called up later.

Mrs. GOOLRICK. Madam President, I ask the attention of congress for a few moments in connection with the Maury resolution. I would like to read a short resolution of thanks to this congress:

Mathew Fontaine Maury was born near Fredericksburg, Va. He was married in that city, and lived there for many years. It was while living there that he gave to the world some of the results of his wonderful genius. It is therefore eminently appropriate and proper that the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, of Fredericksburg should unite with the committee appointed by the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, in its petition to the Senators or members

of the House from Virginia in the Congress of the United States to build a suitable memorial to the illustrious "Pathfinder of the Seas." We, therefore, cordially join in said petition in urging that action may immediately be taken towards the erection of a light house at Hampton Roads, or some other point that may be selected as a tribute to the memory of a man whose name and fame should be kept in everlasting remembrance by the people of all countries, but more especially by those of his native land. And the Betty Washington Lewis Chapter tenders its thanks to the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, for this effort it would make to honor the memory of our own Mathew F. Maury.

Mrs. JOHN T. GOOLRICK, *Regent.*"

Mrs. SHERMAN, of New York. May I ask the reason for the delay in casting the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair supposed that the delay was in writing them. All those who have written their ballots will please hold them up. (The Delegates held up their ballots). Then we will proceed to cast the ballots. The Chair wishes to say that she asks general consent for the Reader to begin in the middle of the roll call. Do you wish this done?

(Cries of "yes," "yes")

There was no objection and it was so ordered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You see that the ballot box is empty. (Mrs. Avery showed the empty ballot box to the congress.) Proceed with the ballot.

(The vote by ballot was proceeded with.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that while the vote is being taken she will receive the report of the Judicial Committee.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. That is what we want.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am glad to please you. Is there any objection?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. We do not know what it is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the report of the Judicial Committee while the tellers are counting the votes.

Miss LOTHROP, of New York. Will it be permitted for several Delegates who are about to take the 4 o'clock train (it is now within 20 minutes of train time) to cast their votes immediately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you have to leave this evening?

Miss LOTHROP, of New York. I must leave on the 4 o'clock train.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets it very much.

Miss LATHROP. Not more than the Delegate, I assure you. We are very sorry indeed not to be here with you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that if she hears no objection it will be granted to these Delegates to cast their votes before leaving. Is there objection to granting the request of the Delegate from New York?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will make an announcement.

READER. The Jamestown Committee wishes to announce that enough ladies have signified their intention of going on the Jamestown pilgrimage to procure a special steamer for the trip, which will leave Sunday at 4 o'clock and return at 7 a. m. on Tuesday. [Applause.]

(The vote by ballot continued and during the balloting the President General announced that Mrs. Ammon would temporarily take Mrs. Holcomb's place as Recording Secretary General, while the latter officer went to the safe to get some valuable papers. While the balloting continued Mrs. F. E. Brooks, of Colorado, took the chair.)

The Reader reported that the roll call was completed.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any one in the House who has not voted? If so, please come forward. (A number of ladies came forward and cast their ballots.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there anyone else in the House that has not cast a ballot? If so, please come forward. (After a pause.) There being no further votes to be cast, I hereby declare the polls closed. The Official Reader has a motion to read.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Nash, of Virginia.

"I move that a committee of five be appointed to present to the United States Congress the resolution on the Mathew Fontaine Maury Memorial."

Seconded by Miss Williams, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Masury and Miss Stringfield.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland desires to endorse that.

Mrs. KNOTT. May I have the floor?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you desire to second the motion.

Mrs. KNOTT. Yes, I second the motion, and I would like to say a few words on the subject of the Mathew Fontaine Maury Memorial, if you will be pleased to hear me.

Madam President: The illustrious astronomer, Kepler, was called the legislator of the Heavens, because of discovery of the five great laws that regulate the movements of the planetary bodies.

It was truthfully and beautifully said of our own Franklin—statesman, diplomat and philosopher—that he wrested the lightning from the heavens, and the sceptre from the hands of tyrants. It may be said with equal appropriateness of Commander Maury, of the American Navy, that by his great and useful discoveries in meteorology, he rendered the hurricane and tornado harmless and imposed laws on the winds theretofore deemed the most free, lawless and incalculable of the great forces of nature. He laid out pathways on the watery fields of the ocean, which the great fleets of the maritime powers and the mercantile marine of all nations, that great agency and missionary of commerce and civilization, could travel in comparative security and safety.

For who, it was thought and said before his time, could give law and rule to the winds, that "blow where they list," to the storms that heave the ocean into billows, and in their fury send men and ships to the bottom of the great seas? Inspired by genius, led by profound study and investigation and reverently believing that the Almighty Architect of the Universe had subjected all things of his creation to the empire of law, he devoted his talents, his learning, to the study and discovery of those laws which control alike the mildest zephyrs and the most furious tempest. He succeeded, and in time laid down and charted the currents of the ocean winds, so that now the navigator and the mariner is as familiar with them and directs his voyage accordingly, as with the fixed stars that guide his course over the trackless wastes of waters. If "peace hath her victories no less than war," so she has great discoverers and inventors, her Columbus, her De Gamas, her Harveys, her Watts and Whitneys; her Morses and Henrys and Mortons and that host of other great benefactors of the human race, who by their discoveries and inventions have relieved mankind from the bonds of ignorance, from the fetters of pain and disease and of exhausting toil—have enlarged the bounds of knowledge, have given a new value to human life, and added to the comfort, the usefulness and happiness of mankind. Commander Maury was one of these rare spirits. His discoveries were as useful as they were brilliant. He pointed out the ocean floor where the Atlantic cable was laid, and thus became the chief promoter of an enterprise which has girdled the earth with an electric network, not only of incalculable benefit to trade and commerce, but which, as a means of inter-communication between the nations and peoples of the earth, will, I believe, do more to promote peace "among men of good will" than all the fleets and armies in the world and the efforts of statesmen and diplomatists. [Applause.]

His scientific labors, so useful and beneficial to mankind, have received the applause of a grateful world. The most distinguished scientific bodies in all countries hastened to do him honor and to solicit his membership. The authorities of other nations realizing the value and importance of his services crowned him with honor. His native land was laggard in his lifetime in bestowing on him his due reward in honors and emoluments. Nor did he seek them. His was one of those noble natures, rare as they are noble, that find their amplest compensation for services and sacrifices, in the proud consciousness of great duties greatly performed, and in the appreciation of the few kindred spirits which the world holds, not in the multitudinous acclaims of a fickle populace. In other countries honors and wealth would have been his. Shall his case be cited as another illustration of the trite, but I believe, untrue, apothegm, "that republics are ungrateful?" I hope not, Madam President. At least, let it not be said that the Daughters of the American Revolution, as far as in them lies, failed

to do honor to the memory and to the great achievements of that brilliant scientist, that splendid discoverer, that modest hero, that useful and noble citizen, Mathew Fontaine Maury. [Applause.]

(The President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, is recognized.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I only want to say a few words.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please state your question.

Mrs. ORTON. Is a motion to adjourn in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not seem so. The President General has just taken the chair and does not know exactly what has been done and what is in order. (After a pause and consultation with the Reader.) The question is, on the adoption of the Maury resolution.

(The motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the next?

(After a pause.) We have received from Mrs. Latham, of Tennessee, a cordial invitation to visit the Hermitage Chapter. A motion of thanks would be in order. The motion was made by Miss Ritchie, it seems, a while ago, so the Reader informs me.

Miss RITCHIE. The motion has been passed up in a corrected form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands the motion now. The invitation was to the Hermitage building at the World's Fair.

(The motion of Miss Ritchie, before submitted, was again read to the congress.)

Mrs. SAGE. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Committee on Recommendations of National Officers will next be heard from, and then after that will come the report of the Judicial Committee.

Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, submitted the following report:

Madam President General and Daughters of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The Committee on Recommendations of National Officers, appointed by the President General, begs to report as follows:

After carefully reading the reports of the eight National Officers, your committee finds but two recommendations. First, that of the Registrar General, who recommends that 50 cents be charged in future for extra application papers, which recommendation does not meet with the approval of your committee. The welfare of our society and the extension of its work demands that as many papers as possible be verified for our records. Therefore, your committee recommends that 25 cents be charged for each additional paper, in order that every Daughter may feel able to have a paper for every ancestor.

The Treasurer General, using the amount expended in previous years as a basis, and after a careful estimate for the current year, recommends that we transfer \$15,000 to the permanent or building

fund from the current fund of \$34,383.99. This recommendation meets with the approval of your committee.

The suggestion of the Librarian General that each chapter should give one book this year to the library, commends itself to your committee.

The Historian General, in her report, suggests that a "Daughter who is no longer a member of this society should have her name vacant." Your committee feels that this is a very important question, one worthy of more earnest thought than they can give it at this busy time.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Indiana;
Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, Maryland;
Mrs. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri;
Mrs. WHITE, New Jersey;
Mrs. HENRY, Texas.

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move we accept the report of the committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

Seconded by Mrs. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hazen, of New York, and Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will now listen to the report of the Judicial Committee.

Mrs. HAZEN, of New York. Why is it not in order to move to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the Judicial Committee is a special order before us. The Chairman of the Judicial Committee, Mrs. Coleman, of Illinois, submitted her report as follows:

Madam President General and Delegates to the Thirteenth Congress: Your committee to which was referred certain investigations covered by the following resolutions, namely,

"I move that the President General be empowered by the Twelfth Continental Congress to form a committee of seven from this house to which shall be referred any matters needing investigation during the coming year, such committee to report back with recommendations in each case considered, to the Thirteenth Continental Congress."

"I move that the matter discussed in Executive Session be referred to a committee to be appointed by the President General."

Upon the appointment of this committee it became the duty to possess itself of all the facts with regard to what had taken place before the National Board of Management of this society in regard thereto. For this purpose this committee requested that the Board furnish it with a complete record of these facts, which request was promptly complied with by the Recording Secretary.

The committee began its sessions in the City of Washington on Saturday, April 9th, and has been in almost continuous session until this date. It has investigated as thoroughly as was possible, not having power to compel the attendance of witnesses, all parties known to be, or supposed to be, immediately concerned in the outcome of this contention. These parties were notified of the time and place of the sessions of the committee and that it would be pleased to hear what they had to bring before it. A few appeared, several have declined, some have made no answer to the committee's notice.

From this record and testimony your committee finds the following facts and therefrom reaches the conclusions herewith given.

FACTS.

On February 7, 1901, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, the then State Regent of Pennsylvania, as a member of the National Board of Management, in the Committee of the Whole and as a member thereof, made a number of statements and read a number of documents that were derogatory to the character of Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey. Miss Huey was not present, had no knowledge that these statements were to be made, had never been furnished with a copy thereof and had no opportunity to defend herself therefrom. Mrs. Roberts, protecting herself in the statements she had made, because the said statements were "privileged" before the Board sitting in Committee of the Whole, threatened to sue the Board collectively and individually if the statements made were disclosed to Miss Huey. Miss Huey, learning that Mrs. Roberts had made such derogatory statements, at once demanded that the Board furnish her with a complete copy thereof. Miss Huey threatened to sue the Board unless her demand was complied with, and had her attorneys to make formal demand of a copy of these statements, with the threat to bring mandamus proceedings against the Board if the demand was not complied with.

In this dilemma the Board sought legal advice from the Counsel of this society as to what to do. Several months elapsed before the Counsel of the Board advised that the Board could properly furnish Miss Huey with the record of the statements of Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Huey was to be allowed to make a transcript or copy thereof. Mrs. Roberts had taken with her the documents she had read and referred to in making her statements, and the Board had not secured

the said documents. It is a universal custom, as it is in this congress, when documents are read, for the stenographer to note the fact, and thereafter to transcribe the documents in the records. Following this practice, the Official Stenographer made no notes of these documents, and no record thereof is in the possession of our officers. Your committee has requested Mrs. Roberts to furnish it with those documents; through her attorneys she has refused. Miss Huey filed her complaint with the National Board of Management, charging that the Board had violated Statute 202 and Article 15 of the By-Laws in allowing Mrs. Roberts to make the said statements in the manner that Mrs. Roberts made them, and so demanded that, pursuant to by-law, Article 15, her, Miss Huey's, record be investigated from the date of her admission to this society to the date of such demand for investigation, and charges that the said Board violated that by-law in not making that investigation.

Soon after being legally advised that the said Board could furnish Miss Huey with the record of the statements of Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Huey had obtained it, such as it was, the said Board appointed a committee of five members of this society to make the investigation demanded by Miss Huey. This was done in June, 1902. This committee, learning that Miss Huey had brought suit against Mrs. Roberts in the Philadelphia courts for slander in making these statements, declined to proceed with the investigation and asked to be, and were relieved, from further service in October, 1902.

Since that date, Miss Huey has often repeated her charges against the National Board of Management in the same form and manner, to wit: That the National Board of Management violated Statute 202 in allowing Mrs. Roberts to make the statements which she did on February 7, 1901, and violated Article 15 of the By-Laws in not making investigation demanded by Miss Huey.

In all of these statements and in her correspondence with this committee she charges these statements to be derogatory to her personal and official character. In her personal statement before the committee she renewed her charges and declared them to be derogatory and false.

The complaint of Miss Huey, using her oft-repeated language, is the violation of Statute 202 by the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, on Thursday, February 7, 1901, and the repeated refusal of the National Board of Management to act in accordance with Article 15 of the By-Laws of the National Society.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

Statute 202, enacted December 3, 1897, reads as follows:

"Resolved that the National Board of Management cannot accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the

character of any member of the society. 1. Unless the same be supported by documentary proof. 2. Or, the accused be present to defend herself. 3. Or, shall have been furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to defend herself; these communications to be dealt with by the Executive Committee."

By-Law Article 15 reads:

"Any member conducting herself at the Chapter meeting or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the society, or to impair its good name and prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation thereof, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide."

FINDINGS.

First. The statements of Mrs. Roberts, purporting to be sustained by the documentary evidence she produced, were allowable, because the Board must have presumed that the documents were to be left in their custody.

Second. That the National Board of Management seriously erred in failing to secure the papers or documents which Mrs. Roberts read in support of her charges.

Third. When confronted with threats of litigation by both these members—Mrs. Roberts and Miss Huey—the Board acted properly and prudently in deferring action until duly advised by counsel as to what was safe and proper to do in the controversy between Mrs. Roberts and Miss Huey, as to furnishing Miss Huey with a copy of Mrs. Roberts' statements on February 7, 1901.

Fourth and finally. The committee finds that gross injustice has been done Miss Huey, and that the charges made against her by Mrs. Roberts on February 7, 1901 are not sustained.

RECOMMENDATION.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, like all organizations—indeed, like all governments, learns by actual experience only, wherein laws fail to reach the purpose of their enactment. The unhappy affair demonstrates the lameness of Statute 202. This protracted trouble would either have been averted or long ago adjusted had the statute been more specific.

Your committee therefore recommends that the Continental Con-

gress shall consider the wisdom of amending Statute 202 so that it shall read:

"The National Board of Management cannot accept any communication derogatory to the character of any member of this society unless the same be in writing and signed by the person making the same, and accompanied by proof that a copy thereof has been sent to the accused member not less than 30 days prior to the meeting of the Board. In all such cases the accused member shall have opportunity to make her defense of such accusations."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MAMIE McCORMICK COLEMAN, *Chairman*;

HELEN M. BOYNTON, *Secretary*;

J. ELLEN FOSTER,

ELIZABETH DRASTER GIBSON FOSTER,

MARY STEWART CAREY,

MARIE W. HODGKINS.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, by a distinct understanding with the committee, before I signed that report I was left free to make any additional statement that I chose on the floor of this House, and I want to say that I signed that report because I agreed thoroughly with the committee in two vital points. The first one, that of documentary evidence, which was exhaustively examined, does not condemn Miss Huey; [applause] the second, that Statute 202 is so weakly worded that we wanted it amended so that in future no person can come before the National Board of Management and make a statement against any one of us unless we have been furnished 30 days before with the documentary evidence and be given a chance to defend ourselves. [Applause.] That is all I have to say as a member of the committee.

Now, as a Daughter to Daughters, I want to make a statement. A great wrong has been done. Had this wrong been done to you or to me, would we be satisfied to have this congress pat us on the shoulder and say "Go in peace, you are innocent?" No, we would not. We would ask for ourselves something more, and we should demand the same thing for any other member. [Applause.] Justice is a double process; it is not simply clearing the innocent, it is punishing the wrong-doer. [Applause.] The women who first made these charges; the State Regent who, without having them properly verified by chapter action, brought them to the National Board of Management, and the members of the National Board of Management, who, by a majority vote—thank God there was a minority—who, by a majority vote, refused month after month, and year after year, to give this member the investigation she asked for, and to give her a copy of the charges made against her, are yet to be dealt with before justice is done. [Applause.] The Board of Management cannot sit in judg-

ment on its own action. Therefore, in this case the congress is the power to act. Congress (Cries of "Louder!") is the only power that can sit in judgment on this case, for it is the highest power, and the Board having been a part of this case cannot judge for itself. It remains for the congress to see that justice is done. [Applause.]

Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER. Madam President and Daughters, I rise merely to get the report before you for action, and as a member of the committee

I move the adoption of the report as read by the Chairman of the committee.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Do you wish to accept it?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is it "adopt" or "accept?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report was adopt. That would carry with it the findings of the committee and make its action the action of the congress. That is what you do when you adopt a report.

Mrs. FOSTER. If I thought it was the pleasure of the congress that the question be further discussed I should be happy to refer to questions, or elaborate more fully the findings of the committee. But the report of the committee is the result of nine days almost continuous sessions, and every member of the committee signed the report, and therefore, because it is so late, and because we have been so long delayed, and because there was an attempt to make a motion to adjourn, I do not press any remarks upon the convention at this time.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not understand the meaning of the term that such things were "allowable." I would like to have it explained.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Foster, will you please explain that?

Mrs. FOSTER. Madam President, Ladies and Daughters, we use the word "allowable" in this way: The lady will remember that we say in the report that the hearing of the charges made by the then State Regent "was allowable." It was proper for the National Board to hear the charges which Mrs. Roberts made, because she was a State Regent. The Board was in session. What else could the Board do but hear a State Regent, if in her sense of responsibility to her women she said, "Ladies of the Board, I feel it is incumbent upon me to say certain things to you?" She took documentary evidence out of her bag to sustain her proposition, and the Board was right in hearing what she had to say, supported as it was by documentary evidence. That is how we used the word "allowable." Is that satisfactory?

Now, if any ladies should say "But, Mrs. Foster, if it was allowable to hear her, why do you say the Board erred?"

The Board did not err in hearing her. The error began as soon as it came to their knowledge that documents which they had heard read,

and which justified their listening to, were not in their possession. The moment they found out they had not the documents they should have scurried about and secured them if it were possible. [Applause.] Now, when did they become informed? Very soon, for Miss Huey immediately made her request. Then they knew they had not the documents, and then they know their "error." Notice the careful wording—"error." We do not say "wrong intention;" we say "error." Saints may err! [Laughter and applause.]

MISS FORSYTH. Madam President General and Ladies: One year ago I told congress, regarding this matter, that I was pining to be investigated. I am yet. And I have waited a whole year for any request that should come to me to give an accurate report regarding what occurred on the Board, when I myself was a Vice-President General, when I myself had been a member of a committee to meet the lady—

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your point of order.

Mrs. McLEAN. What relation has this statement to the acceptance or non-acceptance of the report placed before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs pardon, she did not catch that.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is the lady now speaking a member of the committee? What relation has this lady's remarks to the report now before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady is not a member of the committee, but the report of the committee is open for discussion. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. It is the report of the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, and the lady will confine herself to a discussion of the report of the committee.

MISS FORSYTH. I am confining myself. I am sorry to be compelled to volunteer this information, which I expected would be asked for by an honest committee. (Cries of "Out of order!" Murmurs of disapproval and cries of "No," "no!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let us not have any personalities.

MISS FORSYTH. I do not intend to make any. I expected to be called upon; I have not been, and therefore I wish to clear away some misapprehension without casting any reflections upon anyone. I simply want to make certain statements and I trust I may have that privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have that privilege, but must keep to the point.

MISS FORSYTH. I am trying to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Go on; go right on.

MISS FORSYTH. I was present at the time that the State Regent of Pennsylvania came into a Board meeting quite late one day and asked that we would resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole, which we did. She said that she had asked that because she had a message from the chapter which Miss Huey had formed, and she thought it would be better to give it in a Committee of the Whole, as it was in a certain way a private matter between this chapter and the mem-

bers of the National Board. What was said, in substance, was simply an apology to the Board for having acted differently in relation to some minor matters than they would have done if these matters had been fully explained to them at the time. My recollection of the matter is that at that time always, in a Committee of the Whole, we were accustomed to having the stenographer leave the room, and on this occasion I called the attention of the Board to the fact that the stenographer had not yet done so. The State Regent of Pennsylvania said that for her own convenience she would be glad to have the stenographer remain. As I understood it, it was so that she might show she had done exactly and fairly what she was asked to do in making this simple apology. I think she offered to show us some letters that she said she had received in preparation for her coming there, asking her to make this apology.

We said we did not care to see those. I had no idea that there was a single scrap of paper left there. Unfortunately the State Regent of Pennsylvania, having asked that the stenographer might make a report for her, forgot in the hurry of the Board meeting that followed to call for those stenographic notes, and, so far as I know, this is the whole matter, which has been evidently very gravely misunderstood. I feel it due to all who are concerned to clear away these misapprehensions, and I trust that there was no intention of wrong toward any human being. There was nothing said at this time that should have caused the slightest suggestion of injury—

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, a point of order. As the recollection of the former Vice-President General from New York is so utterly at variance with the stenographic record of the proceedings, I think it would be proper to have the stenographic records read at this congress. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. I am perfectly willing that it should be.

Mrs. WEED.

I move that this congress go into executive session to hear and discuss the stenographic record.

Mrs. EAGAN. I second the motion.

Miss FORSYTH. There is one other word I would like to add, and it is to this effect. Last year I told you that we were in danger of contempt of court and of placing our whole society in a most dangerous position if we took the question of trying, as a society, to cast discredit upon any member of this society in this matter while a legal action was pending, brought by Miss Huey, to the sum of \$20,000, and this action is standing to-day. You turned it down in the courts last year, but it is standing just the same.

Mrs. McLEAN. A year ago (1903) the congress discussed this matter and finally resolved to refer such matters to a committee. This

committee reported its full findings to the congress (now, 1904). The member is out of order, who spoke of her "personal recollections" instead of upon the report, which was before this House, more especially, as these recollections nearly approached, perhaps reached, personalities, and contained covert threats.

Mrs. WEED. I call for the question. I have here a correct stenographic report of the meeting referred to.

(The motion to go into Executive Session was put and carried.)

READER. The Chair requests me to state that the alternates, being members of the body, may remain in the gallery.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now go into executive session, and all persons not entitled to remain will please leave the House.

Congress proceeded at 5.30 p. m. to the consideration of executive business. After forty-five minutes spent in Executive Session the doors were reopened.

Regular session resumed, 6.15 p. m.

PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Bedle). We are now in regular session again. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Orton.

Mrs. ORTON. I wish to state to the ladies of the congress that having served on committees I fully appreciate their labors, and I also realize how difficult it is to give a report that will be satisfactory to everybody; but the report, as submitted by the Judicial Committee, seems to be a vindication of Miss Huey and a whitewashing for Mrs. Roberts. [Applause.] It does seem to me that if one party has been accused of certain things and found innocent, that the other party should be censured. Therefore, ladies of this congress,

I move—

Mrs. LIPPITT. There is a motion to adopt the report before the congress.

Mrs. ORTON. This is a motion to amend the report.

Mrs. LIPPITT. The motion has not been made.

Miss DESHA. I second the motion.

Mrs. ORTON.

I move to amend the report by including in it a general vote of censure, by the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of all those who have been guilty of the "gross injustice" reported by the Judicial Committee.

This resolution is signed by Mrs. Orton, Ohio; Mrs. Scott, Illinois; Miss Desha, Mrs. Weed, of Montana; Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Churchman,

Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Chittenden.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter is now open for discussion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, I would now

move to amend by censuring those ladies required to give their testimony who did not appear, and thus hampered the work of the committee.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please put your motion in writing?

Mrs. BOYNTON. I second the motion.

Miss FORSYTH. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please state it.

Miss FORSYTH. I asked some time ago while we were waiting for a motion to come to the platform——

Mrs. ORTON. A question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State it.

Mrs. ORTON. I simply want to say that in the motion to amend the report of the committee, that I handed up, I moved the motion and it was seconded by all the other ladies, and their names are there.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The congress understands that. Miss Forsyth has the floor.

Miss FORSYTH. I rise to ask for the second time whether Mrs. Roberts has been informed that at this time she was to be called in question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Carey has answered that question.

Miss FORSYTH. Not to my intelligence, Madam President. I understood that to refer to the past, not to the present. Will she kindly inform me?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is Mrs. Carey in the house?

Miss FORSYTH. Will anyone kindly inform me whether Mrs. Roberts has been informed to be here to-day to meet the charges that have been made?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Foster, will you answer that question?

Mrs. FOSTER. Mrs. Roberts was asked by the committee to come before them and she replied, or her attorneys replied for her, that she could not come because of the case pending in the courts. The committee did not ask Mrs. Roberts to come before this body because they supposed that this body had left the work of this investigation in other hands.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will give a ruling in relation to this matter. This is not an accusation against the character of a woman, but it is simply something that has grown out of the report of the committee. [Laughter.]

Miss DESHA. I do not see how any woman can smile. Not only the record of one woman, who has been absolutely persecuted for four years, but the action of your National Board in not investigating, in per-

mitting the charges—these things ought not to be among American women descended from the men who thought it worth while to fight seven long years because the king refused just trials—one of the things that is in the Declaration of Independence. Somebody said not long ago to one woman who was bragging of her ancestry, "Yes, you have descended," and we have descended if we permit the State Regents to come before our National Board and traduce the character of any member of this society. [Applause.] The National Board listens, and never takes a step to straighten it up. Although the Chapter Regent said there were no charges, she was treated as if there were charges. The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania said the National Board had treated the chapter in Pennsylvania with disrespect because they appointed as Regent a woman who brought the charges. The National Board said there were no charges; Pennsylvania said there were charges. That has gone on, and Miss Huey has suffered from that for four long years. The State Regent that brought the charges and failed to sustain them; the National Board that listened to the charges; the National Board that refused to investigate every one of them, ought to be censured by every self-respecting woman in this society. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. As Mrs. McCartney's amendment to the amendment has not come to the platform the Official Reader is instructed to read the amendment.

READER. This is the motion of Mrs. Orton.

"I move to amend the report by including in it the following amendment:

"I move a general vote of censure by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to all those who have been guilty of the 'gross injustice' reported by the Judicial Committee.

"MARY ANDERSON ORTON."

(With numerous seconds.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will now be read.

READER.

"I move as an amendment to the amendment a vote of censure to include those members who were required to appear before the Judicial Committee and refused.

KATHERINE MCCARTNEY."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you desire to discuss the amendment to the amendment?

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam Chairman, it strikes me that the amendment

includes those ladies and makes the other unnecessary. She says "All those concerned."

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the second amendment.

(A vote was taken, but result not announced by the Chair.)

READER. Ladies, the first thing is the amendment to the amendment of Mrs. McCartney.

(The amendment to the amendment offered by Mrs. McCartney, upon which the vote has just been taken, but the result not announced, was again read aloud by the Reader.)

Mrs. FOSTER. Ladies, I think this is a most hasty action, [applause] because our position as a Judicial Committee was not so well established before the minds of the women of this body that they deserve a rebuke because they did not come.

(Cries of "That is right!")

Mrs. FOSTER (continuing). It seems to me, ladies, that you are not doing wisely. If our President General over her own signature had asked you to come, then you would be worthy of censure if you did not come, but you are now proposing to censure women who were addressed by a committee, whose membership had been appointed, had changed, some had resigned, and their places had been filled, and we never had the complete seven which the order called for, and you should not rebuke women, it seems to me, who were uncertain about the authority of the body that summoned them.

Mrs. McLEAN. While agreeing with the justice of what my predecessor has said, I desire to state a little difference in my own view. I consider a committee appointed by the congress has supreme power of investigating such a matter. I, therefore, think that anyone requested to appear before it might do so if it accorded with their ideas of justice; but as the committee did not have any legal authority to bring witnesses before it, I, therefore, do not think we have the right to censure any members of our society for failing to appear as witnesses. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOYNTON. We have already voted that down.

(Mrs. McCartney's motion.)

PARLIAMENTARIAN. It was not stated by the Chair.

Mrs. WEED. A point of order on the amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader has something to say.

READER. Mrs. McCartney says she would like to withdraw her amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The motion seems lost.

Mrs. WEED. A point of order.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, this is the amendment to the amendment.

Mrs. WEED. Madam Chairman, I find in Roberts, page 179, that

when a censure is about to be passed, when we reach the point that we are about to take a vote upon the disciplining of a member, those who are to be, or not to be, censured should retire from the room when the vote is being taken. I think it would be right to ask all those who are included in the censure—either Mrs. Roberts or members of the Board who were present and listened to it, or those who voted against Miss Huey having a copy of these charges, or those who voted against giving her an investigation under Statute 202—to retire from the room.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I did not mean to offer the censure to those who did not appear, but I understood Mrs. Foster to say that the work was hampered because they did not appear.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is voted down and is not before the House.

Mrs. WEED. Did you sustain my point of order?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is sustained.

Mrs. FOSTER. Then, I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and for the purpose of sustaining my appeal, I wish to say that it is utterly impossible for it to be carried out.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the congress?

(Cries of "No," and "Yes!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is debatable. An appeal is always debatable when the question to which it refers is debatable.

Mrs. FOSTER. As I understand it, the point of order made by Mrs. Weed was this: That when a vote of censure is about to be passed the persons censured should retire from the room. That is well sustained. But in this case it is absolutely impossible, because, you do not know whether or not you are censured. If Mrs. Weed had put in her motion, or her proposition, the names of every member of the Board that sat—if she had named this woman and that woman and the other woman, then we could act upon it. Some members of the Board were favorable to one side, some to the other. Some were not there at all. (Cries of "That's right!") It is impossible to carry out the rule as required, and the law never asks an impossibility to be done. [Applause.] And that is why I appeal from the ruling of the Chair. I do not think the Chair would have made that ruling if she had had time to realize that she could not enforce her own ruling.

Mrs. WEED. In support of my point of order, I would say that every member of the National Board who was present at that meeting and listened to those charges, and is sitting here, to-day, knows it; that every woman on the Board who voted month after month against allowing Miss Huey to have a copy of the charges, and is sitting here, knows it; that every woman who was a member of the National Board and who voted week after week, and month after month, and year after year, against allowing an investigation of Miss Huey, and is

sitting here, knows it. They can retire from the room if the point of order is sustained.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair withdraws the decision of the Chair.

Mrs. THOM. Is there a quorum present?

Mrs. MUSSEY.

I move to adjourn until 8 o'clock, it being now forty minutes past six.

(The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the congress take a recess until 6 o'clock. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. WEED.

I move the previous question.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I want to know——

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please talk to the first amendment.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I do not know as to this vote of censure. The Board, when this matter was brought before it the first time, I remember I voted that the matter be submitted to a lawyer—that a copy of the transcription of the notes submitted to the lawyer. And it was so done and our Executive Committee reported to us that there were no charges contained in that paper at all. Therefore, we were justified in not allowing Miss Huey to see a copy of what did not exist. There were no charges. Now, how can we be censured for voting according to the report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Fairbanks? [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question has been moved and seconded.

(Vote was taken and the Chair announced.)

Mrs. ROOME. I call for a division. Madam Chairman, I say to the congress we not only do not know what we are voting for, but how can you pass a vote of censure when the degree of error was different?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question has been ordered and that closes debate. All in favor of the motion before the House on the amendment of censure——

Mrs. EAGAN. I would like to make a correction.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it a question of privilege?

Mrs. EAGAN. I want to make a correction.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is out of order.

Mrs. EAGAN. A correction——

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question is ordered.

Mrs. EAGAN. This is to correct an error.

READER. I am instructed to read the motion, ladies. The previous question is ordered.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will read the question.

READER. The motion you are voting on is the motion of Mrs. Orton, the amendment to the report:

"I move a general vote of censure by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to all those who have been guilty of 'the gross injustice' reported by the Judicial Committee."

Mrs. EAGAN. A question of inquiry.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State it.

Mrs. EAGAN. It was stated that the lawyer gave an opinion, but he changed his opinion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not before the House.

(A vote was taken. Before the Presiding Officer announced the vote Mrs. Boynton and others called for a division.)

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President, this is too important, this is too serious a matter not to have present a quorum, when it is passed. I raise the question of a quorum. It is too serious a matter.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is more than a quorum present.

Miss TEMPLE. It should be considered by a full house.

READER. Are Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Middleton present? If so, will they please come forward and count the rising vote which has been called for.

Mrs. McLEAN. A question of information bearing upon the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. State it.

Mrs. McLEAN. If there was no attack on the member why was the lawyer consulted? [Applause.]

Mrs. SCOTT. May I make this statement? The lawyer reversed his decision—

PRESIDING OFFICER. You are out of order; there can be no further discussion. The previous question decides that, and it has been ordered. No one can say a word. Daughters of the American Revolution, will you please come down this way near the platform, so we may be nearer together and easier to count?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. (While the vote was being taken.) Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution: This is one of the most serious questions that has ever come up in our organization. I feel that the dignity and pride—

PRESIDING OFFICER. There can be no discussion, a vote is being taken.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. My question is a question of privilege. I say, that we sit here until daylight, if necessary, and settle this matter. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAREY. Does this include a censure on our President General? (Cries of "No," "no!")

Mrs. EAGAN. A question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Eagan is recognized for a question of privilege.

Mrs. EAGAN. Mr. Faulkner gave that decision that there were no charges, because the Executive Committee appointed did not put it before him in the right way. He did not know that we had Statute 202 in operation, and when he found it out he resented very keenly being left in the dark and changed his opinion.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. In order to vote intelligently, may I know whom we are censuring?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will read the motion.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I know the motion, but I do not know whom we are censuring. I know nothing about this matter.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President——

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President——

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Orton is recognized.

Mrs. ORTON. I think that the vote of censure should properly include the ex-Regent of the State of Pennsylvania and the ladies who denied their signature.

A VOICE. Who were they?

Mrs. WEED. Here are their names.

Mrs. TULLOCH. We have heard the report of the Judicial Committee. It seems to me we should not pass any vote of censure. I think we should withdraw it.

Mrs. WEED. I am requested to read the names of the ladies who signed. "Mary L. Flannigan Stetson"——(murmurs of protest and cries of "No," "no!")

Mrs. McLEAN. I ask for information. Is there any way to reconsider the vote on the previous question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It can be reconsidered or rescinded.

Mrs. McLEAN. Does it not require the unanimous vote of the House to rescind it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. RICHARDSON.

I move that each speaker be limited.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please answer the Chair? Do you wish to rescind the previous question? If so, kindly send it up in writing.

Mrs. McLEAN. And it goes to the vote of the House?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to rescind the previous question motion, and hereby offer a resolution to that effect.

Seconded by Mrs. Whitney.

(Several ladies addressed the Chair and there were cries of "Question, question.")

The question was put on the motion to rescind the previous question and was carried.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Now the question recurs to the amendment for debate. The Chair instructs the Official Reader to explain—to make a statement.

READER. One moment. I am instructed by the Chair to state that the previous question having been rescinded, the original motion is again open for discussion. It is now before you and I am again instructed to read it to you.

“I move a general vote of censure by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to all those who have been guilty of the ‘gross injustice’ reported by the Judicial Committee. Mrs. Orton.”

Mrs. CAREY. A question of information. Are we in executive session?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. CAREY.

I move we go into executive session until this matter is settled.

Mrs. WEED. A point of order. I will ask if business can be transacted in executive session.

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. WEED. We cannot go into executive session to vote on the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We cannot go into executive session, ladies.

Mrs. CAREY. We can until we come to a conclusion, and then we can go into a regular session and vote on it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Orton may speak to her motion.

Mrs. ORTON. Ladies, the question was asked me who were included in the vote of censure? I indicated only in a general way in order that the vote of censure might not be too sweeping, and I left out the names purposely because almost everyone knows them, and it saves the feelings of some.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. A point of order. There is a motion before the house, and that motion is that we go into executive session.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not been sent up in writing.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That makes no difference. I have no fault to find with the reporters, they have done very well towards us, but we do not want them in this little bit of a family feud, because they may undo all the good work they have done.

Mrs. FOSTER. I understand that a general vote of censure is before us.

Mrs. CAREY:

I move we go into executive session pending discussion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

(The question was put and the presiding officer announced that she was in doubt and that a rising vote would be taken.)

The vote was taken by tellers and the result announced by the Reader as follows:

Yeas, 52; Nays, 70. The motion was lost.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is lost. [Applause.] Mrs. Foster has the floor to speak to the amendment.

Mrs. FOSTER. The amendment to censure, then, as I understand it, is before us. I am opposed to this general censure. In the first place, we have already censured them because we said the charges against Miss Huey are not sustained. (Cries of "good.") [Applause]. Could anything be more dignified, could anything be clearer cut than that? (Cries of "no, no.") Also, we say the Board erred in the things which it did. To single out any woman by name or by implication in this unhappy controversy is not fair to that woman.

(Cries of "right," "right.") And the complications of the case as they came before us, the committee, showed very plainly that the motives were good in some instances, when the act was not good. That we find everywhere. Further than that—because reference has been made to the opinion of the lawyer of the Board,—I would not speak of that, but that the position has been taken here that the lawyer changed his mind. He did change his mind; he changed his mind because the facts presented to him finally were not presented to him at first, so he says, when he gave his first opinion. We have both those opinions before us. We had the first opinion in which the lawyer,—who is a man of high repute as a lawyer and as a servant of his State and of the people,—we had his first opinion, which said the Board need not furnish the information which Miss Huey desired.

The Board was justified legally in acting upon his opinion. Whether they were justified morally is for your own judgment. But we are acting on official acts, not upon motives. Then, the lawyer changed his opinion because he had more facts given him by the Board or some body, the witnesses did not say, the testimony did not show. That is, he had Statute 202 presented to him, and we are informed that he then said: "Oh, no, I didn't know that; if I had known that, I would not have given my former opinion." Now, how are you going to fix the responsibility upon any person for not giving him Statute 202? You cannot do it. Whose business was it to give him the statute? Was it the business of the President General?

(Cries of "no, no," and "yes.")

Was it the business of the Committees of the Secretaries General? Whose business was it?

Mrs. McLEAN. I would consider it the business of the person who consulted him. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOSTER. But the testimony before us does not show who consulted him,—whether the President General, or the Secretary, consulted him. My point is, ladies, that you ought not to censure persons when you cannot fix the responsibility. [Applause.] Now, as the debate proceeds some lady rises and gives a little bit of information that came before the committee. I have not heard one thing that was new to the committee,—not one thing. We had all this and a great deal more, and if the case is to be tried here in this body you ought to have all we had. (Cries of “good.”) [Applause.] We did this the best we could, as I told you before. We sat from nine o’clock in the morning until six o’clock at night. We went over quires of testimony, and every woman of us signed the report. Now, ladies, how can you mete out censure when the thing is so indefinite—and an innocent woman will go out of this body censured unless you give the names of the persons censured. If you reply that the report contained certain names of women in a certain Philadelphia chapter, and that they are the ones to be censured, then they would have the right to say, “Why don’t you call us here and hear us?” We are presuming now, as a national body, that we know all the things that went on in that Philadelphia Chapter. We do know some, but as a jury you have not before you the facts to justify such action. [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President and ladies of the congress: In this connection, I simply wish to say it is a matter of history that many perfectly clear cases are adjudged in an unrighteous way because of a legal quibble, and we understand that the lady who has just spoken has been admitted to the bar.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. Madam President General, I have not spoken to this motion, I have avoided, and purposely avoided, getting into this matter, but I will speak to this motion and explain why I am against the vote of censure in this form. I am against it because I believe in referring all these complicated questions on both sides to the committee which we have for such purposes. We have no possible opportunity of knowing both sides of a question like this as a committee can. And after they have gone carefully over the points in this case, and have carefully gone into both sides of the question in a full and complete way, which it is their privilege and duty to do, (and as we know they have done before they presented their report), then, when they submit their report, that report is very apt to be more just than any conclusion we can come to after a discussion of the subject for only a limited time, such as this discussion must be in this case, in this Congress. And especially is that true if a report is unanimous, as this report is. Now, I believe that this report covers the ground. It does bring forward the point that the Board erred. Now, if you will pardon a personal reference, having been a member of the Board for two

years, I know it is the easiest thing in the world for the Board to err. They are not lawyers, they do not pretend to be, but they are doing their duty on that Board as properly and as fully and as justly as they can, and things come up just as they did this time when they have no possible knowledge of what is coming,—and can have none. I accept the report of the committee. They say the Board erred in this and erred in that, and was justified in this. I accept that. I believe that Miss Baird Huey is vindicated before the whole society by the adjudication of this Judicial Committee, and I, therefore, ask that either the maker of that motion should withdraw it or that we defeat it and accept the report of the Judicial Committee. [Applause.] (Cries of "good.")

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam Chairman, I just want to say this. I did sign this resolution, and I signed it, as I have said already, after an express understanding with this committee. They knew that I was not satisfied. I said the committee did splendid work, and there was not a woman there who did not work hard and conscientiously. Every one was so troubled by the matter of desiring to be strictly conscientious that it is a wonder we got anything done! But I do say to you now freely, as I said to the committee then, I do not think we are going far enough. Our report is true as far as it goes, and we felt the vital point was that Miss Huey should be acquitted. But I do say it is not fair to acquit this woman and then say not a word of censure about the woman who, in her high office, brought that charge and did not even take the pains to have it verified in the chapter. She took the statements of eleven women out of ninety, I am told, and brought those statements to the Board, and the Board acted upon that. I do not see how you can do justice to Miss Huey without giving anyone censure. Congress is the only power that can censure. Such a censure, as is suggested, I do not think is too general. The women who first made these charges and did not verify them before they brought them to the State Regent; the State Regent who brought them to the Board without having them properly verified; and the majority of that Board who voted for two years that Miss Huey should not have an investigation, or a copy of the charges, are the ones to be censured. Is not that definite enough? You do not need names.

Mrs. CAREY. Madam Chairman, in this connection I would say that each member of the committee made compromises. I do not think I intended to judge the woman, that was not my intention.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege. I am informed by the Chair that the motion I sent to the platform, and which has not been read, to accept the result of this committee's investigation, is not in order. But I would like to know if I am at liberty to move that this executive session resolve itself into the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution?

PRESIDING OFFICER. We are not in executive session.

Mrs. BALLINGER. How did we get out?

PRESIDING OFFICER. By a motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have moved that this body resolve itself—

PRESIDING OFFICER. We have been in regular session of the congress for the last half hour.

(Several Delegates "question," "question.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is called for.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I would like my motion read. It is on the platform and Miss Miller seconded it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian will explain.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. There was a motion made that we rise and resolve ourselves into a regular session of the congress. That was passed, and for over half an hour we have been in open session. Some time ago another motion was made to go into executive session, which was voted down by a tremendous majority, and you are still in open session.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I call for the motion that has been on the platform the whole time and not read.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The question before the house now is the amendment to the main motion. The only reason your motion to accept the report was not placed before the house is that a motion to amend takes precedence.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a substitute for this amendment, which I would like to read.

I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the Americal Revolution, do hereby exhonerate Miss Baird Huey from all and any charges that have at any time been made against her.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

Mrs. HILL. Has anything been brought that has not been covered by the committee's report? The committee's report exonerates her.

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is a substitute for that.

Miss STRINGFIELD. I wish to ask if the acceptance of the report does not cover Mrs. Lockwood's resolution.

(Several Delegates, "yes, yes.")

Mrs. RICHARDSON. If that committee we have just listened to is the investigating committee, how can we insist on that committee being both judge and jury? It seems to me we have before us now the report of the investigating committee and we may either accept or reject it. If we reject it we have the right to do it, it rests with this congress—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair instructs the Parliamentarian to explain that.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The motion to adopt the report of a committee

is subject to amendment like any other main motion. There have been two amendments. One is the first degree and one is the second degree. The second degree amendment has been voted down. The motion now is on the first amendment to the main motion, the main motion being to adopt the report of the committee.

Mrs. HILL. One amendment was voted down.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. May the Parliamentarian ask whether the substitute motion was stated?

(Several Delegates, "no, no.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. SCOTT. I seconded that motion. May I have the privilege of giving my reason?

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of the first amendment—

(Cries of "read it," "read it.")

READER.

"I move to amend the report by including in it a general vote of censure by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to all those who have been guilty of the 'gross injustice' reported by the Judicial Committee."

(Motion put and lost.)

Mrs. HILL. I call for the previous question on the committee's report.

SEVERAL DELEGATES. I second the motion.

Mrs. SCOTT. May I speak?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Scott will speak pending the writing of the motion.

Mrs. SCOTT. The report of this committee is not the complete exoneration needed to clear Miss Baird-Huey of the malign charges made in the testimony submitted to it. This able and impartial committee could not transcend the limits or go beyond the provisions of the investigation assigned to it. It has done its work well and thoroughly and has earned the gratitude of congress for its unwearied labors in this matter, but its verdict (that the charges made against this woman's character were not proved), does not place the woman where she was before these charges were made. And putting yourself in her place, would one of you be satisfied with the statement that such charges were not true? Only a meagre pittance of justice has been meted out to Miss Baird-Huey. She should be declared guiltless, as you or I would wish to be declared guiltless, after passing through such an ordeal as she has passed through, and if the enforcement of statute 202 is considered too severe a penalty for those who have long since sincerely regretted and repented of their course in this matter, the least that could be asked in order fully to reinstate Miss Huey in her good name

—that priceless treasure of woman—is the denunciation in no measured terms of this plot of defamation and ruin against a Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. I ask if it is fair, while we are waiting for the motion, to have discussion.

Mrs. HILL. I want to prefix some words to my motion, so it will read: "Believing that the committee's report has completely exonerated Miss Baird-Huey, I call for the previous question on the adoption of the committee's report."

Mrs. HENRY. I second the motion.

READER (reading). "Believing that the official report has completely exonerated Miss Baird-Huey.

I move the previous question on the adoption of the committee's report."

(Motion on ordering of previous question was put and carried.)

Mrs. BALLINGER. I call for my original motion.*

*To accept committee's report.

The question was put and carried.

Mrs. AVERY. A question of personal privilege. Daughters of the Continental Congress: I wish to present the report of the tellers on election. I must give it now, as it will be impossible for me to give it this evening. May I give it now?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

(There was no objection and it was so ordered.)

Mrs. AVERY. Total number of votes cast, 353. Blank ballots, 4. Irregular votes cast out, 2. Total legal votes, 347. Necessary to a choice, 174. Mrs. Quarles, 176. Mrs. Little, 171. It is only fair to say in connection with this report that the two irregular votes that were thrown out were for Mrs. Quarles. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, therefore, declares Mrs. Quarles duly elected.

Mrs. SHERMAN. Madam Chairman, as a New York Delegate, I wish to protest against the announcement that Mrs. Quarles is elected. The statement was made by Miss Miller, in withdrawing her name, that she turned over her votes to Mrs. Quarles, I say that is illegal and it invalidates that election.

(Confusion on the floor.)

Mrs. Joy, of Michigan.

I move to adjourn until half past eight.

(The motion was seconded by Mrs. Young, of Michigan, put and carried.)

At 7.30 p. m. the congress took a recess until 8.30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 9 o'clock, the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress please come to order? We will listen to a song, "Salute a la France," by Mrs. Noble Newport Potts.

(Mrs. Potts sang and was greeted with generous applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will call the attention of the congress to the fact that upon an event, quite noted in the annals of our society,—that of breaking the soil upon the site where our Continental Hall will stand,—there were set in the earth the seeds of certain little trees to be given to each of the thirteen original States. Mrs. Lockwood, the lady who planted those seeds, will appear before you and present these trees to the Regents of the thirteen original States.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. (Indicating 13 small trees in wooden frames.) They have grown almost as fast as the Daughters of the Society of the American Revolution; eighteen inches in one year is very well! You know this is the Osage orange, and it was selected because it will grow in any State in the United States. We know how prolific it is in fruit and foliage, and it is expected, or hoped, that each State Regent—of the thirteen original States—will take the tree given her to her home, and that these trees will be planted in some park of her State, and that from those seeds there will be some given to all the chapters of all the States in the Union. [Applause.]

You will find on each of the cases this little envelope, which will tell you exactly how to transplant these trees,—how they are to be cultivated and how you are to take care of them. I believe that in the *Evening Star* to-night you will find the same thing. Each of these little trees is ready to ship by express, and if you do not want to take your tree with you and would rather leave it here, if you will leave with it the address, it will be sent to you by express. Each State must decide where you want your tree planted. We are going to begin with Georgia. If the State Regent of Georgia is here we would like to have her come up and claim her tree.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "Liberty tree!"

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes, "Liberty tree." That is a good name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is a Delegate from the State of Georgia present, she may appear and receive the tree on behalf of her State Regent.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

(The tree for Georgia was received by Mrs. Toy.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We shall come and sit under your vine and fig tree one of these days! [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent of South Carolina says that

she will come a little later and take her tree, as it is inconvenient for her to come now.

(The State Regent of North Carolina, Miss Stringfield, not being present, the tree for North Carolina was received by Mrs. Shaddock.)

Mrs. Lockwood. The next is Virginia.

Mrs. Lyons, State Regent, received the tree for Virginia.

Mrs. Lockwood. "Maryland, my Maryland,"—where is she?

Mrs. Thom, State Regent, received the tree for Maryland.

Mrs. Churchman, State Regent, received the tree for Delaware.

Miss Frazer, State Regent, received the tree for Pennsylvania.

Miss Herbert, Vice-Regent, received the tree for New Jersey.

Mrs. Roberts, State Vice-Regent-elect, received the tree for New York.

Mrs. Warren, Vice-Regent, received the tree for Connecticut.

Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent, received the tree for Rhode Island.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, the thanks of the State Regents have been given to Mrs. Lockwood in private for her gracious gift. I claim to have the only delegation on the floor which is solid, and they have been solid all the time, and they are now, in this. And all I have to say is that I want to present the thanks of all my State delegation in public, and to say that we are going to prize this tree. I have just been reminded of the tree whose roots grew into Roger Williams' coffin, and took his form from the coffin. We are descended from that tree, so that a tree is particularly appropriate to Rhode Island. And Madam Founder and Madam President, in the name of all our States we thank you heartily for your gracious gift.

(Mrs. Masury, State Regent, received the tree for Massachusetts.)

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President, the gentleman who gives these trees says that he is a descendant from Massachusetts, and we do not doubt it. He has given us this beautiful tree. Massachusetts is accustomed to having bouquets thrown at her, but she never had a whole tree thrown at her before! [Laughter and applause.]

We hope and expect that this tree will flourish like the old elm under which Washington took command of the army; and when she is as big as that, then we will ask all the Daughters of the American Revolution [applause] to come under it, and you, Madam President General, to take command of your army there. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Alabama wants you to furnish her seeds from Massachusetts, for all the chapters in Alabama.

Mrs. MASURY. You shall have them! [Applause.]

(Mrs. Bridgman, for the State Regent, received the tree for New Hampshire.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We have to tell you that by next week there will be enough of these trees to supply all of the forty-five States that have not had one. And if you will leave your addresses, they will be sent to all

those who want them who have not had one to-night. They are planted and are over in the government greenhouse. They were planted that day, but were not in the box with these thirteen. But they are all ready to send to you if you will give us your address where you want them sent. I want to say again that if those of you who have received these trees to-night will return them to the table, you can be saved any trouble in regard to them by having them sent to you by express.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure that the whole society—the whole congress,—feels greatly indebted to Mrs. Lockwood, who planted these seeds in the soil that was turned over on our site on that rainy day. The Chair helped to shovel the earth into the jars, and she thought it was a very good day's work! She never had shoveled before, but she thought that she did very well. [Laughter.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON. In the name of South Carolina I thank Mrs. Lockwood for the trees, and I thank our President General for the shoveling. And I want to say to the ladies of our adjoining State that South Carolina has a very prolific soil for the Osage orange (as for other things), and when the tree grows we will be very glad to share with our sister States. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. Do I understand that the earth, the soil, in these cases around the trees, is a part of the original earth from Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, taken from the site of the Continental Hall.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Shoveled in by our President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, and taken up by Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LIPPITT. That only doubles the pleasure I have in receiving it, and doubles the value of the gift.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. And Mr. Frederick Owen, who was really the prime mover in this, and has assisted us all through, deserves our thanks. We have a resolution here that we would like to have read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read it, Madam Reader.

The Official Reader read the resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, Mr. Frederick Owen, having in charge all the beautiful arrangements preparatory to the laying of the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall, the preparation of the Court, the decorations and the artistic design of the cover of the program, was in numberless ways an indefatigable assistant to the committee; be it

Resolved, That this congress tender to Mr. Owen a rising vote of thanks, and that the Corresponding Secretary General

write him a letter conveying the appreciation of the congress for his valuable services.

MRS. MIRANDA TULLOCH,
Committee on Ceremonies.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion; those in favor, will signify it by rising. (Many rose.)

Are there any opposed? If so, they may rise. The Chair thinks there are none, and the vote of thanks is unanimous. Mr. Owen desires to signify his grateful appreciation of this vote of thanks. (Mr. Owen bowed his thanks to the congress amid applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a request which has come from one of our photographers of this city who desires to take a flashlight picture of the congress. Does the congress desire to have it done? It will be a pleasing souvenir, and it will take but a few moments. The Chair asks for a motion upon it.

A DELEGATE. Madam President, it seems to me that a picture, taken to-night when so many are absent, would hardly represent our congress fairly.

Miss RYAN. I make the motion to have this photograph taken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Ryan moves that we shall have this photographic view taken of the congress. Is there a second to the motion? (The motion was seconded, voted upon and lost.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood has a communication to read to the house.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, I desire merely to say that in the corridor, as this audience passes out, there are pieces of the marble of the corner-stone, already wrapped in paper, which will be distributed by Mr. Owen to everybody who wants to carry home a piece of it. Here I have the authentic letters from the marble quarry, and from our builders, saying that these fragments of marble are authentic, and came literally from the stone itself,—“chips of the old block.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce that she will permit the presentation of a marker by Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan.

Mrs. WHITNEY. (Addressing the chair from the gallery.) May I have time to get down to the platform, if you please, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will wait upon you.

Mrs. WHITNEY (coming to the stage). Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam President General and members of the congress: With the permission of our President General I would like to ask if I can be heard by everyone in this building; that is, if you keep very quiet, can I be heard? (Cries of "yes.") (After a pause.) I have something to present to the congress which, I think, ought to be presented in a very dignified manner, and received by you in a very quiet and dignified manner.

To put you out of suspense, I will say immediately that it is a grave marker. It has been designed—I will show it to you in a moment—by the Alexander Macomb Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. As you probably know, Mt. Clemens is the Bath City of the West, and I think this marker really claims your consideration; for it is a very trite saying that cleanliness is next to godliness, and certainly godliness is the foundation of all patriotism, and so Mt. Clemens has surely a right to bring it here. And for another reason the ladies of Mt. Clemens have a fine sense of humor, and they send to Washington a pasteboard marker, and have entrusted to the person who presents it to you, a very weighty marker to bring to Washington. And I believe that I am safe in saying that you have before you the only living Daughter of the Revolution who has ever rested under a grave marker. [Laughter.] This marker reposed in the top berth of my section in the sleeping car from Detroit to Washington. [Laughter.]

We have had, in past years, markers presented to our congress, and there have been objections made to them on account of some little things that did not seem quite appropriate. We have had them presented to us with the letters "D. A. R." which we did not think exactly appropriate for the soldiers of the Revolution. [Laughter.] Then we have had them presented containing the design of the wheel and distaff represented in our insignia; and we did not see any great propriety in having a wheel and distaff over the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. [Laughter.]

We have eliminated these peculiarities in this design, and we take great pride in now presenting this to you. I hope you all can see it. It has the wheel (pointing to marker), with the thirteen stars representing the original States. Also the letters, "S. A. R.," "Soldiers of the American Revolution," with the date, "1776." It is eighteen inches in height, and I assure you it is very solid. It will not come out of the ground any more than the Revolutionary soldier will. It has on the top a little standard on which the flag may be placed, and also a place for the name of your chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the name of the soldier you wish to honor. This one, which I have in my hand, is of bronze, which of course never corrodes; but the same design can be made in composition, metal or bronze or

aluminum or iron, so that it will not rust. It can be furnished in solid bronze for \$3.50, in composition metal or in iron for \$1.50. We will have a large model for you to see later, here on the stage.

We have already in our society done splendid work in marking the graves in this country, but as yet we have no official marker of our society. We have, as you know, our insignia. Our insignia we all have alike. We as a body have many things in the society that we all use. Why not have a uniform grave marker? It would seem more dignified for a body of this size and nature to have one that could be used by every chapter in the United States. The Sons of the American Revolution have one, as have many other societies.

We hope that this will meet with your approbation. I know that many graves have been marked by grave markers, but there has never been one universal grave marker for our whole society. Michigan, at the last State society meeting, last year, adopted this as the official marker for the State of Michigan. This met with great approbation out there. As I have listened to the report of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, the thought has come to me, dear Daughters, that that building is going to be the grandest marker that has ever been put up. [Applause.] But it is only going to be seen by the people who come to Washington, while the markers put over the graves are not only going to mark the graves of those splendid old Revolutionary heroes, who we are glad in so many ways were our ancestors—and not our husbands—[laughter]—those splendid old martinets;—but I feel that that building is going to stand as a memorial to the wives of those men, and the mothers of those men. Believe me, the most trying battles are not fought on the battlefield; they are fought in the silent watches of the night, and those women, who buckled on the swords of those who fought those battles, had almost as hard a time as those great men who struggled and fought in the wilderness, and who achieved our independence.

And I believe, dear friends, that this will only stand in miniature for that for which our splendid hall will stand in reality, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you. I am glad to present it to such a splendid audience. I am happy to have the privilege of presenting to you, this marker. The President General has received a note at least once an hour ever since last Monday morning, asking that the opportunity might be given to present it. [Laughter.]

I hope that this will meet with your approbation, and if I may be allowed, Madam Chairman, I will present this motion:

I move that the grave-marker designed by the Alexander Macomb Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, be adopted as the official grave-marker of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. POWELL, of Massachusetts. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss the motion?

Mrs. GODCHARLES, of Pennsylvania. Ladies of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Michigan has shown you her marker. I thought that it would be well to show you Pennsylvania's marker before you voted. This marker (exhibiting grave marker) was adopted three years ago by the State of Pennsylvania, and has been used to mark a great many graves. A great deal that the lady from Michigan said I intended to say, but she got ahead of me. But our marker has a few advantages over hers. One is that it has the insignia of the Daughters. Another is the colors,—our national colors. Of course, it is not pure white, it is aluminum, but I think it has just as many advantages as the Michigan marker. We have marked 96 graves in our section of the country with this, and we hope to mark a great many more. We do not know whether we have more graves to mark than Michigan or not, but Pennsylvania has a great many graves of old Revolutionary soldiers, and they will all be marked with this marker because we have adopted it as our State marker.

There is no use in my detaining you further, because ours is on the same principle as the Michigan marker. It has one advantage in having the wings. It has two sets of wings that will keep it firmly anchored in the earth in any soil; it cannot blow over. And also it has a place in the top for a flag. There is really no use in my repeating what the lady from Michigan said,—she covered the ground thoroughly, but I just wanted to show you ours before you voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to accept the marker brought here by Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan, and on that motion the Chair has requested remarks.

A MEMBER. May I speak in favor of Pennsylvania?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of the lady from Michigan is before the house.

Mrs. BARROLL, of Connecticut. Is this subject open for discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been for some time.

Mrs. BARROLL. In Michigan, the custom has been for some time that the Sons of the American Revolution furnish the markers used by the Daughters of the Revolution, and in this way the two societies have worked in harmony. It may be so in other States, and as we now have our markers which we use every year, it would be rather difficult, I think, to decide upon one, and the plan which has worked so well in Connecticut with the Sons and Daughters I should advocate should go on.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further remarks upon the motion? The Chair invites discussion.

Miss FORSYTH, of New York. I would simply say, Madam President, that there was a marker presented some years ago that was quite admired, and thought to be a very admirable design, made by one of the

ladies of a chapter of the State of New York, and that is not here for the reason just given by the lady from Connecticut. I think at that time they said they had been using the marker of the Sons, and therefore they would prefer that we did not choose one for the entire society. In New York I am not aware that we have chosen one, but the Sons have been using them to some extent.

MISS MASSEY. We consented to the marker for Pennsylvania being presented because a year ago that marker was sent here by the State and examined. Mrs. Godcharles had just lost her husband, and was unable to be present or be represented in any way. But Pennsylvania adopted her marker a year ago, and it was very much desired that this should be brought up before the congress last year. But there was no one to take her place and present it. Personally it is not a matter of interest to me, but I think it is a matter of justice to her that this matter should be presented. And another thing, I do think that the colors, and so on, make it more acceptable because it shows that it is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for I think anything proposed and carried out by the Daughters of the American Revolution ought to be recognized as such. Every grave of a Revolutionary hero marked by this marker would show exactly what it is,—that it is the marker from this organization. Wherever it is seen it is recognized, and I think that really would be very much in its favor. One would have no doubt, on seeing it, whether it was a marker of the Daughters of the American Revolution or something else; it has the insignia of our order and indicates just what it is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not want to interrupt you, but do you desire to substitute a motion for Pennsylvania instead of that for Michigan?

MISS MASSEY. I desire simply to present the matter to this congress, as to which they prefer.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I desire to say that it is my recollection that the marker was voted down because it had D. A. R. on it, and they thought that it was not a very wise thing to put D. A. R. over a dead soldier.

MRS. PENFIELD, of Indiana. I rise to a question of information. I would like to know if this congress assembled has ever voted that they would like to have one marker for the entire society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the motion now before us.

MRS. PENFIELD. I understand you are voting on the one presented, but my question is, has the congress ever in general, abstractly voted,—not having any one particular thing in mind,—that it is desirable for the society to have a marker in general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair's recollection is that the marker from Pennsylvania was brought before us either last year or year before, and was voted down, and that our society does mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. The society does receive markers from the

Sons of the American Revolution, and many think it would be wise to have a marker of our own; hence the motion of Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. PENFIELD. Would a motion be in order now to refer this question to a committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would be quite in order.

Mrs. PENFIELD.

I move to refer this matter to a committee whose duties shall be to receive all designs for grave markers that are offered, and to present them for consideration at the next congress.

Mrs. CLARKE, of Alabama. I second the motion.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Does that motion take precedence?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to commit takes precedence of everything.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam President General and members of the congress, I think I stated that the marker designed and offered to you from Michigan can be in bronze or can be in the colors of our society, as you wish. Very often there is a desire to have it in solid bronze. You can have the marker in any size or color that you wish. We simply bring this design to you, and I wish to call your attention to the fact that it is the only marker that has ever been presented to a congress of this society that has something significant of the soldier, and that is the old sabre and the old musket crossed. It would seem that the Daughters might give the dear man something to show that he fought for his country besides a wheel and distaff. [Laughter.] I hope sincerely that when you come to a vote on this you will remember all the charming things about the Michigan marker.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut.

I move that the motion be laid on the table.

Seconded by Mrs. Barroll, of Connecticut.

Miss FORSYTH. I simply want to say, in regard to what has just been said, that there has been another marker that had something referring to the Revolutionary soldier on it, because the one that was offered from New York, which I trust may be considered if this matter is decided upon, had the whole figure of a Revolutionary soldier, musket in hand. [Laughter.]

Mrs. HILL. Will my motion be in order now, laying the motion on the table?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To lay the question on the table. There is a motion before that, made by Mrs. Whitney, to accept this marker. Do you wish to lay that motion on the table?

Mrs. HILL. I wish to make a motion that would carry the marker with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have to make two motions with this. Your motion to commit is one, and your motion to lay the motion on the table is another. You must write your motion, too. It is in order for you to make a motion to lay the order to commit on the table. The Chair will entertain that. Is there a second?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you also might make a motion so that you would carry both, I suppose, as a matter of parliamentary information.

READER. The motion to commit of Mrs. Penfield is as follows:

"I move to pass this matter to a committee whose duties shall be to receive all designs offered and to present them for consideration at the next congress."

It is seconded by Mrs. Clarke, of Alabama. Then comes the motion from Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut.

"I move to lay the motion on the table."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you mean the main motion, or the motion to commit?

Mrs. HILL. I think the motion was lost, and I mean the original motion asking that this marker be made the official marker of the society. I mean the motion which, if laid upon the table, takes everything else with it, connected with it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion of Mrs. Hill. Do you wish to discuss it? (After a pause.) It is said by many people that you cannot do this unless you put in your motion—

Mrs. HILL. I intended to cover both the motion to commit and everything connected with it. I thought the motion to lay upon the table—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be the stumbling block that you have not said "the whole matter," Mrs. Hill; therefore will you kindly do so, if you wish to do so, and save us a great deal of trouble. Does Mrs. Hill accept the Chair's suggestion, to make the motion to lay the whole matter upon the table? The Chair does not propose it to her, but if she wants to do that, she may.

Mrs. HILL. I do, yes.

READER. She says she does.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you allow the Official Reader to write in "the whole matter?" Do you understand that I want you to write your motion and send it up?

Mrs. HILL. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please send it up.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I have to present the name of the State Regents and

State Vice-Regents for confirmation. You have been sending them up to me for the last two days, and I am sure you want to hear their names.

The Official Reader read the list as follows:

ALABAMA—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, South Highlands, Birmingham. Mrs. Amora P. McClellan, Athens.

ALASKA—None elected.

ARIZONA—Mrs. Walter Talbot. Mrs. Clarendon Smith, 912 S street, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA—Mrs. John F. Swift, 824 Valencia street, San Francisco. Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom, Los Angeles.

COLORADO—Mrs. John Campbell, 1401 Gilpin street, Denver. Mrs. O. W. Mallaby, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven. Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, 405 Seaview avenue, Bridgeport.

DELAWARE—Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, Claymont. Mrs. Eugene Du Pont, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 2145 K street, Washington.

FLORIDA—Mrs. Duncan V. Fletcher, Jacksonville. Mrs. Katharine Eagan, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville.

GEORGIA—Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, the Kimball, Atlanta. Mrs. Mary Ann Lipscomb, Athens.

IDAHO—None elected.

ILLINOIS—Mrs. Charles H. Deere, "Overlook," Moline. [Applause.] Mrs. Dorothy N. Law, Dixon.

INDIANA—Mrs. James M. Fowler, Lafayette. [Applause.] Mrs. Robert S. Robertson, 635 West Berry street, Fort Wayne.

IOWA—Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Oak Terrace, Davenport. Mrs. George W. Ogilvie, 814 Prospect Building, Des Moines.

KANSAS—Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Riverside, Wichita. Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, 1735 P street, Washington, D. C., and Topeka.

KENTUCKY—Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd, 603 Frederick street, Owensboro. [Applause.] Mrs. William Warren, Danville.

MAINE—Mrs. A. A. Kendall, 10 Henry street, Portland. Mrs. Charlotte A. Baldwin, 136 Cedar street, Bangor.

MARYLAND—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park avenue, Baltimore. Mrs. Dorsey Gassaway, Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm street, Danvers. Mrs. Dana A. West, 18 Summit avenue, Somerville.

MICHIGAN—Mrs. William J. Chittenden, 134 West Fort street, Detroit. Mrs. James P. Brayton, 328 South College avenue, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. William Liggett, 2201 Scudder avenue, St.

Anthony Park, St. Paul. Mrs. Charles Telford Thompson, 502 South Ninth street, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI—Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Natchez. Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs.

MISSOURI—Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 5028 Locust street, St. Louis. Mrs. Weston Bascome, 2305 Locust street, St. Louis.

MONTANA—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, 832 West Park street, Butte. Mrs. William Wallace McCrackin, Hamilton.

NEBRASKA—Mrs. Abraham Allee, 620 Park street, Omaha. Mrs. Jasper LeGrand Kellogg, 1844 D street, Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. John W. Johnson, 1819 Elm street, Manchester. Mrs. John R. McLane, Milford.

NEW JERSEY—Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 219 South Broad street, Elizabeth. [Applause.] Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem.

NEW MEXICO—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe. (Eleventh election). None elected.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Charles H. Terry, 540 Washington avenue, Brooklyn. [Applause.] Mrs. Henry L. Roberts, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.

NORTH CAROLINA—Miss Mary Love Stringfield, Waynesville. Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry, Fargo.

OHIO—Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, 1096 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. Mrs. H. M. Weaver, 191 West Park avenue, Mansfield.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—None appointed. None appointed.

OREGON—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 Seventh street, Portland. None elected.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, [applause] 303 North Allegheny street, Bellefonte. Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, [applause] Phoenixville. Honorary State Regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazier.

RHODE ISLAND—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, 7 Young Orchard avenue, Providence; Mrs. Edward J. Johnson, 158 Cross street, Central Falls. [Applause.] Mrs. Susan A. Ballow, Honorary State Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, Columbia. Mrs. George H. Nicholls, Spartanburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA—None appointed.

TENNESSEE—Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, 362 Vance street, Memphis. [Applause.] Mrs. Edwin Gardner, Saundersville P. O.

TEXAS—Mrs. John Lane Henry 513 Gaston avenue, Dallas. Mrs. Seabrook W. Lydnor, Houston.

UTAH—Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen, Park City. None elected.

VERMONT—Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans. Mrs. C. N. North, Shoreham.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, Alexandria. [Applause.] None elected.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. John A. Parker, 1022 I street, north, Tacoma. Mrs. M. A. Phelps, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA—Mrs. D. B. Spilman, Parkersburg. Miss M. J. Silver, Inwood.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, 182 Fourteenth street, Milwaukee. Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.

WYOMING—Mrs. F. W. Mondell, the Cochran, Washington, D. C., and Newcastle. Mrs. H. B. Patten, 208 West Twenty-second street, Cheyenne.

Mrs. RICHARDS, of Iowa. Is there anything before the house at present?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are going to accept this report.

Mrs. RICHARDS. Is it ready for acceptance?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to table right here before us. We cannot take anything else.

The Reader again read the motion of Mrs. Hill, as follows:

"I move to lay the whole matter of the marker on the table."

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Barroll, of Connecticut.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

(The question was put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Richards, of Iowa.

Mrs. RICHARDS. I simply rise to ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. RICHARDS. I was too late this afternoon to hear the report of the Insignia Committee, but I understand that a contract has been let to Mr. Caldwell.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that she thought you wanted to make a motion to accept this report of the Vice-President General in charge of organization.

Mrs. TULLOCH. It seems to me you are hastening the matter. Also, later I want to put in an Honorary State Regent of Iowa.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is now as to accepting this report.

(The question was put and carried.)

Mrs. RICHARDS. I want to know, Madam President General, what has become of the contract of Mrs. Key with this Continental Congress? I find that this was resolved, "that the contract made with Miss Eleanor Dutcher be continued with Mrs. Ellen Dutcher Key, and is not to be annulled except upon a year's notice." We may have erred in giving Mrs. Key that contract in this society, but we must not do her an injustice. She has been given this contract, and as yet I think we ought not to annul it in this very summary manner. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I feel that an injustice has been done to Mrs. Key. Of course, it has been stated, and is no doubt true, that the expense of furnishing this pin to the members is only ten cents. That is not very much when you con-

sider that this is a moral obligation with us, and it shows that there is quite a demand for the pins yet. I think it is only courtesy to Mrs. Key to allow her to present herself and give her statement before this Continental Congress, or at least to have the Recording Secretary bring the contract and have it read here. I therefore ask that you allow the Recording Secretary to bring the contract and read it to-morrow morning before the congress.

Mrs. WEED. As Chairman of the Insignia Committee I was directed to present the report of the Board to the congress. The recommendation of the Board was that the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin should cease. It did not say when. The recommendation of the Board was that it should cease in accordance with the contract. The contract says that it must cease one year from the date of notice. Therefore, according to the action of the congress to-day, the contract with Mrs. Key would cease one year from date. There was nothing in the report of the Insignia Committee that was not in perfect accordance with the contract of Miss Dutcher.

Miss DESHA. The Board stated to-day that the Board had considered that pin month after month, and considered that it infringed the dignity of our insignia. It was none of the business of the Board of Management to criticise what this congress had done. They have brought in a report here that injures a Daughter of the American Revolution, and it was voted on here to-day when there was barely a quorum, and when the members did not know what they were voting about. (Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!") I was not on the floor, and so I cannot move a reconsideration. I did not know it was to be done. I did not imagine for an instant that any Daughter of the American Revolution would treat another Daughter in that manner. I wish there was some woman on this floor who did vote for it who would move that that part of the report be reconsidered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state in defence of the action of the congress that this matter was placed upon this program for 2 o'clock this afternoon as a special order of business. I supposed that all knew it.

Mrs. JOY. I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day is called for. The Revolutionary Relics Committee report comes next.

Mrs. PENFIELD. Did the Chair decide upon the motion to table the marker motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was carried. Madam Chairman of the Relics Committee are you ready to report?

(After a pause.) The Chairman of the Relics Committee requests that the Official Reader will read her report.

The Reader read the report of the Relics Committee, as follows:

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The Chairman of your Committee on Relics has little of value

or novelty to report. All the energies of the society are engrossed in the building of our Memorial Hall, and for the time being the less imposing memorials of the men and women of the Revolution are subordinated.

Still, the successor of Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay (whose years of gracious service bore fruit in the interesting collection of the ten-score relics deposited in the Smithsonian Institution), hopes, in time, to add something of value, which shall testify to her good will; as do these to the untiring energy and generous spending of self, which we recognized in this smaller work, as we did later in her chairmanship of the Committee on Architecture.

Several articles of more or less interest have been offered us for money—much money; but we desire it distinctly understood that, for the present at least we are not *buying* relics. Our appropriations are all for the larger project. And while we gladly accept those small personal things which bring us intimately into the lives of those who certified our independence, the power to purchase is not yet ours.

Our thanks are due to all who have worked with and for us, and we warmly appreciate the generosity with which the few new acquisitions have been offered.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,

Chairman Committee on Relics.

MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, *Connecticut*;

MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, *Massachusetts*;

MRS. CHARLES W. LIPPITT, *Rhode Island*;

MRS. F. C. STRANAHAN, *Vermont*;

MRS. A. A. KENDALL, *Maine*;

MRS. CLARK WARING, *South Carolina*;

MRS. RACHEL H. MELLON, *Pennsylvania*;

MRS. H. E. BURNHAM, *New Hampshire*;

MRS. THOMAS B. LYONS, *Virginia*;

MRS. WM. B. LYONS, *Kentucky*;

MISS E. C. WILLIAMS, *Maryland*;

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, *New York*;

MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, *Colorado*;

Committee on Relics.

April, 1904.

Among the relics received this year is a "busk-board," carved in oak, with a penknife, by Benjamin Sumner, while a prisoner with Ethan Allen in the Tower of London. Presented by the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Sumner, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, a former Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report.

Mrs. Joy.

I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The National University comes next. Is the Chairman of the Committee on the National University present?

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the Vice-Regent from New Jersey, Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General and Members of the Continental Congress: As Chairman of the Program Committee I have an announcement to make. Miss Ellen Bowick, of London, England, will give a recitation. I have the pleasure of introducing Miss Bowick.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (surprised). The Chair fears that Miss Bowick will have to defer her recitation for the present. It will have to be a pleasure deferred on the part of the congress.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General, I introduced this lady under a misunderstanding. I thought I was to have the pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is sure you did. The order of the day had been called for, however. The congress will now listen to the report of the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the United States Flag.

(The Reader began to read the report.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to call you to time on that, Madam Reader. Only three minutes can be given now to the reading of reports. The question is on accepting this report.

(Motion to accept put and carried. This report was, later, made a "special order" for Saturday at 9 p. m., when it was read in full.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have next upon our order of the day the report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. She is not present owing to business detaining her. Mrs. Crosman has written me that owing to the serious illness of her daughter, she very much regrets that she is unable to be present. We will now hear the very beautiful and delightful lady from London, of whom the greatest and most charming things have been said—Miss Bowick.

A recitation, entitled "The Frenchwoman's Story," was given by Miss Ellen Bowick, of London, England, and was received with much applause.

Mrs. JEWETT, of Minnesota. It was my privilege to be chairman of the committee on the collection of articles that we placed in our box in the corner-stone of Continental Hall, and I have had many questions asked me about the first grouping, and why we did not number it. That was the typical idea of Mr. Owen, who proposed that we put in five articles to indicate our five points of the star,—the Holy Bible, the property of a Revolutionary soldier; a copy of the Declaration of Independence, imprint of the seal of the United States, the insignia of the

Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Flag. The data of our society was furnished by Miss Desha, and it must have been a great sacrifice for her to give us all these valuable papers, from the very beginning of our Society as the Daughters of the American Revolution. She furnished all the things of that kind which did not come from the files of our National Society, and very little came from that source. She gave us so much that it seems that she must have robbed herself, and in view of that

I move that a rising vote of thanks be given to Miss Desha for her contribution to the box placed in the corner-stone of Continental Hall.

(The Chair called for a rising vote, which was unanimous.)

Mrs. McLEAN. Before we adjourn may I simply offer a resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is, in a way, a small matter, but in another it is not. I desire to offer a resolution of sympathy in her illness, and hope for her speedy recovery, to one of the members of this organization who has been a National Officer and faithfully served this society for so many years, and who is now here in Washington in a hospital—Mrs. Amos Draper.

The motion was numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that a resolution of sympathy should be offered to Mrs. Amos Draper, who is now lying ill in a hospital here. You will respond by a rising vote.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

READER. There is one announcement to be made of an additional Honorary State Regent for Pennsylvania, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion that this be confirmed is in order.

(The motion was made and seconded, put and carried.)

At 10.30 o'clock p. m. the congress adjourned until Saturday, April 23. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

At 10.14 the bugler sounded "Tattoo."

Congress called to order at 10.15 by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with our Chaplain General in invoking the Divine blessing.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O, Thou Infinite One, draw nigh and give us Thy blessing on this the last day of our congress. We thank Thee that Thou hast been with us and that our health and strength have been preserved, and that there has been so much unanimity in our work and that we have had Thy blessing upon us. We pray Thee, Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt not only be with each one of us, but with each and every organization that we represent, and as we represent our country in this patriotic movement we pray that Thou wilt be with the whole of our land. We pray Thee that the little children who are being educated may be educated for God and the country. Be with our boys and girls who are away from home and at school, and may all our educators feel that they must bring our youth up in the way that they should go in order that our Nation may be what it ought to be. We pray Thee that as we leave this house on this day that Thou wilt go with us to our homes, and grant to help us realize that each one of us is responsible to Thee, and that as the homes of the Nation are, so the Nation is. And we pray that we may help those other homes that have not the spirit of Christ in them and that are being deceived. And grant, Heavenly Father, that there may be a patriotism to-day as there was in the days of our youth. Help us to realize that our dangers do not come in the same form for us; that they come in other forms, and that as intelligent women we must watch for them and fight for our country. We pray that Thou wilt be with our new possessions and help us to carry Christianity and a higher civilization into those homes which know not Thee and know not our country, that have none of the traditions which we have. And we pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, that we may realize the great campaign of education into which we must enter, and that we must do our duty by them. We pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, for the President of the United States, and all others in authority, and grant us, O Heavenly Father, that they may guard the interests of our country. And be with our officers—the new ones who have just been elected. Be with our new Board, with its President, and grant during the year that is to come that we may have Thy Divine blessing and benediction. And now, dear Father, be with us during this last day and give us Thy help and Thy strength and benediction, we ask for Jesus sake, Amen.

Mrs. FOSTER. According to the official program we will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

(The first and last verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the congress, led by Mr. Foster.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the minutes of yesterday's meeting read by the Recording Secretary General.

SECRETARY GENERAL. They are not quite ready. If I may have a few minutes I will be able to finish them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader has a telegram.

READER (reading). "Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, Continental Congress: As President of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I send cordial greetings to the Thirteenth Continental Congress with the hope that every chapter will be represented at Daughter's Day on October 11th at the St. Louis Exposition. Mrs. Margaretta Manning."

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President, may I speak on a question of personal privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you may.

Mrs. PAGE. Please do not be tired of me or Jamestown, because I am very tired myself. But there seems to me some misunderstanding about this special boat, and I wish to explain that the company has given us this special boat. You will take this boat at the foot of Seventh street to-morrow at 4 o'clock p. m., and you will not have to change the boat or change your staterooms during the trip. You go from here to Norfolk, and are there met by a committee from the Tide-Water Chapters, and from there you go to Jamestown. We will then lunch at the Chamberlain Hotel and have the privilege of seeing the fort. You can leave your luggage and everything else on board the boat during the entire trip. [Applause.]

(The Reader read more notices.)

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the proceedings of Friday, April 22nd; also the motions of Friday night's session.

(During the reading of the minutes Miss Williams, of Maryland, took the chair.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the minutes. Are there any corrections?

Mrs. MURPHY. If my memory bears me out there is a slight mistake in the minutes. If I am not very much mistaken, I did not speak to any motion yesterday afternoon. I merely asked a favor of one of the members of the committee to answer a few questions to elucidate some points of the committee's report, to which the member graciously acceded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made.

Mrs. RISING, of Minnesota. A correction of the minutes. The report stated that the John Paul Jones Committee were from Maryland. They were from the District, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to explain my motion. I did not intend to make any motion of censure of anyone. I offered an amendment to the motion of censure—as Mrs. Foster made it very clear to us that the wheels of their investigation were hampered by the refusal of persons, who had testimony, to come. Therefore, I think she made it very clear to us that it was the intention of the Board to present to this congress that they felt it was a wrong way of carrying out a good intention. I did not vote to adopt the resolution of censure, but I made that motion to make it clear that there were others responsible besides those that had been mentioned.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction will be made.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. My motion was seconded, which was not reported.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I would like to have an omission corrected in the minutes. I cannot call it anything more than that, because there was a great deal of confusion. South Carolina's Regent is on the Matthew Maury Committee. There was nothing said about South Carolina endorsing those papers read, and I would like to have it recorded that South Carolina unanimously endorsed the Maury resolutions.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state there was a long list of States endorsing it and that South Carolina was among them.

Mrs. BRYAN. The Maury memorial presented to the House yesterday was not the memorial passed by our congress last year. The lady who suggested this last year has a report to make to the House, and she is waiting to be called upon to make that report. It was passed by the House last year, and the one introduced this year is entirely a new memorial. After the reading of the minutes the Parliamentarian told me that I might ask that this report be read.

Mrs. BALLINGER. One very important omission has been made. There is no mention whatever made of the motion sent to the stage to accept the report of the Judicial Committee, signed by Mrs. Ballinger and seconded by Miss Miller, of the District. This closed the Baird-Huey vs. Roberts affair.

SECRETARY GENERAL. There was so much confusion yesterday afternoon that it is quite possible some of the motions did not reach me. That motion, for instance, was not among those given to me.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask that it be inserted in the minutes, whether it is found or not.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to say that the motion has been accepted, and it appears in the stenographic report.*

*This motion was made in Executive Session.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask that it be inserted in the minutes.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That will be done.

Mrs. WEED. My name appeared yesterday as a second to a vote of censure which was given as an amendment to the committee report.

I seconded the motion of censure, but I did not then understand it was an amendment to the committee report. My understanding was that the report was to be accepted as it came to me, and it was my intention to vote that way. And I did intend a second to the motion of censure which was presented immediately after the report was accepted. I do not think I would have moved to amend the committee's report, because I am not in sympathy with that method of procedure.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further corrections the Chair will entertain a motion to have the minutes accepted.

Mrs. MERWIN.

I move to accept the minutes as corrected.

Mrs. JOY. I second the motion.

Mrs. BROWN, of California. I would like to second the motion, Madam President.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. WHITNEY. Am I in order, Madam Chairman?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the Official Reader has a notice to read.

READER. A notice given by Mrs. Mellon, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania. This notice, I am requested by Mrs. Mellon and instructed by the Chair to state, was to have been included in the report of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, but by an oversight was not included, and special permission is given to report it now. It is as follows: The prize of \$50 offered by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania has been awarded to Miss Elizabeth Miles, the subject being "Pennsylvania Under William Penn, 1681-1718."

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam Chairman and Members of the congress: I offer this motion to you:

I move that the reading of the remainder of the report of the committee on the Prevention of the Desecration of the United States flag be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

(The motion read by the Reader.)

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam Chairman and Members: It would seem we have had nothing come before this congress that ought to be of more patriotic interest than the report of this committee. I am not on the committee, and I have not consulted a member of it; I am doing this because I feel that this is a work that the Daughters are vitally interested in, or at least ought to be. In every State we have been doing good work, trying to get State legislation to prevent the desecration of the American flag. There is now a bill in the United States Senate for a Federal law to this effect. I think this report, which was allowed only three minutes out of six day's work, in this case should be

given more time. [Applause.] I hope that this resolution will pass, so that when we have a good audience this evening a full report of this committee may be brought to you for your consideration, and be taken back to your States, and, as far as possible, will result in the chapters working for the prevention of the desecration of our Flag. [Applause.]

Mrs. PAGE. I desire to second that motion.

(Mrs. Ammon at this point took the place of the Recording Secretary General.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question," "question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Middleton act as tellers on the floor, and Mrs. Kinney in the same capacity in the gallery?

(Motion was unanimously carried.)

Miss FRAZER. A question of personal privilege. It has been said that I omitted to state in my report who the lady was who won the prize offered in our State for the State memorial. The report was not handed to me to insert in my State report.

Miss BENNING. Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Benning, of Georgia.

Miss BENNING.

I move that this congress instruct the National Board to compile a directory of the membership of the society.

Mrs. DAY. I second the motion.

Mrs. WHITE. I second the motion.

The motion was written out, passed to the platform, and read by the Reader, as follows:

"I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress instruct the National Board of Management to compile a directory of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

(Signed)

HANNA CAROLINE BENNING.

Seconded by Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, of Georgia; Eveline F. Masury, Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. C. H. Deere, Mrs. J. R. Webster, Mrs. William Butterworth, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Miss Sara Coolidge Brooks, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Miss Mary L. Stringfield.

Mrs. HENRY, District of Columbia. I would like to say that I was chairman of the last Committee on Publication of the Directory in 1901, and I can testify that it is very expensive. It cost us \$1,500. Also, I would say that we have not been in the habit of getting out a

directory more than once in every five years on account of the expense.

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia. May I say in favor of this motion that the State Regents have found it very inconvenient to do their work during the last year for the lack of a complete directory. There are a great many names that come in during the year whose addresses we do not have, and oftentimes important business comes up that makes it necessary we should know them, and we have no recourse but to write to the Board. I, therefore, wish to second this resolution.

Mrs. PARKER. Mrs. Parker, of New York, would like to second the motion.

Mrs. DAY (Tennessee). I would like to say that the Chapter Regents also find such a directory very valuable.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to correct the statement—that it cost \$1,500. I have been told that it cost \$2,000 very nearly.

Mrs. Chittenden addressed the Chair.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to say—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Chittenden has the floor.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I think it is scarcely necessary for Mrs. Chittenden to add one word, because I am sure that every member who has any official correspondence feels the great need of such a directory, and the 1901 directory has been outgrown by many thousands of names. I trust this motion will prevail.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to say that I am not opposing the directory, but I wanted to state how much it costs, and it takes that much from the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. I would like to ask that information be given to this congress before they vote on this motion as to what this costs. I know that the last directory, of which Mrs. Henry speaks, cost us a great deal of money. The congress voted it. But if my remembrance serves me, it was published and the price was given and only a few bought it, and a large proportion of those directories were put in storage. I would like to have some one who knows state how many of those were sold, and if there are not a large number still on hand? And also whether this directory is ever good for anything after twelve months, and whether it does not take a good many of those months to get it out, and that by the time it is published it is practically useless, and then a great many remain here which are not bought and the society wonders where its money has gone?

Mrs. HENRY. These directories cost over a dollar, but we sell them for seventy-five cents, and they were not bought very rapidly at that!

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH. We have not had a directory for three years. I submit that a society that has grown as rapidly as this society has certainly needs a new directory. We have no way of knowing the names of the chapters organized in the last three years, or the names of the Regents. And we ought to know the names of the chapters, certainly, so that we will not duplicate them. A directory saves con-

fusion, and I submit that the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a membership of 41,000, certainly need a new directory once in three years at least. [Applause.]

Mrs. BROCKETT. Madam Chairman, we need a directory, but let us sell it so that each one that buys it pays the cost of that one book. Do not let us make our books cost a dollar and then sell them for 75 cents, and leave four-fifths of the edition in our storehouse. Let us have the directory, but let us put it on a business basis and sell it for what it costs—not for less than what it costs.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I can say as a State Regent that a directory is a most important thing, and without a directory it is almost impossible for the State Regents to perform the business or carry on the correspondence of the society. I wish to second the motion that we have a new directory.

Mrs. HENRY. There are four-fifths of the last directories now for sale. Why have they not been bought if there is so much need of a directory?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to answer the Regent from Alabama that every chapter is in the congressional record of our proceedings—every chapter is printed there. That is every year, and that is worth something. Even if we publish a directory every three years there are a great many changes in addresses, and they cannot be relied upon as being correct for a very long time after they are published. For instance, there were four hundred marriages last year, which, of course, means a change in the names of those members. By the time we get our directory published it is not worth much more than the paper it is written on for the addresses. We have been so discouraged with our work that it has seemed to us we were not giving you what it was worth, what you paid for, because you have four or five thousand names of members belonging to the society that are not in the directory when you get it. Now, it does seem to me that this is a suggestion that will help you out: That every State ought to compile her own membership, and each one send a copy to headquarters, and we would have it there and that would be worth something. I would like to make that as an amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. I heartily second the idea of a new directory, but I think it should be issued from the national headquarters, as everyone of us is a member of the National Society. I not only see no reason for advancing the price, but I really think that that directory pertains to every member by right. We pay dues every year into the national organization for just such expenses. [Applause.]

Miss MECUM, of New Jersey. Madam President and ladies, might we not have a directory of the Regents of each State and not every member?

(Cries of "No," "no!")

Miss MECUM. Have the Regents, the Chapter Regents, I mean?

Then they could be communicated with with ease, and they could give any information you desire in regard to their States. I think that would reduce the cost of the directory very much. I would suggest that such a directory should contain the State officers and Regents, and that such a directory issued every year would be very useful.

Mrs. HAZEN. If I understood her correctly, a Delegate said that we have a surplus of directories unsold. It seems to me that if a notice was sent out to the State Regents that there is a directory on hand it would be purchased. Many do not know it exists.

Mrs. Joy.

I move to amend by substituting, that the directory be made a list of National Officers and State and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Then I will withdraw my amendment.

(Mrs. Joy's motion was read aloud by the Reader.)

Mrs. ROOME. Madam Chairman, that would defeat the very purpose of the directory. We can easily get a list of National Officers and State Regents and Chapter Regents, but we cannot get a directory of the members, [applause] and we would not have anything but an old directory of the members. I had intended to say something along the lines of what the lady to my right said, and I do not know that all the members heard her. I wish to say that if it were put in every issue of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE very clearly—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that you must talk on the substitute to the amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. If I may be allowed to speak later on the subject of the principal motion—

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please state it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If this suggestion is carried out, would we not have simply a synopsis of the society and not a directory?

Mrs. KINNEY.

I move the previous question.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President—

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question is called for.

A DELEGATE. What is the question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will state what you are going to vote for.

READER. I am instructed first to call for the tellers. Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Carey will please act as tellers. Next, I am instructed to state that you are to vote for the previous question, which closes debate on this question.

Miss BENNING. Is it the amendment?

Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS. It is to close debate.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, it is on the amendment. The Chair will state this is to close debate on the whole matter, the motion and the amendment.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. I ask for a parliamentary ruling on that.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is parliamentary ruling.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. It depends on what the lady wishes to apply it to. If it was unqualified, it applies all the way along. But if it was qualified, then it is a different thing. The previous question was moved unqualified.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Penfield in place of Mrs. Middleton to count the votes on the floor.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is a question out of order?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will ask Mrs. Richardson to count the votes in the gallery. The Chair wishes to state that the vote is upon the question of closing the debate upon the whole matter, both the motion and the amendment.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Then we can vote on the whole matter?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, this is simply on the motion to close debate.

Result of the vote: Yeas, 173. Nays, 34.

(The previous question was ordered.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The debate is closed. We will proceed to vote upon the amendment to the motion, and the Official Reader will please read the amendment.

The Reader read as follows:

‘I move to amend by substituting the following:

“That the directory be made a list of National Officers, State and Chapter Regents.”

(Motion was put and lost.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will now read the main motion.

READER (reading):

“I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress instruct the National Board of Management to compile a directory of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

(Motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. LITTLE. Madam Chairman and Members of the Congress:

I move that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Mary S.

Lockwood for the beautiful way in which she has fulfilled her promise—made to us on that stormy 11th day of October, 1902—that she would take care of some of the earth that had been turned from our soil on the site of Continental Hall; and that she would take care of the little seeds she planted that day, and and that at some future time she would give a plant to each one of the 13 original States. [Applause.]

Mrs. BROCKETT. I call for a rising vote.

(Motion put and unanimously carried.)

Mrs. BROCKETT. May Virginia announce that she appreciates her tree and that it will be planted at Jamestown next Monday by the President General and the State Regent from Virginia. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs the reading of the Connecticut and District of Columbia resolutions, after which we will resume the regular order of business.

To the Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: On the 3d day of February, 1904, the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, approved the action of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Conn., and of the Dolly Madison Chapter, of Washington, D. C., which petitions the Congress of the United States to reprint Public Documents Nos. 249, 250 and 251, the same being the "Report from the Secretary of War in obedience to resolutions of the Senate of the 5th and 30th of June, 1834, and of the 3d of March, 1835, in relation to the Pension establishment of the United States," together with all additional data relating to Revolutionary pensions which have been obtained since their publication in 1835; also a reprint of the book entitled "A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services, with their Names, Ages and Places of Residence as returned by the Marshals of the Several Districts under the Act for the Taking of the Sixth Census, Published by Authority of Act of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State, Washington. Printed by Blair & Rives, 1841"

And also that 500 copies of each of these four reprints may be furnished to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the furtherance of its patriotic work.

The Board ordered the resolutions, of which the above is a synopsis, to be sent to all the State Regents for their endorsement, with the request that they return their signatures to Mrs. Buel, Regent of the Mary Lloyd Tallmadge Chapter. A hearty response has been received from the majority of them, presumably of all who have been able to give it their attention. It has been likewise unanimously endorsed by

the business meeting of Regents and Delegates of Connecticut to the Thirteenth Continental Congress, and by the chapters of the District of Columbia in mass-meeting assembled.

The Board requested the President-General to serve as chairman of a committee, which she, herself, should appoint, to present these resolutions to the Congress of the United States.

This committee is as follows:

Mrs. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, *President General, N. S. D. A. R., Chairman.*

Mrs. J. P. DOLLIVER, *Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, *Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. ADDISON G. FOSTER, *Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. HENRY E. BURNHAM, *Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, *State Regent, Connecticut.*

Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *State Regent, District of Columbia.*

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL, *Regent, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Conn.*

Mrs. LYDIA W. BOLLES NEWCOMB, *Genealogical Editor, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mary Clap Worster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.*

Miss ANNA S. MALLETT, *Regent, Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C.*

The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Conn., and the Dolly Madison Chapter, of the District of Columbia, respectfully ask the Thirteenth Continental Congress to endorse the above action.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL, Regent,
Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

ANNA S. MALLETT, Regent,
Dolly Madison Chapter.

In connection with the foregoing report the following communication was subsequently handed in by Mrs. Buel:

"Mrs. Buel has received the signatures of about 30 State Regents, and would say that if those who have not yet signed the resolutions would like to add their signatures before the petition goes to the United States Congress, she will be glad to meet them at the rear of the stage at the close of the morning session, and give them the opportunity of doing so."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this report. Those in favor of approving it will say "aye." (The "yeas" responded.) Opposed "no." (There was no response.) It is so ordered. We will resume the order of the day and listen to the report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. JEWETT. May I make a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not in the order of the day. The Chair wishes to state while we are waiting for the Editor of the Magazine

that she has appointed on the Valley Forge Committee Mrs. Hugh McInnes, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. DAY. I would like to ask if we cannot fill in the time with the report of the Maury Memorial matter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not the time at present, as the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is ready to report.

Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: The Treasurer General will have explained that the Official Auditor advised our making our reports for the full 14 months, instead of for the year ending January 31st, as has been the custom, thus making the year even for future congresses.

The financial report which follows is therefore for 14 months from February 1st, 1903.

You will, however, be more interested in the summary of the 12 months expenses as in comparison to those of last year.

The total cost for the period was \$200 less than last year, but unfortunately the subscriptions have not been paid quite as promptly as usual, owing, I suspect, to the congress (which often serves as a reminder) coming later this year than heretofore.

This has made the net cost two hundred dollars greater, while the actual expenses were, as I have stated, \$200 less.

This will, I hope, be offset by the subscription taken at the congress and by responses to bills now going out.

For the benefit of those who are new members of this body I will state that it is the custom to solicit bids on printing the Magazine each year, the contract being given for one year only.

Seven firms of printers—three in Washington, two in Baltimore, one in Lancaster and one in Harrisburg—were asked if they wished to make bids for the year beginning July, 1903. Four replied in the affirmative and specifications were prepared and sent to them accordingly. The Harrisburg firm continued to make the lowest bid, and the National Board again awarded the contract to them.

The specifications are drawn up very carefully and are minute as to the cost per page for the different styles of type, for the paper, press work and binding, the insertion of cuts, the mailing, etc., of each month's issue, and the bills are so itemized. After being examined in all of these details they are approved by the Business Manager and sent to the Chairman of the Finance Committee before being paid by the Treasurer General.

Bi-monthly reports are made by the Business Manager to the National Board of Management when in session.

The books are closed for each report and all receipts turned over to the Treasurer General, who pays all bills by check.

After each monthly Board meeting, when the cards of notification of

election are sent out from the Recording Secretary's office, the Business Manager inserts a Magazine folder and subscription blank in an effort to secure the new members as subscribers.

In no other way than by reading the Magazine can a member have a knowledge of what is being done by the society in this congress, in the National Board and in the chapters.

Shortly after the last congress circulars were sent to each Chapter Regent urging her to bring the Magazine to the attention of her chapter and to appoint an agent from among its members to solicit subscriptions, such agent to receive a commission of 20 per cent. on each new subscription sent in; 25 per cent. is also offered on all advertisements secured. Will not some chapter be glad to add to its treasury in this way?

Sample copies and advertising rates will be sent on application.

In considering the expenses of the Magazine it should be borne in mind that the major portion is for printing and mailing the three large numbers containing the proceedings of this congress and the State Regents' reports—over 850 pages this year—or equal to eight numbers of the regular issue; and for that part, under the head of "Official," which gives the minutes of the monthly meetings of the National Board of Management.

The balance covers all that part devoted to the work of chapters (so valuable to all other chapters in suggestion), to the genealogical, historical, Children of the American Revolution and other departments.

The books of the Business Manager have been audited to date.

The following is the financial report:

RECEIPTS.

February 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904:

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$2,306 10
To sale of extra copies,	93 51
To advertisements,	254 00
To cuts, paid for by individuals,	29 00

Total amount delivered to Treasurer General, \$2,682 61

BILLS PRESENTED TO TREASURER GENERAL FOR PAYMENT—14 MONTHS.

Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, February Number, 1903,	\$268 97
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, March Number, 1903,	255 46
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, April Number, 1903,	622 94

Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, May Number, 1903,	712 13	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, June Number, 1903,	848 59	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, July Number, 1903,	257 26	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, August Number, 1903,	193 68	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, September Number, 1903,	192 05	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, October Number, 1903,	192 35	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, November Number, 1903,	207 85	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, December Number, 1903,	284 01	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, January Number, 1904,	238 54	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, February Number, 1904,	240 63	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, March Number, 1904,	241 06	
		<hr/>
Salary, Editor, 14 months,		\$4,755 52
Salary Business Manager, 14 months,		1,166 66
Genealogical Department,		1,050 00
Cuts and half-tone engravings (partly paid for by individ- uals),		100 00
Postage, Editor, 14 months,		95 12
Caldwell & Co., stationery for Editorial, Business and Gene- alogical Departments,		30 00
Copyright fees, 1904,		39 51
Printing:		6 00
Subscription blanks,	\$9 50	
Circulars to Regents,	3 75	
500 bill heads,	2 25	
Printing and furnishing 1,500 receipt postals,	18 75	
Printing and furnishing 500 expiration postals, ..	6 25	
		<hr/>
Remailing December Number,		40 50
Auditing accounts of Business Manager, 14 months.....		12 75
Carpenter, putting up shelving for files.....		\$50 00
Returned to Conrad Weiser Chapter, advanced for cut not used		3 50
Binding five volumes of Magazines.....		5 00
		6 25

One desk hassock.....	50
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached	06 15
<hr/>	
Total expenses, 14 months.....	\$7,427 46

Office Expenses (as per above statement).

14 months.

February 1st, 1903 to March 31st, 1904:

Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers.....	12 03
Postage, office.....	30 20
Postal cards.....	1 15
Special delivery to Harrisburg.....	10
Telegrams	1 30
Expressage	5 15
Freight and cartage, extra Magazines from Harrisburg, 14 months	11 89
Seven Falcon files.....	3 15
Commission refunded to agents on subscriptions, No. 18,435 to No. 18,620.....	40
One bottle of paste.....	25
Registration fee	08
Car fare of messenger to deliver Magazines.....	10
Cartage	25
Extra services of janitor.....	10

\$66 15

Total cost, 14 months.....	\$7,427 46
Receipts	2,682 61

Net cost, 14 months.....	\$4,744 85
Total cost, 12 months to January 31st, 1904.....	6,576 03
Receipts, 12 months to January 31st, 1904.....	2,227 45
Net cost, 12 months.....	\$4,348 58

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

April, 1904.

During the reading of the foregoing report the following occurred:

Mrs. ORTON. As all these items are printed in the Magazine may they be omitted in the reading?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection they may be.

[There was no objection and it was so ordered.]

Mrs MURPHY. May we know in just a few words what the Magazine costs to publish?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you give the total of the expense, Miss Lockwood?

MISS LOCKWOOD. For the past year the total of expense was \$4,348.58; just two hundred dollars greater than last year.

Mrs. MURPHY. I thank you.

[Miss Lockwood then completed the reading of her report as printed.]

Mrs. McLEAN. The four thousand and some odd dollars is the sum for actual publication, but not the sum for absolute expenses?

MISS LOCKWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. I should like to hear the full sum which the Magazine cost for the past year.

MISS LOCKWOOD. For the twelve months.

Mrs. McLEAN. The full sum expended on the Magazine, and the full sum of its income, in order that we may know the difference between the two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Can you answer that question?

MISS LOCKWOOD. The total cost for the twelve months was \$6,576.03. The receipts were \$2,227.45. Making the net cost \$4,348.58.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then we lost about \$2,400?

MISS LOCKWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY.

I move we accept the report.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I wish to say that in the many years of my membership in this body, this has been the heaviest drain upon the Daughters of the American Revolution, and when I have suggested that the minutes of the Board be published in pamphlet and the remainder of the Magazine be allowed to lapse, even those who never contribute one cent were most determined in their efforts to maintain the Magazine. I would like to ask what justice there is in expending over \$7,000 a year for the purpose of getting a return of \$2,000 and a few hundred? [applause.]

Mrs. WHITE. I want to say that I have every number of the American Monthly Magazine that has ever been published, and that I cannot do without it.

A VOICE. Nor I.

Mrs. WHITE. (Continuing) The reason it does not pay is because there are so many who do not take it, who do not support it as they should! [Applause]. One prominent delegate came over here, and I said: "You will read all this in the Magazine," and she replied "What magazine?" "Our magazine," said I. "I did not know that we had one" said she. Now, let us know that we have one, let everybody here subscribe one dollar and get their friends at home to take it. Think of

it! Forty thousand women cannot support a magazine! I am ashamed of them. [Applause.] Do not put me on the committee, however. (Laughter.)

Mrs. SAGE. Madam President, I simply want to say that the rescued Revolutionary names which have been published in the American Monthly Magazine during the past year have been worth far more to the society than its cost.

Mrs. BOWDEN of Washington. I wish to say that in the far west,—and I think the Manager of the Magazine will bear me out,—we take the Magazine quite generally and enjoy it, and it brings us in touch with members of the society throughout the country. Without it, I think there would be very much less enthusiasm, and little local work to do. A magazine suggests work and raises enthusiasm [applause].

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. This is my 7th Congress. I have never failed to speak a good word for the Magazine when I have had an opportunity, and I do not think it is fair to those of us who take the Magazine to say that we throw away so much money, or that we sink so much money [applause], or that the value of the Magazine is so much in dollars and cents. The Magazine is worth something more than just dollars and cents. It gives us information that we need, and it makes us better Daughters, and I hope it will never cease to be published, and I will always speak for it every time I come here [applause].

Mrs. WALKER, of Missouri. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am a member of the Magazine Committee and from month to month go over its pages. I know the Business Manager to be a remarkably good executive officer and I know the Editor to be able, conscientious, discriminating; and if this Congress will give to the Magazine its moral and financial support it will add to the membership and to the power of this great organization, I am sure [applause].

Mrs. RICHARDSON of South Carolina. A question of information. If every chapter in the United States,—just every chapter, not the members at large but every chapter in the United States,—took this Magazine, would not that lessen the expense very much? I would like some one to answer that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would help it a great deal.

Mrs. WHITE. That would not be enough.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would not be enough, but it would help.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I have always been in favor of our Magazine, because it is the only thing that keeps the chapters in touch all over the United States; it is a bond that we do not wish to lose.

Mrs. BOWDEN, of Washington. I would like to add a word in regard to what the lady just before said, and say that Rainier Chapter of Seattle takes a copy of the Magazine for the public library of Seattle. [Applause.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON. South Carolina takes it for her public library also.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY. North Dakota also takes it.

Mrs. HOOPES. I merely want to make a plea to those who do not take the magazine. Those who do not take it, do not know what they miss. There are only 2,300 subscribers out of a membership of 41,000. I have come here every year, and have hoped every year that you would feel inspired to subscribe. Could not 10,000 out of 40,000 subscribe and relieve the National Board from putting their hands into the treasury to make up the money to pay for this Magazine? It is the shame of the society, and not the magazine's shame that it does not pay. [Applause.] I read my magazine as regularly as it comes, more regularly than I do the daily paper. I hope every chapter will take it, as the lady in the gallery from South Carolina, has just said, not only every chapter but at least 10,000 members [applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I desire to endorse every word that the member from Pennsylvania has said.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not wish this congress for one moment to suppose that because I asked for the cost of the magazine, that I do not wish to have the magazine. I would be very loath to give it up, but the lady from Pennsylvania has already expressed what I wish to say. Why don't we take the Magazine,—everybody, or as many as possible,—and not waste so much money every year? It is totally unnecessary that the magazine should be a loss and an expense to the society if only one quarter of the Daughters would take it. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to say what Mrs. Murphy has said,—that we all endorse what the lady from Pennsylvania has said, not only because every one should take the Magazine and prevent sinking \$4,000 a year in it, [which would go to other patriotic work of the organization,] but because the bigger the circulation of any printed matter the larger revenue we will receive from advertisement. That is a business principle. If you have a circulation of but 2,000, as we have at present, you will not be able to secure advertisements; but if you have a circulation of 10,000 you will not only have the increased income from subscribers but you will find that the circulation department will bring you advertisement from reputable places throughout the country. It all depends upon the circulation [applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information. I want to ask, if the members of this organization take that magazine and pay for it, will there be a larger fund accruing in the reserve fund to go into the Continental Hall fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We hope so.

Miss BRAZIER. As a publisher of a magazine I know the trials and tribulations of such work. I never mention my Magazine at home; it is always the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE first. We put it in the library, and I do all I can to have it circulate among the Daughters. But you must have a circulation in order to advertise. No business firm

will give you its advertisements unless you can have at least 10,000 circulation.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President, one point which may not have been recalled to the memory of all of you. At each congress you have voted the proceedings be sent to each member free. The postage alone has cost you almost as much as the magazine. If you have the magazine, you get the proceedings through the magazine for your one dollar subscription. Another point is, that ours is the only society I know of,—or practically the only society,—that issues a magazine itself for its own purposes. I think we ought to be proud of that, and continue it.

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. I want to speak in favor of the Magazine. I think it is not only a pleasure, but that it should be the absolute duty of every Daughter to take the Magazine. I am from a small town, but a historic town, and we have the privilege, off and on, of giving valuable information to the Magazine. As Chapter Regent, I therefore uphold the publication of the Magazine and subscribe personally. [Applause.]

Mrs. BAILEY, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Bailey wishes to state that the Paul Revere Chapter, of Boston, endorses the Magazine, and it has voted to place a bound copy of the Magazine each year in the Boston Public Library. [Applause.]

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General and Ladies: In the interest of the Magazine I want to say when my chapter, the Pittsburg Chapter, which you know is a very large one, asks for a long detailed explanation of something, I usually close with the statement, if it is something that is relative to the National Society: "If you would all subscribe for the Magazine and read it, so much of your time would not be taken in our meetings in discussing these things, because then you would know as much about it as I do." A great many of our members take the Magazine and, in addition, this year we will place in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg a complete set of the bound numbers of the Magazine from the beginning. They have at present but few members there. We will place in the section, in which they place all of the valuable books which we present to them, a full set of our Magazine. They regard it as a valuable record to be preserved in that library. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. I wish to say that my chapter appreciates the Magazine so much that the members subscribe liberally. We have a little protest to enter, and that is that we are so interested in the Board meetings that we do not like to have to wait two months for the report, and we would like to know if they could not be gotten into print earlier.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. I wish to say that in my opinion a membership of 40,000 or over in a society can have no intelligent idea of what the society is doing unless they take the Official Organ of the society. The Magazine is the only Official Organ of the society. It gives the proceedings of our congress which meets here, and a very small proportion of the membership ever attend the congress. So, if it were not for this Magazine, the remaining portion of the membership

would know very little about the meetings of our society or what it is doing, or what the chapters are doing. They would know nothing about the members or what the society is doing with its money. If they were better informed in regard to the doings of their society we should hear much less of what I might call senseless questions which are brought up here at this congress and which take the time of the congress. If the Magazine were taken more generally throughout the society the members would know about these things before they came here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say that she thinks you have had time to discuss this, and that it is time to close debate.

(The previous question was ordered, put and carried.)

The motion to accept report of Business Manager was put and carried.

Mrs. LEO KNOTT, of Maryland. Madam President General, I wish to make a motion on an important subject.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it new business?

Mrs. KNOTT. Will you not please hear it, and then I think you will approve of it?

I move that we accept the recommendations of the Treasurer General and the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to appropriate the surplus \$15,000 of the society to the Continental Hall fund.

Miss RITCHIE. I second the motion.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion; do you desire to discuss it?

(Cries of "No," "no!")

Motion put and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that with the exception of the report of the Editor of the Magazine and the Business Manager of the Magazine, we have now reached the point of new business. The Chair wishes to say that the reason of the non-report of the Magazine Committee is because of illness in the family of the Chairman of that committee. The Chair understands that there has been no report sent in on that account. We will hear the Editor of the Magazine this afternoon the first thing. The Chair will now hear Mrs. Main.

Mrs. DAY. Do you consider the report of your Congressional Committee new business—the committee appointed on the Maury Memorial last year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that will come up presently.

Mrs. ORTON. Is it out of order to make a motion to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please allow this lady to present her motion, as it is brief. We do not adjourn, according to the custom, until a quarter of one, and it is only twenty minutes past twelve now.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, I wish to present to the Revolutionary Relics Committee a piece of a flag which was carried at the Battle of Bunker Hill. [Applause.] I have not this piece of flag to show you, because it is inclosed in a glass case, but it will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution. It is donated by Mrs. Gilman, a member of the Army and Navy Chapter, and a descendant of Colonel Maxwell, whose regiment carried this flag at the battle of Bunker Hill. I also have another relic to present—a quilt. (Reading):

3322 P Street, Georgetown, D. C.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS:

Madam: I desire to present to your honorable association through my friend, Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, a relic of Colonial days, which belonged to my maternal grandmother, Esther Biared, who was a lady of wealth and distinction at that time, a native of upper Maryland, who married Mr. Joseph Little, whose family served with honor in the army and navy during the Revolutionary War. Col. Peter Little was a personal friend of General Washington and was one of his pall-bearers; afterwards was in Congress for a number of years. I would like you to accept, if you care to have it.

The quilt was made about 1780, before we made our own cotton, and I was told the calico of which it is made was \$1 per yard from England. I would like a place for it in Continental Hall.

I am the last remaining granddaughter and would like it preserved.

Respectfully,

SUSANNAH HOLT YOUNG. (Age 77.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Day, of Tennessee.

(At this point the quilt heretofore referred to was exhibited to the Congress by Mrs. Main from the platform, and received with applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be glad to accept a motion to receive this beautiful relic.

Mrs. KEIM.

I move we accept it.

Mrs. Williams, Mrs. White, Mrs. Iredell and others seconded the motion.

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

Mrs. DAY. Madam President General, as Regent of the chapter which conceived this idea,* I am proud to act as proxy for your chairman; but in this, as in other lines, her work is so intelligent, thorough and fine, I sincerely regret her inability to present her report in person. I have personally received much encouragement, commendation and congratulation upon our courage in undertaking so great a work—thanks to the Twelfth Continental Congress for enabling us to proceed with it.

*The Maury memorial.

One Senator said: "Madam, in such undertakings the Daughters of the American Revolution are building monuments to themselves."

We have many letters and verbal promises from distinguished and influential men, among them Senators Fairbanks, Lodge, Hoar, Bate, Carmack, Blackburn, Money and others, and the President of the United States. An Italian artist said: "Your Maury should stand to America as Michael Angelo and Savonarola do to Italy, except that Maury conferred benefits that are universal."

A compliment that is material came from a generous lawyer of Tennessee, Mr. Scales, who drew the bill and contributed his services. [Applause.]

I wish to thank those friends who in their State meetings endorsed our monument. We put this, our greatest undertaking, outside of Continental Hall, which is great in its stately proportions, greater in its beauty, greatest in its execution.

(Mrs. Holcombe resumed her place as Recording Secretary General.)

Mrs. Jewett at this point took the chair.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam Chairman, I would like to say in favor of that report that it is a most important one and that South Carolina is represented on that committee and knows the work that the committee has done, and we will be very much obliged to the congress if they will give it favorable consideration. We certainly ought to take up this matter of the Maury Memorial. In honoring him we would honor a great man who has never been honored by his own country—a man so generally honored that other countries have asked for the privilege of erecting a monument to him.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Official Reader will read the bill referred to in the report of Mrs. Day.

The Official Reader read as follows:

Fifty-eighth Congress,
Second Session.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

"An Act to provide for the erection, either by this Government alone, or jointly with such other Nations and peoples as may voluntarily co-operate therein, of a MEMORIAL LIGHT HOUSE to commemorate the work and achievements of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, and for the creation of a commission to take up this subject with other Nations and peoples, and appropriating for the expense of the same."

WHEREAS, the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, as Lieutenant and Com-

mander in the Navy of the United States, in charge of the Naval Observatory, developed the scope and work of that institution to a high degree; and by his scientific research and writings rendered invaluable service to and reflected the greatest credit upon this Nation, and upon the American Navy, conferring lasting benefit upon the commerce of the world; and by his personal effort inaugurated and systematized hydrographic and geographic investigation; bringing together in pacific convention the Nations of the earth, united in the common purpose of adopting a systematic plan for intelligent observation, report and study of meteorological conditions, laying the foundations for the establishment of the Weather Bureau, and forecasting its work of telegraphic forecasting by land as well as on the sea; marking out the "steam lines" for ocean liners, as well as the paths for sailing vessels on his "Winds and Currents Charts;" teaching in all languages of the civilized world the "physical geography of the sea," and finally bringing together in a closer bond and constant communication by oceanic cables the Nations of the earth; and

WHEREAS, it has been proposed by scientific bodies and scientists of other Nations that, in recognition of these eminent services, there should be erected and maintained a MEMORIAL LIGHT HOUSE of such character as shall fittingly commemorate the services of this distinguished hydrographer and scientist; and

WHEREAS, the erection of such a monument by the joint effort of the Nations will stand as a bulwark for peace among the Nations of the earth.

SECTION 1. Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that the United States Government shall, either singly, or jointly, with such other Nations and peoples as may co-operate herein, construct and maintain a MEMORIAL LIGHT HOUSE of such character as shall worthily commemorate the services of Matthew Fontaine Maury; to be located preferably within American waters, at some point on or near the lines of the international commerce, which shall be known as "THE MAURY MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE."

SECTION 2. The President of the United States shall appoint a commission of not less than three or more than five citizens of the United States, to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall have charge of the construction of said lighthouse; in conjunction with such commissioners as may be appointed by such Nations as shall co-operate with this Government herein, and with respect to the work of construction, surveys, designs, plans and specifications and estimates, said commission shall exercise all power by law conferred upon the Lighthouse Board; but may advertise for, consider and accept designs, or plans and specifications for said lighthouse. And said commission shall present this project to such other Nations and peoples as shall seem disposed to unite with this Government in the erection of said memorial and invite their co-operation.

Said commissioners are authorized to receive popular voluntary subscriptions from citizens of this or other Nations, which shall be duly reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, and paid over to the Treasurer of the United States, to be used only in construction work of such memorial.

SECTION 3. There shall be and is hereby appropriated for the preliminary work herein set forth, the sum of fifty thousand dollars out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, which shall become available as needed for the expense of said commission, for preliminary surveys, designs, plans, etc.

SECTION 4. The Secretary of State shall immediately acquaint foreign powers with the action of this Government herein, and request the co-operation of the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of this Government, with said commission in presenting this matter to the powers to whom they are respectively accredited.

And the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury shall render all assistance to said commission that may be practicable through the Lighthouse Board, or Geodetic and Coast Survey, in making preliminary surveys, in determining suitable location, and furnishing plans, specifications and estimates of cost of construction.

(The drawing of the bill was a gift from a generous lawyer of Memphis, Hon. D. M. Scales, to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.)

The report of the special committee on the Maury Memorial, signed by Mrs. Susan Winchester Scales, was presented, (but not read) as follows:

*To the President General and the Thirteenth Continental Congress,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:*

The report of the special committee for the Maury Memorial:

Your committee would respectfully report, that under date December 1, 1903, the committee was appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress of February 28, 1903.

After due consideration of the subject, which had to be taken up by correspondence, and necessitated considerable delay, the memorial to be presented to the present session of the Congress of the United States was prepared and submitted to the members of this committee for their consideration. When the memorial, a copy of which accompanies this report, had been duly approved, it was considered necessary to have this printed, in order to get the matter properly before Congress, so that it was already March 18th before the paper was ready for distribution.

In view of the fact that the movement had originated with Watauga Chapter, of the Tennessee Daughters, it was deemed a matter of just pride that the measure should be presented in the Congress of the United States by the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee, although the committee feel assured that the subject of the memorial represents equally every State in the Union.

Under the last date copies of the memorial were sent with circular letter to each National Officer, State Regent and State Vice-Regent, and to as many Chapter Regents throughout the country as possible. And the measure was also sent to all members of Congress that could be reached by personal correspondence, many of whom pledged their support, and the Chief Executive of the Nation, to whom a copy was also sent, accompanied by a special letter, assures your committee of his earnest consideration of the measure.

In order to facilitate the action of Congress and in view of the fact that much time of the present session had already elapsed, your committee have prepared a rough draft of a bill, providing for the erection of the proposed International Memorial Lighthouse, and this bill, with the memorial, has been placed in the hands of the Hon. M. R. Patterson, representative from the Tenth Congressional district of Tennessee.

Your committee has already received assurances of the support of the Tennessee representatives, including the leading members of both of the great political parties, and while the measure may not reach a hearing upon its merits at the present session, because of the delay which has been well nigh unavoidable, yet we feel confident that when the agitation of the question has acquainted the members with its merits, it should and will receive the favorable action of Congress at its next session.

Your committee begs to suggest that the draft of the bill which accompanies this report be read with the report, in order that the members of our National Society here assembled may fully understand what our request to the United States Congress is.

Of course, the significance of the international feature of the memorial is understood. The man whose memory we would perpetuate labored for the good of all the Nations of the earth, and it is mete and right that they have the privilege of honoring him. When it shall be complete, its massive proportions defying alike the storms of land and sea, and its strong perpetual light shining out to guide wayfarers on the great deep, it matters not whence they come nor whither they may be bound, Americans looking upon it must exclaim with ten thousand times ten thousand voices, "Oh! Sublime embodiment of the principles of a great life, oh! glorious emblem of the peace and good will of the Nations of the earth!"

Your committee beg leave to submit herewith a statement of the actual and necessary expenses of the committee, bills and vouchers for which accompany the same, and they also submit copies of most of the official correspondence.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SUSAN WINCHESTER SCALES,
Chairman.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

April 5, 1904.

Hon. M. R. Patterson, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Your favor of 28th ult. is received and the interest manifested on our measure is, I assure you, highly appreciated. In regard to your suggestion to defer the measure till next session, I beg to say that the resolution under which our committee proceeds requires (as you will observe) the presentation of the measure to this session of Congress. Hence, I feel constrained to ask that the proposed bill, a copy of which I inclose herewith, be introduced at the earliest practical moment.

The various State organizations of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been requested to procure and forward to Miss Desha, the Washington representative on the committee, their endorsement of the measure and their representatives in Congress will be urged to support the bill. I imagine it will have to be agitated for some time, and I am advised that the sooner it is begun the better chance we shall have for its being considered upon its merits and for its final passage.

Senator Bate has a copy of the bill to be introduced in the Senate, and we hope to have the active support of the entire Tennessee delegation.

If you could by conference with the Committee on Rules arrange to have this measure come up on its merits, either at this session or at an early date next December, you will earn and receive the grateful thanks of the entire body of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Very cordially,

[No name signed.—Ed. Committee.]

Mr. President: As chairman of the special committee appointed under the resolution of the Twelfth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, set forth in the memorial accompanying this communication, I beg leave to submit the memorial for your consideration, with the earnest request that the potent influence of the Executive may be exerted in behalf of the measure which will be presented at the present session of Congress, providing for the erection of a memorial lighthouse to commemorate the work and worth of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, formerly superintendent, and really founder, of the Naval Observatory.

In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that there are behind this movement the voices and hearts of forty thousand patriotic women of the American Nation; and that the plan to make the memorial international stands as a plea for peace among the Nations of the earth.

SUSAN WINCHESTER SCALES,
Chairman.

To the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

April 4, 1904.

Dear Madam: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with enclosure, and to state that the matter to which you refer will have his careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

WM. LOEB, JR.,

Secretary to the President.

Mrs. Susan Winchester Scales,
43 Equitable Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF MAURY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Printing of memorial and circular letters, as per bill of Paul & Douglas,	\$32 00
Postage on memorial forwarded,	3 00
Stenographer and typewriting, as per bill of Mrs. F. A. Rich,	5 90
Typewriting, as per bill of Mrs. M. L. Nierman,	1 00
Total,	\$41 90

Paul & Douglass Company, Printers. Catalogue and Fine Job Work,
29 to 35, Adams street.

MEMPHIS, March 23, 1904.

Sold to Maury Memorial Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

To 300 circular letters,	\$2 50
To 500 booklets,	29 00
To 500 envelopes,	1 00
Total,	\$32 50

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 18, 1904.

Mrs. D. M. Scales, Chairman Memorial Committee, to Mrs. A. F. Rich,
Stenographer, Dr.:

1904:

Feb. 18. To writing memorial to Congress, as to efforts to have erected a lighthouse in honor of Matthew Fontaine Maury, 16 pp., with 3 carbon copies, ...	\$2 80
Feb. 25. To rewriting in above paper, 6 pp., with 3 carbon copies,	90
Feb. 25. To writing four letters to be used with above paper or in connection therewith,	20

Apr. 2. To preamble, etc., Matthew Fontaine Maury Memorial, with 2 carbon copies,	1 10
Apr. 5. To writing letter in above matter,	15
Apr. 15. To writing statement, D. A. R., in above, 3 pp., with carbons and covers,	75
Total,	\$5 90

Mrs. Dabney M. Scales, Chairman Maury Memorial Committee.

In account with Mrs. M. L. Niernan, Stenographer.

To typewriting six pages, with duplicate, in Maury Memorial, \$1.00

Mrs. BOWDEN.

I move that this report be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina, and Mrs. Bedford, Tennessee.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

The motion was also seconded by numerous other ladies.

Mrs. BOWDEN. I would like to add that the committee has certainly done very good work.

(Motion to accept report put and carried.)

READER. I am instructed to announce for the President General that the Committee on Historic Places of Washington wishes to have appointed on that committee Mrs. K. K. Henry and Miss Virginia Miller.

Miss MILLER. Would it not be well to put Mrs. Main's name on that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. We are not discussing that question now. This is simply an announcement preliminary to presenting the full committee.

READER. I am directed to state that Mrs. Charles B. Draper, of New Jersey, wishes to present her thanks to the congress for the resolutions of sympathy passed at the last congress upon the occasion of the serious injury she suffered from an electric car accident. She wishes to offer her heartfelt thank to the congress.

Mrs. DAY. Can I ask a question in regard to this report?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been adopted.

Mrs. DAY. I know, but I am not parliamentary enough to know whether the committee is to be continued. Do they re-appoint a committee, or is it continued?

Mrs. HILL. When the committee has made its report it expires, does it not?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. HILL. Unless it is renewed?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. BOYNTON.

I move the committee be continued.

READER. I am directed to state that the ladies in charge of Mrs. Coleman's book wish to announce that, the entire consignment being sold, it can only be obtained now by leaving your address on one of the certificates, which will insure the sending of the book, and twenty-five cents percentage to Continental Hall. I now read a motion presented by Mrs. Jewett:

"I move that the ladies from the Army and Navy Chapter who volunteered to sell the picture of the Memorial Continental Hall in the lobby during the week of the congress for the benefit of the Memorial Continental Hall fund, do have a vote of thanks from this congress for the patriotic services which they have rendered to this society."

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. NOYES, of Chicago. The Chicago Chapter has a chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker, whose work is so good that it has been many times printed in the AMERICAN-MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as well as other periodicals. Of course, Chicago is very proud of her poet. We have had some of those poems printed in a handsome booklet, and we expected to have them here during this congress. They are to be sold exclusively for the benefit of Continental Hall. Through some mischance they did not arrive in time, but I hope you will all bear it in mind that they will be sold for the benefit of Continental Hall fund. The dedication of the book is:

"Go little booklet, let thy mission be
Into each Daughter's heart to work for loyalty."

Upon motion, duly seconded, the congress at 1.45 p. m. took a recess until 2.15 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 2.35 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, in the chair.

The President General recognized Mrs. Young, of Michigan.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: I noticed the other day when the Librarian General read her report that among several States mentioned which had not contributed to the Daughters of the American Revolution library was Michigan. Now, in order that there may not be a repetition of this report next year, I pledge myself to deliver to this society a copy of this book, which is the life of my great-great-grandfather, Major-General John

Paterson. The book not only contains a very good history of the American Revolution, but it also contains the complete genealogy of the Paterson family; and as General Paterson was the father of seven children, he has many descendants. Therefore, the book will be a great help to any lady desirous of joining this society who is a direct descendant of General Paterson.

In conclusion, I would like to call the attention of the Massachusetts delegation to the fact that this book would probably be quite interesting to them, inasmuch as General Paterson was a resident, and is buried at Lenox, Mass., where there is a large monument erected to his memory. There is also a very beautiful memorial window in Trinity Church, and the Paterson homestead is still standing in very good condition in Lenox. [Applause.] I thank you for your courteous attention.

Mrs. ROSA, the Librarian General. The State county records and the records of historical societies are shelved alphabetically, but Michigan is not represented in this alphabetical list. On behalf of the library your Librarian gratefully acknowledges this gift. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair invites the Editor of the Magazine to come and make her report if she is in the house. Is the Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Elroy Avery, in the house?

(There was no response.)

The Chair awaits any motion that you may have to bring before her. In the absence of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE we have finished all the business except unfinished business and new business, and the Chair will entertain any motion that comes before her.

A DELEGATE. Have we had the National University report?

Mrs. JOY. Are we waiting for new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. JOY. Madam President General, a notice of an amendment to the by-laws.

I move to amend the By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Article X, Section 2, by striking out "February" and inserting "*March*."

This is in order to correspond with our Constitution.

Also Article 10, Section 5, of the By-Laws, strike out "February" and insert "*April*." That is in regard to the election of delegates to the National Congress. This is simply a notice for next year.

Mrs. YOUNG. I second the motion.

The Reader read as follows:

Proposed amendment to Article 15, of the By-Laws: "No complaint or charge against any member or chapter shall be considered by the National Board or its Executive Committee until such complaint shall be made in writing, signed by at least three members of the society, and

the chapter or person against whom complaint shall have been made notified, and unless three weeks' opportunity be afforded for answer or defence, which defence shall be made by the person complained of, or her representative." (Signed) Mrs. Herbert P. Gerald.

By-Laws, Article XV—Add to present section a new Section 2, as follows:

"No complaint or charge against any member or chapter shall be considered by the National Board, or its Executive Committee, until such complaint has been made in writing, signed by at least three members of the society, and the person or chapter complained against shall have been notified and given at least three weeks opportunity for answer or defense, which defense shall be made by the person complained of or by her representative."

MRS. HERBERT P. GERALD.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *State Regent, District of Columbia.*

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN.

MARY DESHA.

MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, *Pennsylvania.*

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, *State Vice-Regent, District of Columbia.*

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN.

MRS. IRA YALE SAGE, *State Regent, Georgia.*

MRS. W. P. JEWETT, *Vice-President General, Minnesota.*

M. L. STERNBERG.

M. L. STRINGFIELD, *State Regent, North Carolina.*

MRS. MAIN. I wish to offer an amendment. It is merely a technical change; but it is one that has been brought to my notice so many times during the past year as Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws. It is Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution, which provides that all active and honorary members of the society shall possess the qualifications of eligibility. This amendment is to strike out the last part of the section, after the word "shall," and insert the words "*be members of the National Society in good standing.*"

Amend Section 4, Article IV, by striking out the words after "shall" and inserting the words "*be members of the National Society in good standing.*"

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *State Regent, District of Columbia.*

CATHERINE G. THOM, *State Regent, Maryland.*

EVELYN F. MASURY, *State Regent, Massachusetts.*

MARY LITTLE DEERE, *State Regent, Illinois.*

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *State Regent, Rhode Island.*

VIRGINIA S. HODGE, *State Regent, Ohio.*

MARY A. LYONS, *State Regent, Virginia.*

MRS. JAS. M. FOWLER, *State Regent, Indiana.*

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, *State Regent.*

KATHARINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN, *State Vice-Regent, Florida.*

MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, *State Regent, North Carolina.*

Mrs. MARIA PURDY PECK, *State Regent, Iowa.*

Mrs. IRA YALE SAGE, *State Regent, Georgia.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, Assistant Historian of our society, the chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and Ladies: I have been trying for three days to get a chance to have a committee meeting of the Louisiana Purchase Committee, but as we have run one session right into the next session it has not been a possible thing, and now Missouri is anxious to have the report so they can report, and we are ready to give a short report up to date.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President and Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress: Mrs. John Miller Horton appeared before the Twelfth Continental Congress and was granted a hearing, having been delegated by President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. She extended an invitation to this body to take a part in this exposition and to contribute toward the success of woman's work in the great undertaking of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mrs. Blair, the President of the Woman's Board of Managers, added her invitation in behalf of the Board.

The first motion offered was "To accept the invitation to go to St. Louis, the same as we went to Chicago, that we (meaning the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution), have our day there, and that before this congress (the Twelfth) closes we will have the final decision of this matter in a formal motion and vote," motion carried.

Mrs. Blair, from this platform, stated that no day had been set apart by the commission; the above motion made us ready for the day the commission would grant.

The following motion was offered and passed later in the day:

"I move that in accepting the invitation to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition we arrange to hold a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution on some special day, to be known as 'Daughters day.'"

(Moved by Mrs. Lockwood, seconded by Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Sternberg, and motion carried.)

From that day the National Society began making their plans for a day in the Exposition Congresses, supposing by so doing they were paying due honor to the great Exposition at St. Louis, the same that was done at the World's Exposition (Chicago) and to the Exposition held in Atlanta—two very memorable days in our organization.

In the Board meeting October, 1903, a vote was taken, and a unanimous vote was for October 11th, if the commissioners could grant that day with privileges of a hall within the grounds. Mrs. Mann, the Corresponding Secretary, wrote to Mrs. Buchwalter, Chairman of Congresses for the Ladies' Board, asking for that date (October 11th). A reply was received from Mr. Rogers saying he had booked the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for that date, and asking several questions for information.

One year from that date and a little more the Louisiana Purchase Committee was formed by the Board, the President naming the committee; again the vote was taken as to the date, and October was again settled upon as the most auspicious time, avoiding heat, etc.

Under direction of this committee the chairman was requested to begin correspondence with the proper directors of congresses and Exhibits to ascertain if October 11th was still open for the National Society, and if space could be secured for an exhibit from the National Society? The following letter will show the result of the correspondence:

ST. LOUIS, *January 29, 1904.*

Madam: In reply to your letter of the 26th, I beg to state that we would prefer the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution be held on October 11th, as originally decided. Yours very truly,

(Signed) HORACE J. ROGERS.

The matter of the day having been settled, the correspondence for space for an exhibit was taken up. After a somewhat prolonged correspondence, which has been read before the committee, it was ascertained that our letter to the director (Mr. Skiff) was referred to Professor McGee, of the Anthropological Society, and a letter from Professor McGee contained the following:

ST. LOUIS, *January 19, 1904.*

My Dear Mrs. Lockwood: It is a pleasure to know of your interest in the Exposition and your desire to have space for an exhibit by the Daughters of the American Revolution. To aid you in making formal application, I am enclosing herein an application blank for you to fill and return at your convenience.

Meantime, I may observe that the question as to the exhibition of Daughter of the American Revolution material is in some measure in abeyance, pending the development of plans, already well advanced, in a Daughter of the American Revolution Committee in this city, of which Mrs. Wallace Delafield is, I think, the moving spirit.

As you well understand, my sympathies are with your organization; yet circumstances have rendered it necessary to reduce the historical exhibits almost wholly to material connected with the Louisiana Purchase, rather than with that growing out of the history of our country as a whole. Yours cordially,

(Signed) M. J. MCGEE, *Chief.*

By direction of the President, the Chairman again wrote to the Director of Exhibits, explaining that the exhibit of our society was of work done by this organization, and not literally an historic exhibit. His reply was that he had again referred our letter to Professor McGee, of the Anthropological Department.

In the meantime, the officers of the Smithsonian Institution were approached and their attention called to our Charter, which reads:

"The said Society shall report annually its proceedings to the Smithsonian Institution. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said National Society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets and other material for history, in the Smithsonian Institution."

The result is:

The exhibit of the society will be installed under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution at St. Louis, and will be an exhibit of work done, the same as prepared for the Paris Exposition, and historic as well. Two handsome cases have been selected for that purpose, and if any State has a small relic of historic value it would like to add the committee will be happy to forward it to the proper authorities for installment.

Upon this committee the President has had placed the name of every Vice-President, every State Regent and many others who have been notified by card.

This gives the report up to date.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (continuing). Our exhibit is in no sense in conflict with the local exhibit at St. Louis. Ours is a National exhibit, and a great deal of it is the same that we have sent to other exhibitions, to which is added the fine exhibit from the Smithsonian. They told us at the Smithsonian that if there were any suggestions to be made when any of you got over there and regarded this exhibit to make the exhibit more valuable that they would only be too glad to receive them; and they further added that they thought at the Smithsonian Institution that you, as a society, hold a position towards this Government that is not held by any other society in the world. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this report of the Chairman of the Louisianan Exposition Committee.

Mrs. THOM.

I move it be accepted.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. Chittenden also seconded the motion.

Mrs. HORTON. I would like to enquire whether the chairman who presented this matter was not Mrs. Horton? The appointment was made by Governor Francis and Mrs. Blair. I was at the head of the committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Last year, if you will remember, Mrs. Horton presented the letter and gave the invitation, I think.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And it is the recollection of the Chair that Mrs. Horton presented this as much as four years ago, during the last year of Mrs. Manning's presidency. No, I am mistaken about that. But I know she is always doing something good in the way of helping on expositions. [Applause.]

(Motion to accept report was put and carried.)

Mrs. SAGE, of Georgia: Being one of this committee of which Mrs. Lockwood is chairman, and knowing that the committee has not done any of the work, I wish to present a motion in regard to it, because Mrs. Lockwood has done all the work, and most creditably, to the society. I will ask the Official Reader to read my motion.

OFFICIAL READER (reading):

"I move a vote of thanks to be given by this congress to Mrs. Lockwood for the able manner in which she has, as chairman of the Louisiana Exposition Committee, managed and arranged the exhibit for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

"(Signed) Mrs. IRA YALE SAGE,
"State Regent, Georgia."

Seconded by Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Iredell, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. I was going to say something similar to what Mrs. Sage has said, giving all credit to Mrs. Lockwood.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam President General, I always feel when our highest officers are honored that it is a compliment to all of us, and I would like to make this motion because I feel that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been highly honored in the selection of Mrs. Manning as the President of the Women's Board of Management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I therefore

Move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, return thanks for the high honor conferred upon us in the promotion of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning to the Presidency of the Women's Board of Management, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mrs. THOM. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried by a rising vote.)

TREASURER GENERAL, (Mrs. Shute). Madam President General and Ladies: The Treasurer General asks to be authorized to pay the traveling and hotel expenses of the members of the Judicial Committee incident to the attendance on the meeting of the Judicial Committee. The Treasurer General recommends this, because a committee of this kind

should be composed of women selected solely for their capacity, irrespective of their residence or financial condition. I ask you to authorize that.

Mrs. HAZEN, of New York.

I move to authorize the expenditure.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN, of Michigan. May we not be told what the amount of the expenses is?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it would be well to have your suggestion read again.

TREASURER GENERAL. I ask to be authorized to pay the traveling and hotel expenses of the members of this committee. It will not be for a very large amount. Possibly there are three from out of town, and neither one of the three will put in a bill for over \$50, I think.

Mrs. HAZEN. That is my motion, that the Treasurer General be authorized—if you will read it. I would like to quote the language of the speaker.

Mrs. LIPPITT. May I be recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as we get the motion up here. During the writing of this have we anything else very short that has to come before us?

Mrs. LIPPITT. I want the ear of the House about two minutes, that is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All right.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President General, at a meeting of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rhode Island, on February 23, 1904, it was voted to present the following resolution to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington:

“Resolved, That the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, be asked to consider the subject of the celebration of the 4th of July as it now exists, with its loss of life and destruction of property, and that its officers be requested to organize a system of work, so as to change the character of the day’s celebration and make it more of a day of ‘service’ to our country.

“That the influence of the home be brought to bear upon the subject, as well as appeals made to the Legislatures of the several States and municipal and town authorities:

“And that the co-operation be asked of all organizations of men and women, so that Independence Day may be more fittingly commemorated by all true Americans.”

This is signed by the Regent or presiding officer of every chapter in Rhode Island.

By special order of congress at Saturday night session the following paper, by Mrs. Lippitt, is printed:

Last July's celebration of Independence Day destroyed the lives of about five hundred human beings and over three thousand six hundred people were reported seriously injured. Year by year this human sacrifice in the name of patriotism has increased until the present appalling number of deaths and injuries demands that action be taken not only in the name of true patriotism, but in behalf of civilization. By our conduct we desecrate a day which was one of the epoch days in history. A day to be revered for what it represents and one to be cherished because of the lives given on the battlefield and in civic service in order that the significance of this day may endure forever.

We are the only nation of Western civilization who, in a desire to manifest a patriotic spirit and inculcate this feeling in our children, strive to do so by making a hideous clamor and noise. The real spirit of the day is lost in the extravagancies of the modern celebration. Such indulgence is demoralizing even when it does not result in death and injury.

The lives lost in the Iroquois Theatre fire aroused the horror and sympathy of the civilized world, and yet almost as great a number was sacrificed by "public opinion" on the Fourth of last July.

The laws on the subject are numerous and by many deemed sufficient. Enforcement, however, is difficult, and of what value is a law if it is not upheld by public opinion? One-fifth of China's whole annual production of firecrackers, consisting of millions of pounds, comes to the United States. And there are many establishments in this country which produce a far more dangerous article than the Chinese.

"The test of patriotism is service to one's country." Unless the deeds of our forefathers serve to inspire us to more deeds, which the new times demand, our admiration of their heroism is a reproach to us. The service of country in time of peace is far more important in the long run than in war. Nine-tenths of our history since 1789 has been in time of peace. When admiration for our ancestors, who did their duty for their time, does not inspire us to do our duty for our time, then are we in no sense patriotic.

How can we as Daughters of the American Revolution help to bring about a finer sense of patriotism in celebrating our national holiday? If a reform were urged and organized by this congress and each chapter worked year by year, slowly, perhaps, but very surely, the change would come to pass. We of the Anglo-Saxon race have discarded duelling. War is but a gigantic duel. "The stronger and more skillful wins regardless of justice." Why teach and inculcate in our children at home as well as in the public schools that patriotism is necessarily connected with killing? Not until we honor civic as much as military heroes will

the children realize that the ballot far more than the bullet is the patriot's power, and not until they do realize this can we expect a Nation who understands true patriotism. Think of the money wasted by childish hands in celebrating the Fourth of every July—money literally blown away!

All honor and gratitude to our ancestors and the men of to-day, who by their blows helped to make us what we are; who by their strength guard and protect us now. But the same honor and gratitude should be given to the men of other days and the present who by their civic service gave us national existence, and now uphold our body politic. The teacher of to-day has more power to shape the future of our country than the men of West Point and Annapolis. Why cannot the Daughters bring this matter of the Fourth of July celebration in some manner to the attention of the public schools throughout the country that patriotism by service, other than military, or as well as military, be taught and made interesting.

John Adams expressed the belief at the time of the Declaration of Independence that the greatest question was then decided which ever was debated in America, and that a greater, perhaps, never was or would be decided among men. He hoped that the Fourth of July was a day to be fittingly commemorated by succeeding generations "as a day of deliverance by acts of devotion to God Almighty, with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the Continent to the other; from this time forward forever more." His wildest dreams could not have depicted the condition that exists to-day. The Fourth of July should be a worthily joyful day. If the children could be made to see that they must love and serve America, not because it is the best country, (though it may be that) but because they can do their tiny part in paying the great world of humanity to which they owe everything only by helping to make that section which is nearest them the best possible part of the world, and at least pass on what they have received from their fathers.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I would like to second that motion.

Mrs. GETCHELL. I second the motion.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Madam President General and Members, not knowing the member who has just spoken, I had a motion written out which covers this ground, I thought, and I am very glad of the opportunity to be able to speak to this motion.

We have in Michigan taken steps to insure a safer and more dignified observance of Independence Day. In order to do this we had a meeting of our chapter, inviting as many of the Common Council as could come to attend, and also our Mayor; members of the Sons of the American Revolution were also invited and attended the meeting; also members of other patriotic organizations. The subject was very thoroughly discussed. If I may have a few moments I will tell you some of the points that were brought forward, and which, I thought, were very

good. They were thought so good that our Mayor heartily endorsed the resolution and it was passed through the Council, and it made a good deal of stir in the town, and we hope something is going to be done.

Our resolution embodied not only a more dignified observance of the day, but we took steps to prevent the sale of such explosives as caused nearly 400 cases of tetanus last Fourth of July, some in our own State, some in our own city, which brought it home to everyone of us.

As you know, a toy pistol is the most dangerous thing that can be put into a boy's hand. Hardly less dangerous is the "giant firecracker." They say the imported Chinese firecrackers are safe, but the ordinary giant firecracker is most dangerous. Now, I think it is far from the intention of any of us to suppress any spirit of patriotism. On the contrary, I am sure we all wish to encourage such a spirit in the boys of our country. [Applause.] The young boy is irrepressible, and I think if we can direct his spirit of patriotism instead of suppressing it we will have the making of a good citizen—as Jacob Riis would say to us. And if the parents will only go in with the children a little bit more and direct them on this day we will not have these accidents.

It seems to me it is a good thing to read over the history of that first Independence Day of our Nation and see what was done. Call to mind the magnificent and dignified gathering in that State House. And when the last member had signed the Declaration of Independence and the old sexton had rung that bell the men who were standing waiting by their horses sprang on them like Paul Revere and took the glad tidings over the Colonies. And not only were there bonfires and speeches, but I would bring to your mind that there were thanksgiving services held in the churches throughout the land. [Applause.]

Now, let me ask you to look at the Fourth of July as it is to-day. What do we do? Everybody that can possibly get out of a big town does so. We go to Canada, if we live near the border, [laughter] or into the country, or into some little country town where we can get out of the din of the city.

I have brought some statistics from a hospital in Detroit and the reports of the nurses there, who state that the noise on the Fourth of July causes great suffering to the patients who are ill. We cannot prevent this noise altogether, but we can have restrictions so that the fire works can be set off in certain portions of the city only, and thus insure the safety of the patients in hospitals, and also the comfort of the people who do not leave the city. It is not only the Fourth of July that is celebrated with noise, but sometimes the noise is carried on for two days and nights before the Fourth of July.

In Detroit we planned this movement and suggested to our Common Council a way in which the day might be observed in dignity and safety. It is a poor philosophy that will pull down existing custom and not offer a substitute. So we have asked that the day be observed by thanksgiving services; we have asked that the ministers would open their churches on

that day or some part of Independence Day for appropriate service. If you will read what the signers of the Declaration of Independence went on record as saying, you will find, in histories and in biographies as well, that they prophesied what posterity would do upon that day; and I have yet to find one of those men who did not prophesy that the day would be held throughout the United States as a day of universal thanksgiving. And I ask you, is it now held in such a way? I think it is very differently observed. At present we are apprehensive of the approach of the day and we are glad when it is over if our children have not been killed. I recognize that children must have an outlet to their enthusiasm, and we want them to have. I say let our school children and our Sunday-school children congregate in our parks, in the cities, and have four or five patriotic citizens give them a stirring, inspiring talk that will interest them and that will bring back to their minds the spirit of 1776. Let them connect Independence Day with that history rather than to regard the day simply as a holiday for the purpose of making all the racket they can! Then, let there be parades, naval parades where there is the water to have them, and military parades, too; let our military companies turn out, and then in the evening let our municipal authorities concentrate their efforts to have beautiful fireworks somewhere, where it is safe, and let it all be free and open to the public. [Applause.]

I suggest these few ways to you as being safer and more dignified ways for observing our Independence Day. I thank you for your kind attention. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of the State Regent of Rhode Island on the subject of the Fourth of July, as to how it may be celebrated. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question," "question!")

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. GETCHELL. I have a motion that I want to bring before this house. May I bring it now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may in a moment. There is another one which has come up before yours. The Reader will read it.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Hazen, of New York—

Mrs. LINDSAY. After this may I have recognition for a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, Madam.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Hazen, of New York, seconded by Mrs. Main.

"I move that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the traveling expenses of the Judicial Committee incident to attending on the meeting of the Judicial Committee."

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. GETCHELL. May I give this motion to the Official Reader, for I want every one to hear it?

(The motion was passed up to the reader.)

READER. Motion of Mrs. Getchell.

"I move the recognition of the 'Star Spangled Banner' by the Daughters of the American Revolution as our National Anthem."

The Philadelphia Chapter has been working for years to have it so recognized, and now that it is so recognized by our navy officers, and men being ordered to stand at attention when it is played by the band, we feel that this action should be taken by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. (Signed) Mrs. F. H. Getchell.

Seconded by Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Katherine Searle McCartney, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. S. P. Snowden Mitchell, Mrs. George M. Ball, Mrs. M. Hampton Todd.

Mrs. WEED. A question of privilege. I want to give you some money for Continental Hall. By request of Mrs. Moran, of Virginia, I submit the following:

There have been about 750 books sold at Chicago, giving the amount of the proceeds, contributed to Continental Hall fund. Sum total of check at this congress is \$509.56, plus two hundred and thirteen books for sale. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very much delighted, upon behalf of the Continental Hall Committee and upon behalf of all the Daughters of the American Revolution, to thank Mrs. Moran for her splendid work and for her great generosity. [Applause.]

READER (reading). Motion of Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia.

"I move that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. F. B. Moran for her gracious liberality to the fund for Continental Hall."

Miss RYAN. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. LINDSAY. Pardon me for reminding the Chair that I must have the consent of the House before I speak.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair always thinks of Mrs. Lindsay as a present officer, and has a pleasant memory of her: always faithful to work and always splendid in work. [Applause.] She never, therefore, thinks of her as a *former* officer. If the House will consent we will listen to what Mrs. Lindsay has to say.

(Mrs. Lindsay came forward.)

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, I made a statement after the reading of the Treasurer General's report calling attention to two arrange-

ments in the report which may affect its clearness before a mere layman of the society. I did this in extreme courtesy, feeling and believing in the correctness of the report. I referred to three items, which evidently belonged to the expense of the Continental Hall Committee, or some sub-committee other than the Committee on Architecture. These articles, 1,000 printed postals, illustrating plans, and four half-tone plates. These items being the three following the first two items of expense on page 8 of the Treasurer General's report, are placed in the report as printed, under the Committee on Architecture, and may appear to belong to the expense of that committee. The second item charged under the Continental Hall Committee (page 8) is "Committee on Architecture, \$55.01." Now this item is charged and, I have no doubt, is credited as a donation in Continental Hall contributions, one-half to the State of Kentucky and one-half to the State of New York. The Treasurer General assures me this is the fact. I only object to the lack of clearness, and have no desire to change the report in any way. I have suggested to her a simple method of explanation, which is, in reprinting the report in the Magazine to place the three articles, "1,000 printed postals, illustrating plans and four half-tone plates," under the words "Continental Hall Committee" rather than under the words "Committee on Architecture," and by placing an asterisk by the charge "Committee on Architecture, \$55.01," which asterisk will refer to a foot note stating this was donated and had been credited to the two States—Kentucky and New York. This is in no way a change in the report. It simply leaves the affairs of a past committee perfectly clear of undersanding. I wish the authority of this congress for having this explanation made when the report comes to be printed in the Magazine.

The Treasurer General assures me of her willingness to place the three articles under the words "Continental Hall Committee," but expresses some doubt as to placing the asterisk by the charge of the \$55.01, though she also assures me that she understood that this additional amount had been donated to the Continental Hall fund. I hold in my hand the receipt of the past Treasurer General, Mrs. Gertrude Darwin, for that amount. I feel assured this amount has been properly credited, but the report of the Treasurer General shows the charge, and does not on its face show the credit, and wherever a charge is made the credit should also be shown.

This is a small affair so far as the sum involved is concerned, but I wish it to be accurately and clearly shown. The principal troubles we have in our society grow out of inaccuracy in small affairs.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY.

April 23, 1904.
Mrs. ROOME.

I move that when the Treasurer General's report is printed in the MAGAZINE the three articles on page 8—"1,000 printed

postals, illustrating plans, four half-tone plates," be placed under the words "Continental Hall Committee," and that an asterisk be placed by the charge "Committee on Architecture, \$55.01," which asterisk will refer to a foot note which will state "this amount was refunded and donated to Continental Hall fund and is credited one-half to Kentucky and one-half to New York."

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

Mrs. ROOME. It is seconded in writing by the State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Todd.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the Treasurer General.

TREASURER GENERAL. The first three items, about re-arranging, I promise Mrs. Lindsay to do. Although you have accepted my report I promise to re-arrange these items. This is really re-opening my report. I find from February 1 to February 8, 1903, written by Mrs. Darwin, the ex-Treasurer—and this report, I think, is published in the Magazine—under expenses, \$31; Committee Architecture, \$51.01. In the note below this expense of the committee was rebated to Continental Hall fund by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay—

Mrs. LINDSAY. Pardon me a moment. You said \$51. Did you not mean \$55?

TREASURER GENERAL. I meant \$55.01. This expense of the committee was rebated to Continental Hall fund by Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman, and the gift is divided between New York and Kentucky by her request. I presume this was published in the Magazine where the February report of the Treasurer General came. In the report of the Treasurer General, signed by Mrs. Darwin, for March 16th, under Continental Hall contributions, it says:

"Eleanor Lindsay, refund of additional expense of Committee on Architecture, New York, \$27.50."

Below is "Mrs. Eleanor Hill Lindsay."

"One-half expenses of Committee on Architecture additional week, \$27.51."

This was published in the Magazine, giving Mrs. Lindsay's name in each case.

When I came to make my financial report I reported these under States and gave no person any individual mention of any contribution for the year. It does not seem fair to me to mention one person and not mention another. I mentioned no individual person in my contributions. If the congress would like the contributions I will change it.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, it was not that I wished any personal recognition. Whatever I have done, I have done because I wanted to do it. It is simply that I want this accurate. Here is the yearly re-

port, and the charge is made, and, I have no doubt, it is credited; I do not wish to criticise the Treasurer General. I think she has had very hard work and thank her for her work. But the only thing is, I think where a charge is made, no matter how many times it is made, a credit should also be shown on its face. She says credit is made, and I have no doubt it is perfectly correct; I know it is correct, I would be willing to speak for it myself. The only thing is, when this report is reported in the Magazine I see no reason why it should not be shown, that is all.

Mrs. ROOME. It would seem that, if it was proper for one Treasurer General to repeat the foot note the second time she repeated the question of the charge, that it will be necessary for another Treasurer General to do the same thing. I feel that Mrs. Lindsay's request is a very reasonable one, and one I hope we will all agree to. She only asks that the same disposition of the money should be noted, simply noted, as was noted by the former Treasurer General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General's report has noticed these contributions—

Mrs. ROOME. But simply if Kentucky is put in with other donations, which does not show, as that was a separate donation and had nothing to do with Kentucky—

TREASURER GENERAL. Do I undersand that the acceptance of my report is opened?

Mrs. LINDSAY. No, Madam President—

Mrs. ROOME. Not at all. It is simply the foot note.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the Chair asks Mrs. Lindsay to conclude what she was saying.

Mrs. LINDSAY. There is no correction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you desire?

Mrs. LINDSAY. Simply an explanation,—the star by the word and the placing of the articles so it will show where they belong. I would not have the Treasurer's report changed in any way except to put this star there.

Mrs. BALLINGER:

I move to accept—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I hope the Treasurer General will understand it is only for the sake of accuracy,—that is all. I have no feeling at all towards her except gratitude.

TREASURER GENERAL. I do feel that this is opening my report, which was accepted, and every item of which was submitted to the auditor, and he vouched for its accuracy in every item.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, you and the members of the congress have just heard the Treasurer General read that I was credited

with that amount on the books. What objection is there to crediting it in the magazine?

Mrs. WEED. May I ask how many times has this credit been given in the magazine?

Miss MILLER. It looks to me like a charge there without the corresponding credit, and that is what we want to make correct.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that Mrs. Lindsay requests the little star be placed there to the effect, that it has been credited to Kentucky and New York.

TREASURER GENERAL. I understand it, and my point is, that it has already been published month after month at the time when it was credited, just as I published every individual contribution in the magazine, in the State, to the persons named. I did not report this in my monthly report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has the Treasurer General any insuperable objection to having it placed there, and the foot note as has been suggested?

TREASURER GENERAL. My only objection to it is that I feel that my report has been questioned. Then I feel if I give any one person credit and mention it, I should mention each one and thus make up the sum total, that way, of over \$17,000 which is contributed during the 14 months. I think that is only fair to those who have so generously given to this fund.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Have I asked you, or this Society, to give me any personal recognition? This is a charge to the Committee on Architecture. I simply wish a star placed there, saying it had been credited to Kentucky or New York, nothing personal; I would object to anything of that kind entirely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not see that that is opening your report, Madam Treasurer General.

Miss JOHNSTON. It seems to me it is only putting an emphasis on the fact. Now I do not see where there can be any objection.

Mrs. LINDSAY. It is credited so, but it does not show on the face of the report that it is credited, that is all.

Miss MILLER. It does not show where to find credit, that is all.

Miss MECUM. Just as often as a charge is made, a credit should be made.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Yes, that is the point.

Mrs. RISING. I think it is only fair to Mrs. Lindsay that this suggestion should be adopted, and I would like to second the motion.

Mrs. ORTON. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. It seems to me that if the Treasurer General claims she only credits by State and not by individuals, that if Mrs. Lindsay asks for credit by State it should be granted.

TREASURER GENERAL. It has been done that way, and the auditor has checked it up as being correct.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I have no doubt it is included. The only thing is I wish to show that it is included.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand it?

(Cries of "yes," "yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read the motion.

READER. (Reading):

"I move that when the Treasurer General's report is printed in the MAGAZINE, the three articles on page 8—'1,000 printed postals, illustrating plans, four half-tone plates,' be placed under the words 'Continental Hall Committee,' and that an asterisk be placed by the charge 'Committee on Architecture \$55.01,' which asterisk will refer to a footnote which will state 'this amount was refunded and donated to Continental Hall Fund, and is credited, one-half to Kentucky and one-half to New York.'"

[The motion was put and carried.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so ordered. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAREY, of Indiana. Do I understand that the congress has passed a resolution to give the Judicial Committee their traveling and hotel expenses?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. CAREY. I thank the congress very much for this, and I would like to have the amount of my expenses credited to the Arthur St. Clair Chapter, and the amount, to be given, to Continental Hall fund. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader has something to read:

READER. (Reading):

"It has been stated here to-day that in order to make our magazine pay we must have 10,000 subscribers. I believe we could have twice that number in two years under certain conditions. Our Editor and Business Manager have been restricted because of the lack of funds to create a more attractive magazine. With all due appreciation of their efforts so far, I would like to bring before this congress the consideration of the suggestion to have a very different style of magazine. That the minutes of the congress and of the Board be printed in an abridged form. Then let us have a beautifully illustrated magazine with the modern colored plates, pictures of Colonial homes and of historic places, portraits of famous persons and records of early history. I know there is a demand for such a magazine, and if we could arouse ourselves from our dream of being "penny wise and pound foolish" in regard to our present magazine, I feel sure we would soon realize a good sum, well in advance of its cost for the benefit of our

society. I therefore ask that you will give this suggestion your careful attention this afternoon. I would like to suggest that our President General appoint a committee to meet with the present Editor and Business Manager.

"A. G. COBB,

"Acting Regent of the Brattleboro, Vermont Chapter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is not a motion but simply a suggestion.

Mrs. ORTON. If I understand your suggestion, it means that the minutes of the National Board meetings are to be abbreviated. I protest against that, because all our information and inspiration comes from those minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do not want them abbreviated?

Mrs. ORTON. No.

SEVERAL LADIES. No.

Miss VINING, of Massachusetts. It seems to me that the magazine is just as good as it can be. The only trouble is that it is not patronized,—that is the trouble. [Applause.]

Mrs. GODCHARLES. Madam President, I simply wish to say that in my opinion there is not a member of this society that is not able to take this magazine. Its price is only \$1 a year, and I think it is a shame that everyone in the society does not take it. If it was taken by all the members, after paying all expenses, we would have \$30,000 a year. I simply want to add this word to what the lady from Massachusetts has said.

Mrs. BOWDEN. Would it be in order to give a little explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if you come to the stage where we can all hear you.

Mrs. BOWDEN. The question I wish to bring before the congress to-day is in regard to what we shall do when a life member from a chapter wishes to be transferred to another chapter? This question has arisen in Rainier Chapter, State of Washington. As you know, a great many people are going west now, and the question may come up frequently.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not been able to hear what you are saying. What is it about?

Mrs. BOWDEN. My question is in regard to life membership. Of course we understand that a late decision of a very eminent lawyer says, that, even if we wish, the money given by a life member could not be enforced, but this is in regard to what chapters shall do. There is a section to article 8 of the constitution which says:

"The local chapters may, by by-laws, make provision for the collection of additional dues for their own use."

Now, Rainier Chapter does not stand on one side or the other in this question. They simply want to know what the majority of the congress would do in regard to this? The small question of \$1 a year, which would be the chapter dues, if this member were transferred, does not count for very much; but some in my chapter assert that if a

life member should happen to be a popular and ambitious woman she might be able to obtain every honor, that the chapter could give her and never pay one dollar into the treasury. Therefore, as I say, Rainier Chapter does not say that we ask this dollar of chapter dues from the transferred life member, but we would like to know what the majority of this congress would do under the same circumstances?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been no motion.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I have a motion, but I asked permission to explain.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been waiting for a motion.

Mrs. BOWDEN.

I move that the congress determine what shall be done in a chapter regarding dues, when a life member is transferred from the chapter where the life membership was paid, to another chapter.

Mrs. BEDFORD, of Tennessee. I second the motion.

Mrs. HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. As I understand it, life membership is \$12.50 to the Society and \$12.50 to the Chapter. I should imagine that the decision would be that, as she pays no dues to the chapter, that the chapter would give her a transfer and let her go; because she has paid her dues, and you could not require her dues again in any chapter in the United States.

Miss HUEY. May I ask the lady who spoke—I did not catch her name—why her chapter does not by its by-laws, state it will not have chapter life members? The ladies would then be life members of the National Society and their dues to the National Society would be paid, but they would have to pay to the chapter itself chapter dues.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wants to say that she has not presented that motion to the house. Wait until the Reader reads the motion.

The Reader read aloud the motion of Mrs. Bowden.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was there a second?

SEVERAL LADIES. I second the motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I have given this subject much thought, and in regard to life membership fees, they would be separated in the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution as they are I believe in all other societies. The life membership fees and the annual dues should not stand upon the same plane. Also the words "paid to them," should be stricken out, and I shall offer an amendment in the next congress that they shall be stricken out. The matter of life membership fees is one, as the word indicates, for life. A member pays her life membership fees on conditions. It is an implied contract. It is on condition that she shall not be required to pay any more annual dues for the term of her natural

life. I do not believe that a chapter could by any by-laws require of her to pay annual dues. A chapter may collect dues for its own use, but not annual dues. The annual dues are primarily owing to the National Society, and nobody,—no subordinate body of any sort or description in the National Society,—can compel a member to pay more annual dues after she has paid life membership fees. The annual dues are different. They are for only one year at a time, and are subject to changing conditions. But in both cases they should not be said to belong to any body of any sort simply because paid to them. There should be some other condition. When a member joins a chapter, there is an implied contract between that chapter and that member, that on condition, and in consideration of the fact that she receives certain advantages and certain rights by being a member of that chapter, she belongs to it and pays to it half of her dues. They are retained by that chapter. That is an inherent right, and it does not depend upon her paying to them. If she had not paid them that chapter would still have the right to them if she belongs to it. And as to the life membership fees, it is so entirely different it should never have been included in one sentence. And so I say, I shall move an amendment at the next congress that they shall be separated, and that the words "paid to them" be eliminated.

I would like to ask for information, we cannot offer an amendment to the constitution at this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can give notice of one.

Mrs. ROOME. Well, I have given notice.

Mrs. CLARK, of Alabama. (Reading Article 8 of the constitution.)

"The local chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local chapters may by by-laws, make provision for the collection of additional dues for their own use." That is the law of the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is article 8 of the constitution. If you have your constitutions look at them. Are you ready for this motion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Read the motion, please.

The Reader read the motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. The constitution makes it very plain. It does not seem to me at all necessary to legislate on this subject. I think the constitution covers it.

(The vote was taken and the motion lost.) [Applause.]

Mrs. SIMPSON.

I move that our President, Mrs. Fairbanks, be made Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, and that she appoint the committee.

Mrs. JEWETT. I second the motion.

Also seconded by Mrs. Kinney.

A DELEGATE. Do we need such a motion?

(The motion was put and carried.)

The following motion was passed up to the Reader and read aloud by her:

"Resolved that the President appoint a Building Committee, to be confirmed by this congress; said committee, with the advice of Supervising Committee of gentlemen, to have in charge the work of building Memorial Continental Hall, to let contracts, pay bills approved by the President General and Recording Secretary General, and to further in all legitimate ways the consummation of the work begun.

(Signed.)

"E. M. C. WHITE.

"CAROLINE M. MURPHY.

"MRS. M. T. SCOTT.

"ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE.

"FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY."

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, as I understand it, this calls for action in connection with a committee composed of gentlemen. I would like this Continental Hall to go up unidentified with men in any way, and I do not propose to endorse that recommendation.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. May I ask if it is Mrs. Ballinger's idea that women shall build the hall?

Mrs. BALLINGER. No.

Mrs. WHITE. I think that men would have to have something to do with it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I understood that this was an Advisory Board. I did not think that workmen would probably be mentioned in that way; I thought it was an Advisory Board.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is this separate and apart from the Continental Hall Committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, it is a sub-committee of Continental Hall Committee, and reports to Continental Hall Committee.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I have a motion that I would like to offer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The only regular order of business remaining before us is the report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. She is now able to be here and we will hear from her.

Mrs. STRANAHAN, of Vermont. Before that, Madam President, Senator Proctor has just sent me a very valuable book as a gift to our collection of treasures, a fac-simile from manuscript in the Congressional Library in regard to the early history of Vermont and New Hampshire. In no other way could we have obtained this valuable book but for the untiring

efforts of Senator Proctor in having them prepared. It is "The Early Vermont Conventions, 1776-1777."

Mrs. ORTON. Will you please have somebody tell us about it, that we can hear. We cannot hear a word.

READER (reading). "Early Vermont Conventions, 1776-1777. Results of the New Hampshire Grants for the Independence of Vermont, reproduced in fac-simile from manuscript from the Library of Congress. Written and attested by Dr. Jonas Fay, clerk of the Convention, with other documents, arranged and presented by Redfield Proctor." This is a fac-simile all the way through.

Mrs. COBB, of Vermont. Madam President,

I move that a vote of grateful appreciation be passed to Senator Proctor for his valuable gift.

(The motion was numerously seconded, put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now we will listen to the Editor of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Mrs. AVERY. *Madam President and Delegates to the Thirteenth Continental Congress:* [Applause.] It is with great pleasure that I come before you to make my fourth annual report.

The general policy of the Magazine has been continued. The first pages are devoted to general articles of a historical character. Many of these have elicited commendation from critics outside of our order. Particularly might be mentioned the papers on the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the three lower counties on the Delaware, Georgia in the Revolution, the Massacre at Hancock's Bridge, Bits of Tennessee History, Berks County, Pennsylvania, Revolutionary Monuments of the South, The Hessian Camp, Itinerary of Daniel Boone and others, all of which were notable and helpful contributions.

The sketches of many more "Real Daughters" have been given,—the last token of respect that we can show to those noble women who link us with the past now, alas! fast passing away.

The Revolutionary Record Department has been of peculiar interest and has brought to your Editor many letters of commendation and inquiry. The last letter received about a week ago will well illustrate. A lady wrote from a Southern State, that she had not been able to ascertain where her Revolutionary ancestor was buried till she read it in the list furnished through the good offices of the Tennessee Chapter and forwarded to the Magazine by Miss Gentry. There is not a week that more than one does not find the way to become a Daughter of the American Revolution, made easy by some old record, reproduced;—some signature to patriotic resolutions or some muster roll recently unearthed.

The Regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter has copied and sent to the Magazine the obituary notices of more than 200 Revolutionary soldiers

taken from the files of papers of the early days of the Republic, and thus many a Daughter has been able to meet the strict but wholly proper requirements of the Register General.

What shall I say about the Genealogical Notes and Queries Department, except that the cry goes up from all quarters, "give, give give more space, my query was sent six months ago and has not yet appeared." Mrs. Newcomb repeats the lament, but what can the Editor do. With but 54 pages at one's disposal the space must still remain all too small for the demand upon it.

The department of most value is the one devoted to the work of the chapters. The Editor is sometimes asked why she gives so much space to the work of the chapters. Well the Magazine belongs to the chapters. What have the chapters done? What have they told us? From the time the Buffalo Chapter inaugurated the good work of talking patriotism to foreigners in their own language, and illustrating with stereoptican views, to the very last number of the Magazine where the Norwalk, Connecticut, Chapter gives an account of their educational lectures, that idea has crept from chapter to chapter, along the lakes and now along the sound, stretching south along the gulf and again crossing the Rockies and seeking the Pacific coast. That seed was indeed sown in good soil. [Applause.] And how do other chapters learn about it? Through the pages of your Magazine. Hudson Chapter became the proud possessor of a house, and told her sisters of it through the pages of your Magazine. How many chapters have homes of their own to-day? You will find them from the old brick school house in Pepperill, the Nathan Hale homes in New London and East Haddam, to Fort Hamilton in Ohio, Meadow Garden and Craigie House in Georgia, yes to the "ice-bound fields of Alaska," and you can read all about them in the Magazine.

And now comes Connecticut, that good old Commonwealth of steady habits, with a State house for her Daughters, and you can read about that in the Magazine, too! What State will next match Mrs. Kinney's work? I venture to say you will not have long to wait.

Houses for themselves; also homes for others; hence a gift of \$10,000 to the Government from the Philadelphia Chapter [applause] and a club house for the soldiers in far Manila. You can read about that in its pages, and see its pictures, too.

What shall I say next on a subject so vast as the work of the chapters? Shall I tell of the teaching of patriotism in the public schools? More than fifty of our chapters are thus happily employed. Shall I tell of the flag presentations? The fac-similes of the Declaration of Independence framed and hung on school room walls, that our young people may early learn the inspiring words by which our country sprang into life.

Shall I tell of historic spots marked? Why that would take a week and you can read it all in your Magazine.

From Paulus Hook to the Pacific Coast, from Michigan to Mexico that work is diligently progressing. By tablet and by boulder, by monument

and by fountain is our story told. Here old Fort Massie lives again in history's pages. There in the old State House of Kentucky, Revolutionary graves are discovered; cemeteries are restored. States are induced to pass laws for the protection of our flag, Michigan for instance, and all together we memorialize the United States Congress. Sometime it will yield. Sufferers by fire and sufferers by flood are not forgotten. Scholarships are given, books are supplied. Here libraries are sent to the Tennessee Mountains and there to the Philippines. Flag-day and the Glorious Fourth and the immortal 22nd of February are fittingly illustrated.

Children of the American Revolution Societies are formed with Daughters as directors. Other patriotic organizations of children appear with no Revolutionary ancestry. An Ohio idea, Mrs. John Murphy. Old records are preserved,—who can exceed Georgia in that? The Chapters publish books, and songs and music.

Western Reserve, New Connecticut—that sounds like Mrs. Kirney's State, but it is not, it is Ohio. Connecticut is there, however, with her tale of the spinning wheel, and Joseph Habersham and Dorcas Belle Love, and we hear of a talented Daughter of South Carolina whose book we hope soon to see.

Continental Hall—I pause after that word, for we see the beginning of the end. The Editor is sometimes asked why she puts in accounts of social affairs. Why those social affairs generally mean Continental Hall. [Applause.]

In Indiana, the Carolina Scott Harrison Chapter and the Arthur St. Clair Chapter, named after the first President General of our society, and the first Governor of the great northwest, gave a social affair which meant \$1,000 for Colonial Hall. [Applause.] It has been whist and euchre, and suppers and teas, and Colonial Balls and afternoon receptions, and lectures and plays and everything else and it all meant Continental Hall. [Applause.]

All about this and much more you will read in the 263 chapter reports printed since the last Congress, and twenty were crowded out last month to appear in May. The reports have to be cut sometimes, but that is better than to keep them waiting too long. I am tempted every month to increase the allotted number of pages, but I fear the keen eye of the Business Manager will find me out. [Laughter.]

The book notes are another feature which help to fill up our library shelves with valuable additions. That Mrs. Rosa appreciates this you may know from the fact that she has written thirty-one letters to the Editor, and each letter has said '*review*.' In this I rejoice, for above all things I desire this Magazine to be of help to the National Officers.

If you wish to know what the State Regents have to say about the work of the past year, you may read it in the Magazine. If you wish to know what you have said and done this week you may read it in the Magazine. Do you wish to be in touch with our Board of Management,

to keep an eagle eye on their doings, to appreciate their difficulties and sympathize with their trials,—then you ought to read the Magazine. [Laughter.]

The leading articles for the year 1902 have been indexed in "Writings on American History,"—a new publication which will appear annually hereafter. This is an index of historical magazine articles.

I noticed the "Battle of Ramson's Mill," by Miss Bullon; "Missouri in the Revolution," by Miss Dalton; "Battle of Cowpens," by Mrs. Peary, and "California in the Revolution," by Miss Harvey.

Articles relating to Pennsylvania appear in the list made out by the Historical Society of that State. So you see we have some outside standing.

In closing I wish to thank the National Board for their unfailing kindness; the Magazine Committee for many good suggestions, and their untiring interest, and you, Daughters of the American Revolution for your kind consideration. [Applause.]

Mrs. GETCHELL. The Historian General has not neglected the Philadelphia Chapter. The Manila Club House was raised owing to the efforts of the Philadelphia Chapter, but it was contributed by almost all the chapters in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. AVERY. I will be glad to correct that now. The Philadelphia Chapter, with its usual consideration, desires to say that the Philadelphia Chapter collected the money and is indebted to all the chapters in Pennsylvania for the \$10,000 which gave the club house in Manila.

Mrs. JOY.

I move that the report of the Editor of the MAGAZINE be accepted with thanks.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Young, of Michigan.

Mrs. WHITE. I would like to amend that, and say that every woman here sends ten subscribers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you! Mrs. White is going to send new subscribers. [Laughter.]

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York. In seconding this motion, I would like to say that an article was sent to our able editor in relation to the death of our martyred President, Mr. McKinley, when it was almost impossible to arrange it in the number,—but she did so arrange it.

Mrs. REED.

I move that the report of the Editor of the MAGAZINE be accepted with thanks.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President—

Mrs. AVERY. I have one motion here that I would like to present in

regard to the genealogical notes and queries which you know requires a great deal of correspondence; also that this work,—the employment of the necessary clerks and so on,—costs some money. That has been under the able management of Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut. (Reading.)

“I move that the appropriation for the genealogical notes and queries department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be increased \$50, making the annual appropriation \$150, instead of \$100, as at present.”

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second that motion. I also

move that an adequate salary be allowed Mrs. Newcomb for her untiring work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please send up your amendment and we can speak to it afterwards. What was your amendment?

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move, as an amendment to the motion to allow \$150 to the genealogical editor of the MAGAZINE for expenses, that a sufficient salary be allowed the genealogical editor for services.

Seconded by Mrs. Godcharles.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A sufficient salary?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes, to be determined by the Board.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is not a genealogist employed by the society at a salary at the present time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is not paid a salary, but there is \$100 that is appropriated for paying any expense of that department.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Another question, and that is, is there any limit to the number of times the notice of a chapter's work may appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE?

Mrs. AVERY. There is no limit. The Editor intends to have every report appear in the next month. The last two months that has been impossible, but they will all appear in the order in which they are received and as speedily as possible. I hope to catch up in the May number.

Mrs. BALLINGER. That does not answer the question. I mean that as we all may have the same right, is there any limit to the number of times that the same chapter may appear?

Mrs. AVERY. I thought I understood the question; possibly I did not.

Do you mean, that if a chapter has a report of work this month, and sends a report two or three months later, that I put that in?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes.

Mrs. AVERY. Most certainly, I do. That may be some splendid thing that ought to go in, and it goes in! [Applause.]

Mrs. HOOPES. I would like to suggest that no chapter that does not take the magazine should be entitled to recognition. [Applause.] Just think how many of us have taken it since the beginning. For instance, our chapter, and we have asked for recognition but twice.

I move that no chapter be recognized unless it has subscribed for the MAGAZINE.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. HOOPES. I will withdraw my motion then.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President General, our able Editor might have added that in the Magazine may be seen the first sketch-plan of a suggested memorial hall or Temple of Fame, ever given by the Continental Hall Committee. It shows the humble ideas of our early days, as it was to be a building, 75 feet front by 180 feet deep, containing a museum and offices, and supposed to cost the very generous sum of about \$80,000 or \$100,000! [Laughter.]

You will thus learn how greatly we have grown in less than ten years, both in our ambitions, our abilities, and our patriotism. This sketch-plan was the first printed report of the history of the work of Continental Hall, and has been put in the corner-stone of our magnificent building.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The Editor of the Magazine informs us that it was impossible to find a place for all the notices that she received, and my inquiry was only to lead up to this very point,—that until all the chapters that have sent in their notices shall have received recognition the same chapter may not appear twice. That is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That seems but reasonable. Mrs. Avery's motion is before the House.

Mrs. Avery read her motion again, as follows:

I move that the appropriation for the genealogical notes and queries department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be increased \$50, making the annual appropriation \$150 instead of \$100, as at present.

(Motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Where is my amendment to that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg your pardon.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I have sent it up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While we are waiting for that motion we will hear Mrs. Main.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I have another motion—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Madam State Regent.

Mrs. MAIN. I would like to offer the following motion:

"Whereas the week in which the 19th of April will fall in the year 1905 is known as Holy Week, and whereas this fact would prevent many members from attending the sessions of the Fourteenth Continental Congress; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in order to avoid holding the Fourteenth Continental Congress in Holy Week this congress assembled, do by unanimous action, vote to suspend the constitutional date and meet on Monday, April 26, 1905."

This is seconded by Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Williams, of Maryland, Miss Stringfield, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Lounsberry and Mrs. Churchman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please give its attention, this is very important. The motion is, ladies, to have the next congress called on the Monday before its regular meeting.

Mrs. MAIN. No, *after* its meeting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This requires the unanimous consent of this congress to defer the meeting one week.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is a part of our constitution. Can we suspend it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair herself thinks this is a very delicate question.

Miss HUEY. I think it is entirely a parliamentary point, and I would ask that the parliamentarian give us a ruling according to Robert's Rules of Order as to whether this can be done or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state to you that it cannot be done.

Miss HUEY. Thank you.

Mrs. MAIN. I have a motion here, then, which is the first one I intended to offer, but there was objection to it. This is parliamentary, I think. The motion, as it was first written, is considered perfectly parliamentary according to the Parliamentarian, and I will read it to you. The first motion was this:

"WHEREAS, the week in which the 19th of April will fall in the year 1905 is known as Holy Week; and, whereas, this fact would prevent many members from attending the sessions of the Fourteenth Continental Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to avoid holding the Fourteenth Continental Congress in Holy Week it be understood and agreed that a quorum of the congress will meet on the Monday morning of Holy Week, namely, on Monday, April 19th, without transacting any business, and immediately adjourn until the following Monday morning, (viz., April 26th); it being further understood that the main body of the congress may assemble for the week of April 26th. Notices embodying this resolution, if passed, to be sent to all State Regents, who in turn shall be instructed to notify all Chapter Regents thereof."

This was the motion as I first prepared it, and to which nearly all seconds were given.

Mrs. BALLINGER. This question may arise again in a few years, and if it is of enough importance to delay the meeting of the congress, why not let us change the meeting again and place it at such a time that this question will never arise again? Madam Chairman, if it is in order, I would like to present a motion to that effect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not in order at present.

Mrs. MAIN. The President General says that would require an amendment to our constitution, which we cannot have for two years. Therefore, we cannot take any action in regard to the meeting next April except by one of the two motions.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Please read the first motion again.

Mrs. MAIN. The first one has been decided to be unparliamentary.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then do not refer to it as one of two means to be employed to accomplish the result desired.

Mrs. MAIN. Very well, I will say that there is one way, then—that there is one motion.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. I am very much in favor of that motion, but if it is to be postponed for one week I think we should have it postponed for two weeks. Persons living at a great distance, for instance, in Minnesota, and Washington, and Alaska, would have to start a number of days before the date of the meeting of the congress in order to get there, and therefore they would have to travel in Holy Week. I, therefore, suggest that, if we postpone it at all, we postpone it for two weeks.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask that, if it is to be changed, we put it at some time when these questions cannot arise?

Miss RYAN. Cannot we have it on the 22d of February again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will explain to Miss Ryan, of New Jersey, that we could not have it on the 22d of February because that is too far in advance of the proper time. You might have it on the 19th

of April. That would be the actual day on which you should meet, and then postpone it.

Miss RYAN. I mean to return to the old day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You could not do that without amending the constitution.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would the powers of this quorum that has been suggested be limited solely to a motion to adjourn? I do not think that it would be right that this quorum, mentioned in the motion, should transact any other business than to vote to adjourn.

Mrs. MAIN. That is how the motion reads.

Mrs. MURPHY. I did not so undersand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. Main states that you meet and immediately thereafter adjourn without the transaction of any business.

Mrs. JOY. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. JOY. Could this body bind the next Continental Congress if a quorum were then present? Would not they then be able to transact any business? Could we bind that body?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it would be simply a moral matter; you could not bind them legally.

Mrs. JOY.

I move to lay this motion on the table.

Mrs. WHITE. I second the motion.

(The question was put and the President General announced that the Chair was in doubt.)

The question was put again.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is the vote on tabling each of these resolutions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On tabling them, yes.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Is this open to debate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. I mean the original motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is one to table the motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, and, therefore, it is undebatable, and I am going to request a count of the votes. The Chair appoints Mrs. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina, in the gallery, to count the votes.

Mrs. McLEAN. Pending the vote, a question of information. May I ask why the first resolution just offered is out of order from a parliamentary standpoint if the second resolution is in order? How can one of them be out of order and the other in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must say that that has not much to do with the present statement.

Mrs. McLEAN. The question was a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I beg your pardon, I thought it was a speech. The lady from New York is always very eloquent and all she says sounds like a speech.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I elaborate my question a little?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. As I understand the resolution offered by the State Regent of the District of Columbia, it was to this effect: That this House, by unanimous resolution, change the date of the meeting of the congress next year. I understood that to be declared out of order. The next resolution was that a quorum should meet, but that a general meeting of the congress should not take place until the 26th?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. It seems to me there is a hair-splitting differentiation there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You know that an adjourned meeting is always in order, and that would simply be an adjourned meeting of the congress. You would meet on the proper day and then adjourn until the following Monday instead of the next day, as we do now.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then the resolution was hardly worded as it was intended, for instead of reading "a quorum," it, then, should have read: "The Continental Congress will meet" and so forth. Simply calling for the meeting of a quorum would hardly carry out the idea, as a quorum would be limiting the attendance.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your point of order is well taken, and your statement of the case is a better statement than the one presented, although we understand that perfectly, I think.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question? Did I have an answer to my former question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is debating an undebatable question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am not debating.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you asking for information?

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes, I am.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let me give it to you.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wanted to know whether the question was answered as to whether a quorum could transact business as the congress, or simply move to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what it said. It was decided that, if it met, it should simply adjourn and transact no business. The question is upon tabling this.

(The "yeas" were called for and responded.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a motion to table the motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia. This is a motion to table that motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I understood, but I thought you sustained my point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I said your phraseology would be more accept-

able to me than the phraseology used by the State Regent, but that I did not think but what hers was just as clear.

Mrs. McLEAN. Well, we are voting now on the quorum resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting now on the resolution to table.

Mrs. McLEAN. Are we voting to table the quorum resolution?

Mrs. CAREY. I ask that the vote be taken again.

Mrs. BALLINGER. While the vote is being taken, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like some instruction. Suppose this question of a quorum is passed, and suppose a quorum is questioned. In that case what have we to do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have not anything to do with a quorum now.

Mrs. BALLINGER. But then suppose a quorum is questioned, what will you do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We do not have to tell you, I am sure; you know that a quorum can act.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Suppose a quorum is not present, what would we do then?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the congress be quiet so I can hear the lady?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask this information. Suppose that the one hundred (I believe that is a quorum) should not be present, and the point of no quorum were raised. Then what would we do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We could not do anything.

Mrs. BALLINGER. You could not do anything—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you do not have your quorum.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you answer that question, please?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce to the Delegate that she is not going to answer another question. You are going to vote now.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you answer the question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These questions of privilege are always so long, and in them are always so many interesting details. Now, I want you to all stand up, those who wish to lay it on the table.

(Those voting in the again affirmative arose.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" will be seated and the "noes" will rise. That is, those opposed to tabling.

The result of the vote as taken by the tellers and announced by the Chair was:

Yeas, 41; nays, 139.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to table is lost. It now recurs to the former motion.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Can we now discuss the first question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Madam President and Ladies of

the Congress: I want first of all to explain that this change of date will be for this year only. This is a moveable feast, this feast of Easter, and this will not conflict again with our date of meeting for nineteen years, so I am informed by the lady on my left, Miss Ryan.

Now, I want to speak in favor of this motion. Our President General, in her charming address she gave to us on the first day, speaking in eulogy of a lady who had belonged to this society, who had departed this life, said she loved her society only next to her church. Now, there are a great many who are accredited Delegates to this body who are in that position; they love their society; they want to exercise their right to come to this congress, but if this meeting takes place during Holy Week they cannot do it; that is, they cannot do it and perform their duties to their church. They certainly wish to exercise their right to attend the services of their church. This week is the holiest week in the year to them; it takes precedence of everything else. Now, I want you to think how much has been done for the country by the ancestors of these very people who have equal right to come and exercise all the duties of accredited Delegates to this body. I am not prepared to speak on this question, because I did not know it was coming up. So I am not able to be as clear, perhaps, as those who are accustomed to speaking; but I hope you will bear with me, because I am very much interested in this subject. The question of liberty has been called up a good many times. In all the times that I have been to the meetings of these congresses I have never heard the phrase "religious liberty" so much spoken as it has been in this congress, and I ask you not to make it a mere empty phrase, but arrange matters so that all may exercise equal rights. And I want you to remember that in that siege at Yorktown, which we heard of so eloquently the other night, the victory was due very largely to the 7,000 Frenchmen who augmented the 9,000 Colonial troops, and to the 37 ships of the line out there in the harbor, every one filled with Frenchmen. And so I ask you to remember that they did not consider the question of religion or anything like that, but they came to fight for liberty. And I ask you to think of their descendants, and to be generous as well as just, and arrange it so that the descendants of these people may also exercise their rights in this case and not give up their rights or their duties in their church. [Applause.]

Mrs. MAIN. If congress will be quiet for a moment, I have a substitute motion which has been sent to me by the Parliamentarian, to which, perhaps, you may not object. It is a similar motion, and I will read this and see if this meets with your approval any more than the other two motions:

"I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress convene on the 19th of April, 1905, and the Thirteenth Continental

Congress recommend to the Fourteenth Continental Congress that it do then adjourn until April 26th."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam State Regent, the Parliamentarian feels a sense of embarrassment in you saying that she told you that one of those motions was parliamentary. She wishes to say that she simply meant to say it was parliamentary and in legal form.

Mrs. MAIN. If this meets with your approval—

(Cries of "Read it again!")

Mrs. MAIN.

"I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress convene on the 19th of April, 1905, and that the Thirteenth Continental Congress recommend to the Fourteenth Continental Congress that they do then adjourn until April 26th."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We adjourn then until after our constitutional time?

(Several ladies addressed the Chair, but failed to be recognized.)

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I was asking the Chair a question. May I ask what meets on the 19th?

Mrs. MAIN. The Continental Congress.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I understand, but it is the wording and the sense I want to get at.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It refers to the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I believe.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That calls for the congress to convene on the 19th. Then we wait over until the next Monday. "The Continental Congress" is her motion. I simply wanted to get it before the House understandingly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe that the lady meant that only a quorum should meet.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. She did not state that, and we want to get it right, as it is an important motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Parliamentarian claims, in defense of Mrs. Main's motion, that it is not legal to say "only a quorum;" that would not be legal.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Then, would the whole matter be legal?

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. Madam President General and ladies: This body of Delegates does not constitute the whole society. The society consists of 40,000 women all over the country, whose ideas have been adjusted within the last year to the 19th of April as the date of our congress convening. [Applause.] Those ladies are not all Episcopalians by any means, and it is not to be supposed that every woman who will be elected to the next Continental Congress will belong to that denomi-

nation. Now, is it right that there should be special legislation for a special denomination any more than that there should be legislation for a special profession? (Cries of "No" and applause). Did we not relegate to obscurity a motion to bring in a representative of a special profession? [Cries of "Yes" and applause.] Why, therefore, should we adjust our congresses and change our dates to suit a special denomination? [Cries of "Right" and applause.]

Mrs. HOOPES. Madam President, I was going to say almost what the Vice-President General from Ohio has said, but I would make one more suggestion, and that is that those chapters that have conscientious scruples about it send Delegates who are not Episcopalians. Should they send Episcopalians, I should say that Washington has good churches by which their religious duties could be attended to. There would be no receptions or things of that kind to distract them, and we could attend to our work. [Applause.]

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President General, as a good Episcopalian I come forward to ask that we do not have our date changed. [Applause.] I will come here quite willingly to try and perform my duty as an Episcopalian, and next as a Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. I rise to a question of privilege. Possibly, I did not quite understand. Was there any special denomination mentioned in regard to the postponement of congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Miss RITCHIE. Then I would suggest that the speakers should not dwell on the one denomination.

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move that we do not mention anything more about religion! [Laughter.]

Mrs. GETCHELL. I am informed that we cannot get this House a week later. If we cannot get the house a week later we cannot have the congress. That settles the whole thing.

Miss HERBERT, of New Jersey. A question of information. Did I understand that the next congress will be made up of different Delegates and alternates? If so, we could not very well determine for them as to the date of their meeting. We could recommend; but that, it seems to me, is all.

Mrs. O'DONOGHUE, of Maine. Madam President, I think that it is generally conceded that one Congress cannot legislate for another; nor does it seem to me that they should recommend to another. However, that is not the point. But, as I understand it, we adopt this motion in regard to a quorum, the expectation is that that quorum will immediately adjourn, but, as a matter of fact, that quorum would have the

right to, and, as I understand it, could legislate. In that case it would be manifestly unjust to the rest of the society. And for that reason I desire to put myself on record as against any meeting other than on the 19th of April of next year for the regular congress.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President and Ladies: I only wish to say regarding this matter before you, that so far as I understand it, having heard only a very little of the remarks, that there is no question of churches whatever. There may be some of the churches, and there are, that observe this Holy Week in a different way from others; but it is not a question of any one church. It is a question of the general observance of all for religious services and religious thought. Whatever we do, we do as our Christian duty, and if it is necessary to sacrifice our personal feelings by coming here, I trust we may do so; but it is only as Christians that this appeals to us, and not as members of any denomination.

Miss STRINGFIELD. It would seem we have made a mistake in changing the date. We should have waited another year; but having done it, I think we should abide by it, and therefore

I move the previous question.

(By vote the previous question was ordered.)

Mrs. Joy and Mrs. Carey were appointed as tellers on the floor of the House. Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Richardson were appointed as tellers in the gallery.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is ordered and the question is now on the motion—

Mrs. KINNEY. May the motion be read once more?

The Reader read the motion.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. A question of information. If this motion should prevail would it be constitutional?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would not bind the next congress. They can do as they please. This is simply a recommendation.

A DELEGATE. Could they elect officers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot talk in the middle of a vote.

The vote was taken and the tellers proceeded to count. The motion was lost.

Mrs. WEED.

I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress recommend to the program committee for the Fourteenth Continental Congress that no meetings be arranged for Good Friday in 1905.

Mrs. BROOKS. I second the motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I second the motion.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. I would like to second that motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. McCartney then offered the following motion, which was read by the Reader:

"I move that in order to perfect the ancestral lines of an applicant for admission to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the eligibility papers be made to include the births, marriages and deaths of the ancestors, and that a space be designated whereby the applicant can give, and have the references for, proof of her ancestral lines, as well as proof of service of the ancestral patriot.

Mrs. GETCHELL. I second the motion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to speak to this motion. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: I am sure that most of you have received a letter from our Registrar General asking you to perfect your lines of ancestry, that the Lineage Book may be more complete. It is absolutely impossible, as the present eligibility papers read, for you to include anything but the statement of your ancestral line. There is no room for births, marriages, or deaths of your ancestry. The only one required is the record of the Revolutionary patriot. A Daughter tells me that within the last year she has written a thousand letters asking the people to give better data for the Lineage Book. Now, this society is not up to the standard of other societies in regard to the completeness of their eligibility papers. You have only four lines as a rule to go back to to find your ancestral patriot. Surely you can find your father's and mother's marriage and their father's and mother's marriages and deaths to report, and it seems to me we ought not to be called by the people at large a merely "say-so" society. We are held in very grave doubt as to our rights in this society on account of the laxity of our proofs.

Other societies require more than the Daughters, and I am constantly mortified as I come in contact with historians to have them say: "But you do not think those records are correct, those records of your Lineage Book, do you? We would not receive it." And only the other day a prominent historian said to me: "Don't mention the Daughters' Lineage Book. You haven't a date, you haven't anything."

Now, don't you think you ought to have better papers and better proof of your line? I think it is important for this society and for the good of you all that there shall be no question of the members' rights to be in the society.

Mrs. CAREY. Within the last two weeks I received papers from the office—papers that had been accepted long ago—and at 902 F street they were not accepted until they were more fully made out.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is what I want to state. They send back

to you for more proof, and you cannot require more proof when you have not the space in which to put that proof. What I mean to say in my motion, and what I wish to put before you is, you have the father and the mother and the daughter of so and so, and so and so, until you get back to the Revolutionary lines, but you do not give dates; you are not required to do so, for there is no space for them. It is not a great while ago that one of the clerks in the office said to me: "Mrs. McCartney, do not send any more of your papers here, there are too many dates in them; and because they were crowded in so small a space we could not find room for them." I have the pleasure to state that when you send your genealogy to me, if you send all the dates, I will be all the better pleased; it simplifies the work. But I ask you only to give space for the dates.

Mrs. SAGE. I would like to state in reference to this motion that if such a motion should prevail it would almost exclude the Daughters of the South. Our records, as you know, in the South, at least in several of the States, were almost wholly destroyed, many during the Revolutionary War, and many in our late Civil War, especially in North Carolina and South Carolina, and we have Daughters now whose names have been erased from the society on similar grounds. One of those cases I shall bring before the Board on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You have in the South the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Every one of the claims of those Dames has to have the proofs of the marriages, births and deaths. Where do they get them? We only have to go back four generations, and they sometimes require eight and ten.

Mrs. SAGE. Many of the ladies who have been invited to become members of the Colonial Dames in Georgia have failed to make papers on account of this marriage certificate requirement.

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. Would the lady from Pennsylvania (Mrs. McCartney) tell us what the constitution requires as to the dates of marriages, and all these dates?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Only four generations.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. Is that what the constitution says?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It does not say anything about it.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I want to put a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Put your question.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I want to say as to the Colonial Dames that I have extended a number of invitations for that society. In order to do so correctly, to enable my applicants to render the proper application blanks, I have secured from my Registrars of the various State societies the by-laws of the States, and the by-laws of the States are quite different, and it may be a great deal easier in some of the Southern States.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the question further.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. "No," "no."

(Cries of "Question!")

(The motion was put and lost.)

Mrs. Joy, of Michigan. I have here a motion from Miss Brazier, which is as follows:

"I move that we recommend to the Program Committee of the Fourteenth Continental Congress that, as we will lose one day in the week, we dispense with social affairs, recitations, etc."

I second the motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Let us hear that motion again.

The Reader read the motion of Miss Brazier, of Massachusetts, as follows:

"I move that we recommend to the Program Committee of the Fourteenth Continental Congress that, as we will lose one day in the week, we dispense with social affairs, recitations, etc."

Seconded by Mrs. Joy.

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, Madam Chairman; no, no.

I move to lay that motion on the table.

Miss JOHNSTON. I second that motion to lay on the table.

(The motion to table was put and carried.)

READER. Mrs. A. G. Cobb moves as follows:

"I move that the President General appoint a committee to co-operate with the Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in order to devise methods for placing the MAGAZINE upon a more remunerative basis."

Mrs. GUSS. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

READER. A motion of Mrs. Taylor, of Illinois.

"WHEREAS, it is now more than 100 years since the bones of martyrs of the British Prison Ships were, with unparalleled difficulty, gathered up and interred; and, whereas, as yet no monument has been erected to mark this sacred spot; and whereas, it is due to the indefatigable and untiring efforts of Mrs. E. V. White that a suitable monument is about to be erected, therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the thanks of this congress be extended by a rising vote to Mrs. White for her patriotic and tireless efforts in this noble cause."

This motion is made by Mrs. Harriet R. Taylor, former Regent of Springfield Chapter, Illinois, and is seconded by Mrs. Charles H. Deere, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. Henry C. Lytton, Vice Regent, Chicago Chapter, and Mrs. William Butterworth.

(The motion was unanimously carried.)

Mrs. LYTTON. Have we made any effort to secure a pension for our "Real Daughters" from the Congress of the United States?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes we have.

Miss MASSEY. We tried to obtain a pension for a lady who really deserved it, and we worked with General Mulholland, but did not succeed, and she died before we got through.

Mrs. LYTTON. I feel that if the Daughters now would make up a formal committee to appeal to these gentlemen, that we may secure for our really deserving and needy Daughters some assistance.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are asked for recognition, as it is getting rather late, by one of our members whose name is Mrs. J. W. Valiant, who represents the Alaskan Chapter.

Mrs. VALIANT. What I have to say is very short and I ask your kind attention for a very few minutes.

See June number AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, p. 600.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report from the Sitka Chapter, of Alaska. What may be your pleasure?

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted.

Motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. Lytton has not yet been put before the House.

The Reader read the motion of Mrs. Lytton, as follows:

"I move that this congress appoint a committee to see the United States Senators having in charge the United States Pension Bureau, with a view to obtaining pensions for our 'Real Daughters.'"

Mrs. HILL. I would like to speak to that motion. I would say in regard to that that I think there is no United States Senator that has charge of the Pension Bureau, and that is one point that I would like to make. Another is, that in arranging for a pension and acquiring a pension for any person of the Revolutionary period, or that succeeding it, it has to be the subject of special legislation. If I am right, I think that as to every individual person for whom a pension is asked (there are no

living Daughters now who are eligible for a pension under the law) it has to be the subject of special legislation, and it will be very difficult to cover that ground.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the matter further? (After a pause.) The Chair wishes to say right now that she wished to appoint a committee to draft resolutions upon the death of Mrs. William A. Richards and Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, lately members of our society. There have been no resolutions drafted by the Thirteenth Continental Congress upon this matter, and, therefore, the Chair will appoint upon this committee Mrs. Carey, of Indiana, the Chairman for Mrs. Hatcher's resolution, and she will also appoint Mrs. Masury and Mrs. Kinney upon this committee, and she wishes these ladies to prepare these resolutions and present them to the congress to-night. She will appoint upon the committee for Mrs. William A. Richards, Mrs. Bond as Chairman to draft resolutions upon Mrs. Richards' death, and Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Walker, of Missouri. You will please attend to this and report this evening.

Mrs. WALKER, of Missouri. The Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics at St. Louis wishes me to read a very short notice to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We cannot hear it now. We have before us a motion. The Official Reader will please read the motion.

READER.

"I move that this congress appoint a committee to see the United States Senators having in charge the United States Pension Bureau, with a view to obtaining pensions for our 'Real Daughters.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss that?

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, may I hear that motion read again. I was not paying attention. We do not want to make ourselves absurd.

The Official Reader read the motion again as follows:

"I move that this congress appoint a committee to see the United States Senators having in charge the United States Pension Bureau, with a view of obtaining pensions for our 'Real Daughters.'"

Mrs. WEED. I make a motion that that motion is out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not understand the motion. The Chair must say that she does not believe there are any Senators in charge of the Pension Bureau. The Pension Bureau is under the charge of the Commissioner of Pensions. You may correct that if you choose.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I had the honor of procuring a pension for Mrs. Semple. They are wrong. They could get it through the House of Representatives, for I got that pension through Mr. Joy, of New York, and he told me if I wanted that pension enlarged I must go to Mr. Frye, in the Senate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, the Commissioner of Pensions is the one who is in charge of that department.

Mrs. HILL. I want to say what I tried to say before, that this would be almost impracticable to be carried out. What I tried to say before was, that this was impracticable because every person who is a candidate for a pension like that has to be made the subject of special legislation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is correct.

Mrs. HILL. As there is so much that is continually brought before the Senate and the House by way of appropriations for various things, what I want to say is that it would be almost impossible to have this carried out, and it seems as though it was an impracticable and impossible thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear that the congress was napping a little when they passed that motion. As the Chair has heard, and as you have all heard, there is no person in the United States Senate to whom this matter might be referred. It might be very possible that there might be Senators, perhaps the Senators from Illinois, who might help you in that matter. The Chair is sorry that Mrs. Hill did not make herself understood before the motion was passed.

Mrs. HILL. I did try to.

Mrs. AMMON. Is it in order to rescind the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. AMMON. Then I move to rescind the motion of Mrs. Lytton relative to "Real Daughters."

Seconded by Mrs. Kendall.

Mrs. WEED. If we rescind will not that motion go on the record, and do we want it on the record? Will not the Chair rule it out of order?

Mrs. LYTTON.

I move a substitute. May I have the words inserted "the proper authorities" instead of "Senators?" I had been told that the Senators were the proper persons to whom to refer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Senators cannot help very much.

Miss DESHA. Will the lady say "To appoint a committee to see the committees in the House and Senate."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been so corrected. It is now a proper motion. She can write her motion that way after this has been rescinded. This must be rescinded.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. I second the motion to rescind.

Mrs. HILL. May I ask how many resolutions and petitions have already been ordered to be sent up to Congress this week? It might affect our vote on this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has heard of two or three.

Mrs. WHITE, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. White.

Mrs. WHITE. In the natural course of events, while we are trying to get an appropriation from Congress, these people would all be dead. I would, therefore, suggest to the Daughters that if they hear of any "Real Daughter" in want, *they* take care of her. If they cannot take care of her themselves, take care of her anyway, and then send the bill in.

Mrs. LYTTON. I was led to offer this resolution because I saw a "Real Daughter" who was not exactly in want, but who would have been very much more comfortable if she had had a pension, and the last thing she said to me before I left to come here was to try and get her a pension.

(The motion to rescind was put and carried.)

READER. The motion of Mrs. Lytton.

"I move that this congress appoint a committee to see the Committee on Pensions of both Houses of Congress with a view to obtaining pensions for our 'Real Daughters.'"

Seconded by Mrs. Deere.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. I second that motion.

(The motion was carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Mrs. Smith for a moment.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. I moved to adjourn, but I withdraw my motion.

Mrs. KINNEY. From what I have heard during the day, I conclude that there is some slight misunderstanding among some Delegates concerning the future and present status of the Recognition Pin. I think Mrs. Key shares in this uncertainty as to the future of the pin. At any rate, she desires a brief hearing before this congress. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and as such it is probable that we will be glad to accord her an opportunity to make such statement as she may desire. I would, therefore,

Move that she be allowed to come before us at the beginning of the evening session in order that she may make such statement as she wishes in regard to the Recognition Pin, and to answer such questions as the Delegates may choose to ask her.

Miss FRAZIER. I second the motion.

(Several other members seconded the motion.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At what time did you ask to have this lady appear before us.

Mrs. KINNEY. I ask to have it made the first order of the evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You do not wish to discuss it? If not, I will put the motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege. Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen from the report I made to the congress by order of the National Board of Management. I have here a communication from the representative of Caldwell & Company, a statement of their understanding of the status of this matter as it exists, and may I be privileged to read this short note? It is a very short note, and I think just at the present time it would be very well to have this read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We think that it had better come this evening, so that we may have it all together.

Mrs. KINNEY. The President General allows me to say that the hour will be eight o'clock this evening to listen to Mrs. Dutcher Key on the matter of the Recognition Pin.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. Madam President General,

I move that we now adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening.

(The motion was numerousl seconded and carried.)

At 5:55 p. m. the congress adjourned until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1904.

Congress reconvened at 8.20 o'clock p. m., the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, in the chair.

READER. By direction of the Chair I read this communication from Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Georgia, Vice-President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

SAVANNAH, April 18, 1904.

To the President General and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress:

I beg the privilege of using a moment of your valuable time in order to send to you a word of greeting and farewell.

To you, honored Madam, I desire to express my high appreciation of your broad and patriotic administration of the high office of President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I am convinced that you have endeavored to exercise abstract justice tempered with loving kindness and patience, in the treatment of every question submitted to you.

That you have had high ideals, and have in every way reflected credit on our great society as its chief executive, since the day of your going into office, I am more than pleased to bear testimony.

I have served under you with pleasure, dear Madam, and make my retiring bow to you with reluctance.

Daughters of the American Revolution, as in my mind's eye I see to-day assembled in congress splendid women from every State, my dear sisters from the North, South, East and West, my heart is infinitely sad that I am not permitted to enjoy the uplifting influence of such a body.

I shall not apologize to you because I have not redeemed my official pledges for this year; my duty as a mother came in conflict with my duty as a Daughter of the American Revolution. I do not doubt I have the approval of you all that the first call won over the other. My absence was my own great loss, the services I render being too small to count as a loss when not tendered.

I thank you heartily one and all for your kindly consideration, your loyal support, your courteous treatment.

I beg that you will believe me that whatever I have done was from a pure, unselfish motive, without a consideration of the personal equation, but with an eye single to the best good of the society as I was able to see it.

Again in love I greet you; in tender regret I bid you farewell.

Faithfully yours,

S. B. C. MORGAN,

Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection she will direct that our Recording Secretary General write a letter to our distinguished Vice-President General expressing our regret that she was not with us, and the hope that her family may soon recover their accustomed health. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

READER. I am directed to read this notice.

"The booklets of Patriotic Poems, by Chicago's Chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker, are sold at 25 cents each, but every cent of this 25 cents goes to Memorial Continental Hall. With the consent of the congress the Chicago Chapter would keep a supply of these booklets on sale at the Washington official headquarters if desired."

Mrs. NOYES,

Secretary of the Chicago Chapter.

READER (continuing). A motion of Mrs. Robertson, of South Carolina.

"I move that every State adopt a distinctive ribbon badge,

suitably inscribed, to be worn by all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in that State on public occasions, and more especially at the meetings of the National Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. KEIM. Many of the States already have State badges.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will put the motion.

(The motion was put and lost—very few voting.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wonders if you understood that motion. Do you think you understood it? [Cries of "Yes" and "No!"] The Chair will be glad to have another vote on it.

(The question was again put and the motion carried.)

READER. I have in my hand a statement which I am instructed by the President General to read, or rather I am instructed to make a brief statement concerning its contents. This is a statement that has been submitted relative to the direct descendants—children, who are in Virginia—of Betty Washington and Fielding Lewis. The lady who makes this statement, Miss Gay Scott, has for eight years been practically taking care of these children, the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis. When she became interested in the family there were a little girl of two years old and a little boy a few years older. By the aid of Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, she says, she succeeded in putting them in homes and having them adopted by people in good circumstances and fully able to take care of them. Her letter further states that there were five other children whom she undertook to help—brothers and sisters of the first mentioned. All of these children she has provided for, by marriage, adoption and otherwise, but one boy, now about seventeen, and this boy she is trying to get through college. He is at present at the Maryland Agricultural College, where he can get board and tuition for \$300 a year. What Miss Scott wishes is some assistance in educating this boy, as she feels she has done all that she can well afford in providing for the other six children. Can the Daughters of the American Revolution help her to educate this descendant of Betty Washington?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard this communication. Do they wish to do anything concerning it? Do the members of this congress wish to do anything concerning these children—descendants of Betty Washington Lewis?

Mrs. DONNAN. They do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a very meritorious work.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A boy, I understand?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, 17 years old.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Cannot he be recommended to the Sons of the American Revolution?

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to say, in answer to Mrs. Ballinger's question as to whether the Sons have done anything, that they have already responded and have helped in the education of one of the girls.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to make any motion upon the subject.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam President General, I will make the motion that this matter be considered.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a motion made and seconded to consider this matter, and I wish to say that it is now open for discussion. I am informed that Mrs. Simonds, of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, desires to have the address of this young boy in order that they may communicate with him and, if possible, help him. Do you wish to discuss this question?

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I am happy to speak in this connection of the Army Relief Society which meets just such questions as this. They have done noble work for the army, and I am sure this would be seriously considered by them and would be quite in the line of their work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this motion? If not, I assume that you are ready for the question.

(The motion was put and lost.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The special order of business is brought to my attention by Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, desiring that Mrs. Dutcher Key might appear before this congress. The Chair is ready to hear her. The Chair inquires if the State Regent of Connecticut is in the house? The first special order of the evening is to hear Mrs. Dutcher Key. Neither of those ladies being here, we have another special order before us which will come next—the report on the Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag. I have asked the Recording Secretary for the report to be read, and she announces that she loaned it to the Post reporter, and he promised to have it back here before the opening of this evening's session, but he has not yet brought it back.

RECORDING SECRETARY. These papers and reports have been at the official stenographer's house, but this report was loaned to the Post reporter. Otherwise it would have been taken home by her as the others are, as soon as they are acted upon.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Key.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President and Members of the Thirteenth Continental Congress: I come before you to appeal to you as a matter of justice, not to myself only, but for almost five hundred members of the society who have purchased the Recognition Pin—because the Recognition Pin is the informal emblem of the society in the by-laws adopted

by the Ninth Continental Congress. These members who have purchased the pin did so in good faith, believing that it would be recognized as long as this society lived, and so long as the pin lasted. There are many members who do not wish to wear their beautiful insignia every day. One reason is that its construction is such that it catches in clothing and laces, and is apt to be lost; and another reason is, that its expense is such that it might be a temptation when left on a garment hung up in a hotel or when traveling. And the little pin meets the requirements of a great many who like to have both. And then there are hundreds who cannot afford the expensive emblem and prefer to have this little Recognition Pin, that they can pin on and have no reason to fear its loss.

I came before this congress and showed this pin to the Eighth Congress, and it was found necessary that an amendment should be made to the by-laws in order to make it lawful. And I journeyed all the way from Nebraska the next year to see it carried; but when I arrived here I found that Caldwell had a contract which required that he should make all insignia.

The Ninth Congress therefore tabled the amendment, but served notice on Caldwell that they would discontinue his contract at the close of the year, and I was told to offer the amendment again for consideration at the Tenth Congress. This I did, and at the Tenth Congress I again appeared before you and the by-law was adopted making the Recognition Pin as described, the informal emblem of the society for daily use. The congress then ordered that the contract with Caldwell should terminate. It was then decided to award the contract to me, but through some mistake it was found that the notice to terminate Caldwell's contract had not been given him. Therefore, ten months elapsed after the congress had ordered the contract made with me for the Recognition Pin before the contract was delivered. So that my contract was only two months old when the Eleventh Congress met. The Eleventh Congress voted that my contract should be continued—not "renewed," but continued. But through some mistake it was not given to me until in April, and so a great many Daughters did not understand, and I had a great many letters censuring me for not carrying on the business. But as a matter of fact I did not have the contract, although the congress had ordered it given to me, and I had to wait until it was delivered. It was not delivered to me until in April, through some misunderstanding or error for which I was not responsible.

Since then I have carried on the pin. I have heard that it has been claimed that the cost of furnishing the pin is 15 cents. I do not understand how that can be. I bear all expense of the pin, the cost of the pin, the boxing of the pin, the mailing of it, the postage, and I pay \$15 a year for an advertisement in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. And I pay 10 cents on every order I receive; and every request that I make for a permit is accompanied by a self-addressed envelope with the post-

age prepaid on it. All that is required of the society is, that a blank permit be filled in with the name and address of the applicant, and it would seem that five hundred a day could be issued. But the record will show that there have never been issued one hundred a week for 14 months. The only time that there was a very great stress was during the holidays, when a great many friends at one time ordered them for presents, and that made work at that time. And I want to say here that it would afford me a great deal of pleasure if I could write those permits and thus relieve the clerk of that work and the trouble of it, and then send the name written out to the Registrar General for her official stamp; also to make it so that it should not be legal, unless it had that stamp and verification. This I think would simplify the work, and it would be merely verifying the record and putting the official stamp on it. And if the members believe in that I want to say that I should be very happy to do it, because I have this very much at heart.

I have paid the society almost, if not quite, \$460. I think it will amount to a little more than that; I am not sure about it, but it was \$148 for this year, or for the 14 months just closed.

Since I have had the contract I have not been able to procure the names of new members, although I offered, and would be willing, to pay to have a list made if it would be possible, because so many write me that they want the pin. A year ago I spent \$1,000 in sending order blanks and advertising matter to the members named in the Daughters of the American Revolution Directory. But a large proportion of those circulars, as I found later, never reached the members because they had changed their addresses since the Directory was published. As I say, my mail is made up of a large portion of inquiries as to how to get a pin, and if I had some way to reach the members this matter would be disposed of.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I notice that the former Vice-President General is here, who understands all about the pin. Would she not be allowed to speak something about it to us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair feels that Mrs. Shute, the Treasurer General, could also give a good idea of it. You refer to Mrs. Pealer. The Chair would hear her later.

Mrs. TULLOCH. She has the clerk hire, and knows all about it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are requested, Mrs. Shute, to let us know about the money part of it.

TREASURER GENERAL. Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: The permits are issued from the office of the Registrar General, signed by the Registrar General. A member applying for a permit has to be in good and regular standing to get a permit. This question of expense came up some time ago when our ex-Registrar General (Mrs. Pealer) was in office, and she began to have the clerks keep a record of the time it took them each day to issue these permits, and this has been kept up for some little time. They have kept an exact account of

the time each day, and the present Registrar General says that it costs 15 cents to issue each permit. Now, she knows this, because they have actually kept the amount of time that it has taken the clerk to issue this permit. It does mean more to the office than simply writing a permit. They have to look up to see whether a member is in good standing or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will hear from others, if anyone else desires to discuss the question.

MISS DESHA. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: This is not a question of whether it takes a clerk's time, nor whether it costs the society five cents a badge. That has nothing to do with it. The point is, first, that when this congress issues an order that a contract shall be made, I think this congress is the body to initiate the notice to annulling that contract. I do not think that we needed the National Board to recommend to a congress that the action it had taken was detracting from the insignia that we are all so proud and so fond of. And I do not think it is right for the National Board, or any other body, to proceed against a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution without giving her any warning, just bringing in a report to this congress that she knew nothing on earth about it. She was sitting in the gallery when she heard this report read. I insisted that, in her place, I would not say anything about it, because I knew that if they were going to take any steps they would notify her. And yet the report brought in is almost in these words: "The Board recommends, as this Recognition Pin detracts from the dignity of the Insignia, that it be abolished," or "not made in future, (I don't know about the word "future") or "be given to Mr. Caldwell." And in the recommendation it is said "recommended" that Caldwell should have the Insignia—which I am delighted that he should have—"recommended" that Caldwell make the Recognition Pin, and "recommended" that a committee for the letters patent be appointed." All that was done, and not one word to a Daughter of the American Revolution, who has been authorized by congress to make this pin! It has been bought by enough people to make her turn into the society \$480 a year, and \$15 a year for her advertisement in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. All this has been done without a word to her—not a word. She has been left in a state of perfect ignorance of what was going to be done. When she came to me, an intimation having been given to her, I said: "Why, no Board would treat a Daughter that way." She has put six thousand dollars into this, and I know a great many Daughters who want this Recognition Pin. They like it. There are many who cannot afford the Insignia. There are many Daughters who have to go, as I do, every day to their work. I do not want to go every day, in my every day clothes, to an office, with my Insignia on. But the little Recognition Pin is pleasant to wear, and very encouraging to me when I look down on it and think of all it means. And I think that when the Board does anything this congress

ought to compel them to notify people against whom they are proceeding. [Applause.]

Another thing: Congress gave the contract for that pin and said that it should stand until congress gave one year's warning. And do you see in those words any notice or warning that it is to be annulled at the end of a year? This Board recommends to this Congress that the pin be abolished, or if they are still made, that the contract be given to Caldwell. They tell me I don't know what I am talking about. I may be out of my mind, but it looks to me like a great piece of injustice, and another case where our statute 202 has been violated. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a request for Mrs. Pealer to speak about the cost of the pin.

Mrs. PEALER. There is nothing more that I can say. The Treasurer General has given an account of the time taken by the clerk in making out all the permits, both Caldwell's and the Recognition Pins furnished. I think that there is nothing more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not been able to hear owing to the conversation going on.

Mrs. PEALER. I say that there is nothing more I can say beyond what the Treasurer General has stated—that we kept an account of the time given by the clerks for making out the permits for all the pins—for the Recognition Pins and the Insignia.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I say just a word? I think we ought to make just a fair statement in this matter. If I understand aright, one duty of the Board is to watch out for the interests of your society. It has come to us time and time again from the Registrar's office that there was so much time taken up in searching for these permits; that they could not attend to the real duties of the Registrar's office. As Chairman of the Supervising Committee I went in and investigated it, and the result was that we had to hire another clerk to do that work. It could not be done with the clerical force we had in the Registrar's office, because other work would be neglected.

Now, the Board felt that it would not be right for them to know this fact, that so much time and money were being spent, without reporting it to the congress. I think they would have been derelict in their duty if it had not been reported to the congress just what this work was costing. I do not remember positively, but I do not think there has been a month for more than a year that that account has not been brought in to the Supervising Committee of exactly the number of hours spent in that work.

Now, the speaker just before the last said that she was willing to make out these permits. Of course, ladies, you know she cannot do it. She has no right to go into the office and decide who is entitled to a permit. That has to be done by those familiar with the work, just the same as with your Insignia. And it costs just as much time, and you have to go through the same ordeal in getting a permit for that little

pin as you do for the Insignia, and it is worded in the same way, and of course Mrs. Dutcher Key could not be allowed to go there and decide who should have the pin. That has to be done by someone who is responsible to the Board for that act; they have to be actually testified to that they are correct—that these people are members of our society.

It has always seemed to me that there ought to be some way by which they could be identified. You take one of these pins—it has no number—and it has no design; it has nothing on it to tell. Now, they have been worn by a great many people that we know are not Daughters. I say many of them are lost, many are picked up. But if they could add a number, don't you see, there would be some way to identify them, and it would save a great deal of trouble. And that is one thing that has made many people very curious about the way that the permits are given out.

Now, I know there is not a permit given out for one of those small pins except to a Daughter in good standing; and it has seemed to me, and the Board has felt, that we could not keep this up any longer. And that is the reason that they have made this sort of a recommendation to this body, which I feel you would demand of them to-day if you knew the exact situation. You deserve to know exactly what is being done in the office to which you elect officers.

Mrs. RISING, of Minnesota. Does not what you have said also apply to the small rosettes sold by Caldwell?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are not supplied at that rate. The pin costs one dollar.

Mrs. RISING. That is not what I mean. Does not it take up just as much time to look up the number, or whether one is entitled to buy a small rosette—this 15-cent rosette button that is supplied by Caldwell—and to furnish the information as it takes to look up the same matters for a permit for the Recognition Pin? I think it is a great pity to have the sale of the latter stopped.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Dutcher Key is recognized.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General and Members of the Thirteenth Congress; I wish to make just a little correction. I fear in my haste I may have misstated something, and I want to be sure that I am right. I do not know that I said that I had paid \$15 a year [for advertising] to the magazine or not, but I had agreed to do so. But I have not paid it all yet. I received a bill for what I owe the magazine,—the first bill that I have ever received,—from Miss Lockwood, just as I was packing my trunk to come on this trip, and my check book was packed in my trunk. And so, when I met Miss Lockwood out in the hall I said, "Miss Lockwood, I have received your bill, and as soon as the Congress is over, if it will be all right, I am going to pay it." She said that it would be all right.

And I wish to say about the little pin, that it would afford me a

great deal of pleasure to engrave the number of every member who wants it on that pin, because it can be done just as well as not, and then everyone who has a pin will have her number on it. I thank you very much, Madam President.

Miss DESHA. For years and years we did not get anything at all from our Insignia. We had a clerk who took a great deal of her time to issue these Insignia, but we did not get anything. We get ten cents now. Then I think it is a very, very unjust thing that we shall make the time of a slow clerk to stand in comparison with the honor of this society. If those clerks in that office cannot issue more than five permits a day, I think we ought to dismiss them and get some that will work faster.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Madam President General and Members: It would seem that there have been two points made here. One was as to the time taken by the clerks in the office, and the other was, that the pin detracted from the dignity of our Insignia. Now, many of us wear the little button, and I can see no difference between this little pin detracting from the dignity of the Insignia and our little button doing the same thing. I believe that the clerks in the office have not their time taken up with the sale of these little buttons. I believe they are sold directly to the States in quantity, are they not,—to the State officers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The little rosettes?

Mrs. WHITNEY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are bought of the curator in the office.

Mrs. WHITNEY. Yes. Now, would it not do away with this little unpleasant feeling, that seems to exist, if we could arrange to have the Recognition Pins treated in the same way as our little rosette stick-pin, so that they would be supplied in quantities to the State officers from headquarters. And could we not let our State officers be responsible for the sale of the Recognition Pin to accredited members in good standing, the same as the little stick pin?

It would do away with whatever trouble there may be in the office, and I can see no detraction from the dignity of the Insignia by the Recognition Pin any more than by the little button, and there has never been any objection to that, so far as I have heard. [Great applause.]

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Dutcher Key.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General and Members of the Congress: I appreciate very much what the member from Michigan has said; but it was with the very idea of saving this congress any expense as to the postage or the trouble of packing the pin or wrapping it or addressing it, that I assumed that responsibility myself, so that this society should suffer no loss in any way. And it was my fond hope that the 10 per cent. that I turned in should go to the Continental Hall fund, and to give all this extra labor and attention to every detail myself,—

for which I hold myself personally responsible and for which my contract holds me responsible. And it was with that thought in mind that I assumed that responsibility. Again I thank you.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Is it in order to make a motion regarding this pin?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order to make a motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Unless there are more remarks, I desire to make a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it is high time to have the motion made, and then we can have the remarks made afterwards.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. It seems to me that all the remarks made bearing on the time taken by the clerks, are only a proof of how very popular the pin is.

I move to reconsider the action of the congress on the report of the Insignia Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you vote with the prevailing side?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. With the prevailing side?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes. If you wish to move to reconsider, it is necessary for you to have voted on the prevailing side.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. To have a vote upon the prevailing side?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you yourself vote to accept that report?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. No, Madam President, I did not vote at all on the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then it will be out of order for you to make the motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. The report from the Insignia Committee, I did not vote upon at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then I think some one else who voted upon the prevailing side will have to make that motion.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Can one of my delegation who did vote for it, make the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let her make it. That would be satisfactory.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President, I rise to make the point of order that the contract with Caldwell and Company is signed by the President General and the Recording Secretary General, and Caldwell and Company; and that the Thirteenth Continental Congress has passed upon it and it is in full force and effect and is binding under the law, and no reconsideration can be made. It is only through the courtesy of Caldwell & Company, who would yield the point in regard to the Recognition Pin if it is the desire of the congress to continue the use of it, that such a motion can be made. I would like to read this letter from Caldwell & Company which I started to read this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may read it.

Mrs. WEED. And may I say that it was at the suggestion of the Board

and not at the suggestion of Caldwell & Company, that it was recommended that the Recognition Pin be given to Caldwell & Company.

(Mrs. Weed here read letter. Not furnished to committee.)

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. Madam President General, may I speak again? I beg your consideration and the consideration of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, you may.

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. You know, I do not know what that contract with Caldwell is;—but I do know that I have a contract with the society which does not expire for one year. The Eleventh Continental Congress, in order to protect me and to protect the members who had adopted this pin as their informal emblem, when they had awarded me the contract, made a resolution which reads as follows:—I have not that resolution here, but I know it by memory and can repeat it. It was presented to the house by Mrs. Swift, of California, and it is as follows: “I move that the contract made with Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska, who originated, named and presented for approval the Recognition Pin, be continued with Mrs. Eleanor Dutcher Key, and it is not to be withdrawn except upon year’s notice given by a Continental Congress.”

When I came before this house I did so with the understanding that the contract made with Caldwell did not interfere with me in any way, and I consider that any contract made with Caldwell that does interfere with me while I have a contract, is not legal. It is not a legal contract, it is void. The contract with Caldwell is void as long as I have my contract, and I call upon you to do justice in this case and see that this thing is righted, because it is wrong. I know that you do not intend to do a wrong; I am sure you never would have permitted me to come before you and tell of this, if it had been so. But the facts remain that I have a contract which cannot be annulled except upon one year’s notice, to be given by a Continental Congress, and that one year will be one year from—I have not had notice! Please bear that in mind,—that I have not had notice. Again, I thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the motion.

Mrs. SEDGWICK SMITH. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question.

Mrs. SMITH. Is the contract with Caldwell now in standing and in vogue?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The contract between Caldwell and the society?

Mrs. SMITH. Yes, the contract between Caldwell and the society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks so.

Mrs. SMITH. As I heard that contract read, the price was reduced from \$5.75 to \$5.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is true.

Mrs. SMITH. The price of the bar was reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is true.

Mrs. SMITH. I went to the man out here in the hall who had them on sale, and he told me the price was \$5.75 for pins, and \$2.50 for the bars.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not under this contract.

Mrs. SMITH. I told him of this contract, and he said that was not in force until the first of May, and that I could not have the pins now, except at the usual price. "Very well," I said.

Miss DESHA. The question before us here, is the question of Mrs. Key's contract. The matter of Caldwell extending a courtesy to Mrs. Key as read in Caldwell's letter by Mrs. Weed, has nothing in the world to do with it;—she should talk of extending a courtesy to Caldwell! [Applause.] And as to the pins, we own both of them. I went to the Patent Office and they said that there was no infringement. The National Society gives the permit for the manufacture of the Insignia and also for the Recognition Pin. The National Society has the right to give both, and it is perfect nonsense for Caldwell to talk of extending a courtesy to that Daughter of the American Revolution who has a contract that lasts for a year. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is your motion ready, Mrs. Richardson?

Mrs. McLEAN. I recollect perfectly when Mrs. Key,—then Miss Dutcher,—brought this matter before the house as the fruit of her own brain. I do not see how we can honestly take the property of a member of the society;—when it is the fruit of her own brain,—more than we would take away from her the fruit of other effort on her part. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. I would like to have the Official Reader read that recommendation of the Board of Management. There seems to be a misapprehension here. The report made to this congress yesterday was adopted unanimously by this congress.

Mrs. ORTON. I rise to a question of information. It may be out of order; I am not certain.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. What per cent. of the prices of the pin and of the insignia does Caldwell turn over to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution? Now, if that is out of order, I am sorry, but I would like to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not think that you are out of order. Caldwell does not give any per cent. on the Insignia. But I think now he is to give us 75 cents. He has offered a contract giving us 50 or 75 cents.

Mrs. WEED. Yes, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was it he offered?

Mrs. WEED. It was \$5.50 with a rebate of 50 cents, or \$5 flat. And the Board thought that the society wanted it at the lowest possible price.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understood that they offered 50 cents on every pin that we bought; but the Board recommended that the price should be placed at \$5 without any rebate.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is there anything for bars?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was a gentleman from Philadelphia who also offered to make our pins for us.

Mrs. SAWYER, of Ohio. How about the bars; is anything turned over to the society from them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there anything turned over to the society from the bars?

Mrs. WEED. My recollection does not serve me on that. I passed the report of the Insignia Committee to the Recording Secretary as soon as I had read it.

Mrs. ROOME. Is there anything in the contract with Caldwell & Company that refers to the Recognition Pin?

Mrs. WEED. There is no mention whatever as to the Recognition Pin in the contract. The Board of Management recommended that the contract for the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pins should cease. Of course, it was understood that it should cease in accordance with the contract with Miss Dutcher. I do not think there was any woman on that Board who had any idea of making any recommendation which would violate any contract with any member of the National Society. They simply recommend that the manufacture and sale of these pins should cease, and the congress adopted that recommendation without a dissenting vote,—that it should cease.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to correct the lady in one particular. I voted "No" very loudly. [Applause.]

Mrs. EAGAN. We never had but one proposition made to the Board, and that was by Mr. Davidson, and I never heard any price named. He (Caldwell?) simply left it in the hands of the chairman of the committee to name any price she chose, and Mr. Davidson's offer is still lying on the table. It was itemized with everything for that pin, and I have never heard of any offer for that pin.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, what is the question.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to know, in the condition of the offer from Caldwell, does that mean that Caldwell pays 50 or 75 cents into our treasury?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. He would do so if it was accepted. That was in the contract, but that has not been accepted.

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes, it was accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it accepted?

Mrs. MURPHY. Does it mean simply that the Daughters of the Revolution will get it that much cheaper, or that he shall pay the cash into our treasury? I confess I did not understand that he would turn cash into our treasury, and I do not think that the contract so reads. It simply reads, as I heard it read here, that the members would get their pins 50 or 75 cents cheaper. That is all, I think, that that contract says.

Mrs. HENRY. That is all its says.

Mrs. MURPHY. Well, that is not turning money into the treasury.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (Mrs. Holcombe). The President General has asked me to explain to you about the 50 cents or 75 cents that has been so much discussed. When Mr. Thomas, the representative of Caldwell, made his proposition to the Board through the chairman of the committee, he said that he was willing to sell the pin to the Daughters for \$5.50 or \$5.75, and that 75 or 50 cents should be returned to the National Society. But after it was thoroughly discussed in the Board it was decided that, if the Daughters felt that we could have arranged to have them get the pin for \$5, they probably would not like to have us arrange to have them pay \$5.75, even though the 75 cents was to be returned to the society. It was very tempting to the President General to have the 50 cents or 75 cents come back to the society, so that it could be applied to the Continental Hall, but she thought that she would leave it to the Daughters to give that voluntarily rather than to have it charged on their pin.

Mrs. MUSSEY, of the District of Columbia. Madam President General, I think that the vote was taken entirely under a misapprehension. The question was asked from the floor if there was a contract with Miss Dutcher, and the answer was made that it could be rescinded at any time, and that it required no notice, and the vote was given under that misapprehension. I voted in the affirmative, and

I move to reconsider.

Mrs. HENRY, District of Columbia. I will second that motion willingly.

Mrs. ALLEN, of the District of Columbia. Was there a consideration of other bidders on this contract? How were the figures of Davidson?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not remember. She thinks Caldwell's figures were the most favorable.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a point of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order?

Mrs. WEED. The contract for the Insignia has been signed by the President General and the Recording Secretary General and by the representative of Caldwell & Company, and it bears the seal of the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution and has been ratified by the National Society, and one copy has been retained by the National Society, and one copy is in the possession of Caldwell & Company. Any motion to reconsider, or to rescind, in regard to the Insignia would be absolutely out of order. The only question that is open for consideration before this body is whether or not we desire to continue the use of the Recognition Pin, and on that point we have the right to take further action.

Mrs. MUSSEY. May I speak to my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may speak to your motion. (After a pause.) Mrs. Mussey, the Chair thinks you can only make a motion in regard to

Mrs. Dutcher Key. She feels that you would best not disturb something which is legal. The Chair thinks that you can make a motion in regard to the Recognition Pin.

Mrs. MUSSEY. My motion is to reconsider the acceptance of the report of the Insignia Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion does not refer to this pin, the contract for which we have signed with Caldwell & Company.

Mrs. MUSSEY. In as far as it refers to Mrs. Dutcher Key's contract, I mean.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have made it in that way?

Mrs. MUSSEY. It is made in that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In so far as it refers to the Dutcher pin?

Mrs. MUSSEY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will please write your motion.

READER (after receiving Mrs. Mussey's motion). The motion is:

"I move a reconsideration of the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Insignia so far as it relates to the Recognition Pin of Mrs. Dutcher Key."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second?

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. I second that motion.

Mrs. MUSSEY. It is not possible for two wrongs to make a right, and that is exactly what we have, by a misapprehension, been led into. The statement was made yesterday, when we took that vote, that there was no contract, with a fixed time for its termination, with Mrs. Dutcher Key, and we voted under that misapprehension.

Now we have a contract which, as has been clearly shown to us, requires one year's notice to terminate. No one has given that notice. The lady holding the contract has not received that notice, and to attempt to take the contract from her without that notice is an act that this body, I am sure, cannot approve of. The vote of yesterday was taken under a misapprehension,—it could have been nothing else. And for that reason I have made this motion, so that we may reconsider our action and do justice to the first person with whom we made the contract—the legal contract.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I understand that as soon as this congress is over, the Recording Secretary will notify Mrs. Key of the action of the congress. She can hardly do it during the session of the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, the Chair so instructed the Secretary General,—to make Mrs. Dutcher Key acquainted with whatever action the congress had taken.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Now, would not the Recording Secretary or the Corresponding Secretary notify Mrs. Key?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Would not that make it all right? The lady seems to

think that she should be notified immediately. I do not think they understand that the congress is a unit, and must be taken as all one session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The contract says that she must be given a year's notice. If she is given the notice now, she has to go on, making these pins a year after the time she is notified, until the time is up.

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. I wish to say that my contract specifically says that to be annulled it must be ordered by a Continental Congress, that it cannot be by the Recording Secretary or anyone else, but the notice must be given by a Continental Congress to annul it.

Mrs. WEED. Will Mrs. Key permit a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL (to Mrs. Dutcher Key). Will you answer the question?

Mrs. KEY. Yes.

Mrs. WEED. Is that one year's notice of annulment of the contract in the contract itself, or is it a separate resolution of congress?

Mrs. KEY. I will explain further in regard to my contract. When the first contract was given me,—that is, when the Tenth Congress ordered the contract given to me, through some mistake which was never explained to me, I did not receive the contract for ten months after the congress had ordered it given to me, and it was not delivered to me until late in December. I received that contract, and then I appeared at the Eleventh Congress, and the matter came up there that the congress should either annul or continue it, and the congress voted almost unanimously to continue it. And in order to protect me, and with an idea of preventing any further trouble in the matter, the congress adopted the resolution which I have already quoted to you and which I will quote again, if it is desirable. And this quotation, the law of contracts required, should be quoted in my contract. Therefore, the new contract contains that resolution passed by the Eleventh congress for my protection,—requiring that a Continental Congress must give the notice to me, and not the Recording Secretary; that the motion must be put, and that *the congress* must order the contract annulled. Again, I thank you.

Mrs. WHITNEY. There is a special order of business for 9 o'clock this evening. I call for the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question at present is upon the reconsideration of the report of the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, by request of Mrs. Dutcher Key I make the following motion:

I move to non-concur in the report of the Insignia Committee in so far as it relates to the manufacture and sale of the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin.

Mrs. ROOME. Does it concern the Recognition Pin?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before us to reconsider the report and this can be offered as a substitute, if the house desires that it should be.

Mrs. MUSSEY. My motion is before us.

Mrs. ROOME. I wish to ask for information. What is that motion?

READER. The motion is as follows:

"I move to reconsider the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Insignia in so far as it relates to the Recognition Pin of Mrs. Dutcher Key."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand this motion?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. "No," "no."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it you do not understand about it?

A MEMBER. I did not hear it.

(The motion was again read by the Official Reader.)

Mrs. WILLIAMS. Does that relate to the Recognition Pin so far as the contract with Caldwell is concerned?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When you carry this motion to reconsider, that simply opens the question for discussion, just the same as though it never had been discussed, before you proceed to discuss it. The question is upon the motion of Mrs. Mussey. All those in favor of accepting this motion of Mrs. Mussey relating to Mrs. Dutcher Key,—to that half of the report of the Insignia Committee,—will signify it by saying "aye." Contrary "no."

(The motion was carried.)

Mrs. HENRY. I want this explained to me. Even if the Dutcher pin is mentioned in the Caldwell contract, if the contract is signed, sealed and delivered, how can we take it up and reconsider it?

Mrs. WEED. The Dutcher pin is not mentioned in that contract.

Mrs. HENRY. If it is not in the contract, why should we discuss it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I want the contract read. I ask that the contract may be read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes that that point is very well taken. We will hear the contract.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. May I beg to state that the reason I ask for the reading of this contract is, because of the assertion that it has nothing in it relating to Miss Dutcher. Therefore, we cannot act upon that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion that the Chair received was in regard to Miss Dutcher.

READER. This is the contract with Caldwell, made February 22, 1904. Do you wish me to read all of it Madam President?

Miss HERBERT. I ask that the whole contract be read so that we may be sure that there is no mistake.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to hear every word of this contract read?

(Cries of "no, no, no.")

The Reader re-read the contract with Caldwell & Co. (See p. 485, Friday's proceedings.)

At this point Mrs. Julian Richards, of Iowa, took the chair.

MISS DESHA. Caldwell has nothing to do with the Recognition Pin, and if they (Caldwell & Co.) understood that they had nothing to do with the Recognition Pin, why did they write a letter "extending a courtesy" to Mrs. Dutcher Key?

MRS. WEED. In justice to the Insignia Committee and in recognition of those who have worked long and faithfully, I want to say,—in justice to the members of the committee who made this recommendation to the congress,—that the Insignia Committee examined the contract with Miss Dutcher, and in the copy which was before the Insignia Committee there was no mention of a one year's previous notice. Since that report was made we have found that there was a resolution of congress which was not in the contract, which was to the effect that one year's previous notice should be given. Hence the apparent conflict. I have notified the representative of Caldwell & Company of this apparent conflict, and he in return wrote this letter saying that if one year's previous notice was required for Miss Dutcher, they would not consider that;—that is, one year from date,—even though this contract was in force. Or that this, one year from date, would be an infringement of the contract. That was where they extended the favor to the society.

MRS. YEANDLE, of Georgia. Caldwell & Co. are too fine and honorable business men to have any quibble about it. Our trouble is with Mrs. Dutcher Key, and she can solve any trouble by giving a clerk to the Registrar General to do that extra work.

MRS. PENFIELD, of Indiana. It seems to me, if I understand this correctly, that we have no contract at all, or understanding officially, with Caldwell & Company to furnish us any of these Recognition Pins. Therefore we are free, if we wish now,—under this reconsideration,—to extend the contract with the lady who has always furnished it,—without any trouble at all.

MRS. DUTCHER KEY. Madam President General and members of the congress: As I have told you before, the contract entered into with Caldwell & Company is illegal if it inteferes in any way, now or at any time, with my contract,—because I had a separate and distinct contract, that was not to be annulled except upon one year's notice.

I want to explain now about a point that is to be made in this connection,—if I may. The thing is, that he is going to claim that he will have the right to make all the insignia after a certain date, and in that way get control of the Recognition Pin eventually. But he has not any contract;—I am the person who holds the contract. My contract is legal and will be legal for a year yet [applause]—until notice is given by

the Continental Congress. It will not expire until the congress orders it, and that must be a year hence.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. Is a motion in order now?

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will answer as to the question of the motion. A motion may be made as a substitute to the motion already made; not otherwise.

Mrs. MURPHY. I offer the following as a substitute motion:

"I move to non-concur in the report of the Insignia Committee so far as it relates to and affects the manufacture and sale of the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin."

This is signed by myself, Mrs. Scott, Miss Desha and others.

The motion was further seconded by Mrs. Eagan.

Mrs. HILL. I rise for information. Is there anything in that contract with Caldwell & Company that even refers to the Recognition pin? These pins and other recognition pins and other insignia "as herein described:" What does that "herein described" mean? There is nothing said about Recognition Pins, and I do not see that it refers to anything at all.

Mrs. TULLOCH.

I move to lay that motion on the table, and I would like to move also to discontinue our contract for the Dutcher Pin. I move to lay the motion on the table.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Tulloch moves that the motion to non-concur be laid upon the table.

A NUMBER OF MEMBERS. "No," "no," "no."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Has Mrs. Tulloch's motion a second?

(Cries of "no," "no.")

Mrs. PENFIELD. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Please state your question.

Mrs. PENFIELD. The question is, what is the substitute motion a substitute for? I do not know the original motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask the Parliamentarian to explain this.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. The motion to reconsider simply opens the motion to accept the report, in so far as it relates to the Recognition Pin. The question now before the house is:

"I move to accept the report of the"——

(Cries of "no," "no," "no.")

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Wait a moment. I am trying to explain the whole

situation. So many people do not understand what to do with a motion to reconsider. That simply opens to discussion the original motion, which was to reconsider a part of the report of the Insignia Committee. Then, as a substitute, there was moved "a non-concurrence in that report;" then came a substitute to that, which is the last motion that can be entertained. Any further motion will be out of order. Now, the motion to table is before you. Let the Official Reader read the motion.

READER (reading).

"I move to lay the motion to non-concur on the table."

Mrs. PENFIELD. I do not like to differ with the Parliamentarian, but if my memory serves me, we voted on the matter of reconsideration, in the affirmative.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. You voted on the matter of reconsideration, but the matter of reconsideration is simply one motion, and all it does is, to open another matter to discussion;—which is one reason why, if people want to get through business quickly,—they would move "to rescind." They would get through much quicker then, and save a great deal of trouble.

Mrs. PENFIELD. I understand that, but there is another motion before the house, a substitute.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. If there is nothing in the contract with Caldwell referring to the Dutcher pin, how could we consider it?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I will ask for order. As the Chair understands it, the motion for which this is a substitute is the motion to reconsider the report of the Insignia Committee. When we moved to reconsider we opened the original question, which was that we accept the report of the Insignia Committee. Now, the substitute motion is this:

"I move to non-concur in the report of the Insignia Committee so far as it relates to, and affects the manufacture and sale of, the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin."

Now, there is a motion to table this substitute.

Mrs. HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. As long as the contract does not say anything about this pin, why are we discussing that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must declare that as the motion is before the house, debate is out of order. You have heard the motion to table. The Official Reader will please read the motion again.

READER (reading).

"I move to lay the motion to to non-concur on the table."

Signed by Mrs. Tulloch and others. Seconded by Mrs. Masury.
(The motion to table was put and lost.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion now before the house will be read.

READER (reading).

"I move to nonconcur in the report of the Insignia Committee so far as it relates to and affects the manufacture and sale of the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin."

Signed by Mrs. Murphy, Miss Desha, Mrs. Scott and others.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you desire to discuss this?

Miss HERBERT, of New Jersey. If there is nothing in the contract with Caldwell that speaks of the Dutcher pin at all, why have we anything to do with it?

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. May I speak to that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may.

Mrs. KEY. Madam President General and members of the congress: The reason why this motion has been made is, because the Insignia Committee's report was accepted, and it was accepted with recommendations, and one of the recommendations in that report was, that the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin be dispensed with. And that is why this motion that you have just passed has been brought before you. I trust that this is plain.

Mrs. MUSSEY. That we may have the question,—the condition now,—fully before us, may I ask who owns the design of the Recognition Pin,—the congress, or Mrs. Key?

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. May I answer that?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Key will answer that?

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. Madam President General and members of the congress: The design of the Recognition Pin is the spinning wheel and distaff design. The idea of putting it in that form, with a rim around it so that it could not catch in anything, and making it solid,—and putting it on a field of white, one of the colors of the society (the colors being blue and white), that arrangement was my idea. And I came and showed it to the congress; but when I investigated the matter I found that the design was owned by the society and could only be awarded to me by the will of this society, in which I have thus far been sustained. I wish to go on record now as not claiming that I made that design. I have never done so, although I may have been understood as having said so. The design was made by Professor Brown Goode. He presented it to the society, and it is now owned by the society, and this society has the exclusive use of this design and can give the contract to me for the Recognition Pin. That is my idea;—and it can give the contract for the gold Insignia to whomsoever it pleases.

Mrs. SCOTT of Illinois. Madam President and ladies: It does not

seem to me desirable that the National Society should permit firms of business men to come in here and underbid a Daughter of the American Revolution [great applause], who is giving us a satisfactory pin which we want. I want the Recognition Pin, and I think a great many of these ladies want that Recognition Pin. But I think it should be protected by having the number and the initials of the National Society engraved upon it.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. I understand that \$148 has been received by this society from the sale of that pin in the last 14 months, and that represents 10 cents on each pin, does it not?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I understand so.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. That means, then, that this pin has been bought by 1,480 people, does it not?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. Does not that show that the women of this society want that pin? And it is the wishes of the women of the society and not of any manufacturer,—or anyone else—that should be regarded. There are 1,480 women who have been able to pay the one dollar for the pin who could not, or did not wish to pay the \$5, and that is a pretty good showing for fourteen months. And if we are willing to sink a great deal of money in our Magazine,—just because people want it,—I do not know why we should not do the same with this. It does not cost any more to issue these pins for which 10 cents come back to the society, than it does to issue the pin of the higher price for which nothing comes back to the society. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL.

I move that Mrs. Key—

PRESIDING OFFICER. I must say that any motion is now out of order except a motion to table, or the previous question. Do you wish to hear the motion again?

READER. As the motion itself has been taken out of my hands I will have to repeat it. I think I know it almost by heart. The motion was to non-concur in that part of the Insignia Committee pertaining to the Recognition Pin.

Mrs. DUTCHER KEY. The motion is being passed by you this evening to non-concur, is to nonconcur in the report of the Insignia Committee which affects that pin, and the recommendation was, to annul the contract. And if the Reader will read it, I think it can be made plain to you that that is the recommendation.

READER. I now have the motion here. It is:

"I move to nonconcur in the report of the Insignia Committee so far as it relates to, and affects the manufacture and sale

of, the Daughters of the American Revolution Recognition Pin."

Mrs. WEED. I can repeat to the congress the recommendation of the committee which affects the sale of the Recognition Pin. It is this: "The Board recommends that the manufacture and sale of the Recognition Pin should cease." That is the portion of the Board's report that this motion is upon.

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is what this motion applies to. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "question," "question.")

(The motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. No other motion is now in order, as there is a special order of business for 9 o'clock which has been delayed. The Official Reader will read it.

READER. Before reading this report on the Prevention of the Desecration of the American Flag, by permission of the President General, I wish to make a little explanation. About an hour ago, when this was called for, it was not to be found, and I made the statement that the Recording Secretary General had let the *Post* reporter have it, and that he had not returned it. Lest a false impression should be conveyed to this congress that the Recording Secretary General had done something that she should not do, I wish to say that it is customary—after reports have been presented and are supposed to be out of the way,—to loan them to newspaper reporters, in order that they may be properly presented in the press. I did not mean for a moment to intimate that the Recording Secretary General had done anything that she should not do. I make this explanation as a matter of privilege. She was doing what has always been done.

I will now read the report of the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the American Flag.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress Assembled:

The Committee to Prevent Desecration of the American Flag, herewith presents its seventh annual report. The past year has been an eventful one in the movement to protect the Flag from desecration, a noticeable advance having been made during the twelve months; but we have not yet the privilege of announcing a successful end to our labors.

The events of the year have not all given cause for congratulation. The Empire State, by decision of the Appellate Division of its Supreme Court (a decision of three to two), pronounced the law of New York unconstitutional,—which forbade desecration of the National Flag.

The Court holds, however, that it is within the power of the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor "to publicly mutilate, deface, defy, defile, trample upon, or cast contempt upon the National Flag."

This decision was based upon the opinion that the law was "an unauthorized interference with the liberty of the citizen," and that there is nothing in the use of the Flag as a trademark that suggests the idea that it is degraded or belittled.

The emblem of our country and government has had one hundred and twenty-seven years' of association with all that is great and noble in our National history. It has been maintained through this century and a quarter, by such suffering and sacrifice as is unknown elsewhere in history, and has become a symbol of loyalty, dear and sacred to all true and thoughtful Americans. It is the standard for which hundreds of thousands of our bravest have vied with each other in giving up their lives. [Applause.] It has grown to be something more than a printed rag, purchased on the street corner and owned for private benefit. Questions of taste or sentiment are not matters of argument, but the world is mainly ruled by such influences.

This decision from New York is a cause for deep regret. It could hardly have been made without a complete knowledge of the ignoble uses and the base accompaniments which attend the free use of the flag for advertisement, and the Court evidently considered such uses and accompaniments unobjectionable when thus giving license for such advertisement.

We can but feel that there is occasion for serious and disquieting thought when those placed so high in power and authority, hold so lightly the blood-bought symbol of our Country, our Government, and our liberty. We are again brought to realize the weakness of State laws to protect our Flag, upon which the chairman of your committee has repeatedly expressed her views in other reports.

In contrast with this unfortunate finding of the Court of New York, I am pleased to record publicly the patriotic decision made in March, 1903, and previously, by the United States Commissioner of Patents, that the United States Flag and Shield of the United States, the portrait of the President, and of any member of his family, were all forbidden for use in any trademark registered at the United States Patent Office. [Applause.] This decision marks a notable advance for the protection of our Flag; but unregistered trademarks will still have free use of the Flag, Shield and portraits.

Our outlying Dependencies, having smaller and simpler means of government, can perhaps meet this question of Flag desecration more easily. At least they have done so in Porto Rico owing to the strict fidelity and loyalty of Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, who on October 22nd, 1903, issued an order forbidding insult to the American Flag or draping it in black to express defiance, or as a menace to the Government of the United States. This was followed on March 6th, 1904, by the passage of a law, by the legislative body of Porto Rico, to prevent desecration of the United States Flag and also forbidding the use of the black flag.

In the autumn of last year, a new society was organized to aid in the effort to protect the Flag from misuse and indignity, under the name of "The American Flag Protective Society," with Admiral George Dewey

as President, and with a list of officers and directors containing many names distinguished in public life. In November, this society officially announced its support to the bill to prevent desecration of the American Flag, which had been introduced in Congress in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Senator Quarles and Representative Davidson. The fruits of this union of effort were soon evident, in the active interest shown by a number of members of Congress. [Applause.]

This unselfish and patriotic support of the bill introduced for the Daughters of the American Revolution, resulted on March 12, 1904, in the action of the United States Senate, which passed unanimously the bill to prevent desecration of the American Flag, introduced by Hon. Joseph V. Quarles in behalf of our National Society. [Applause.] The chairman of the Flag Committee rejoices in presenting to you the report of this first great step towards final success. Enclosed is a copy of the bill as passed by the Senate. The House of Representatives as yet has taken no action upon our bill, although it has many friends there. It is in charge of the Judiciary Committee, Hon. John J. Jenkins, chairman; and the chairman of your committee again appeals to every Daughter who may hear or read these words, to urge representative and influential citizens to write to the Representatives from their districts asking for their prompt and favorable action upon the bill to prevent the desecration of the American Flag (H. R. 4699, introduced in behalf of the Daughters by Hon. J. H. Davidson), in order that the bill may become a law at the present session of Congress.

We now face our half-accomplished task, and we must realize the need of individual exertion, or we fail to reach the longed-for success. The large body of the House of Representatives must be impressed with the demand for the law, or they will not grant it. Much and varied legislation absorbs their attention and our personal effort only can make this law of importance to them. We ask each of you to help and without delay. We have but to look about us with open eyes and mind to see the necessity for this legislation. The air is full of threatening and defiant discontent. Misleading names cover ugly, intolerant, malicious teachings. Our Country, offering its widespread freedom as a shelter beneath which the oppressed of all lands shall find refuge, has nurtured good and evil-minded with the same impartial care; and in the liberty, which was her generous gift to each and all, she has given a weapon which is being prepared for her own hurt.

The women of our land are closely connected with all that is passing day by day. We are called to aid in every movement in town or city. We are told continually that this is a land which protects caste, oppression and corruption. On the one hand, we are harassed with details of suffering and poverty, which no government of mankind could prevent while our nature is human. On the other hand, we see approaching us, as a great threatening cloud, a vast organized body, developed under our fostering and forbearing Government, and controlling every means of our daily existence, which stands menacing and revengeful and demands the destruction of Government and law.

never could there be a time when the teaching of true patriotism was more requisite, when our Country could have more urgent need for the energies of our noble society, and when a law to teach respect for our Flag and to protect it from desecration could be more wisely enacted. [Applause.]

As usual, the Milwaukee Chapter has borne the expense of the work of the committee during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMSTER,

Chairman Committee to Prevent Desecration of the American Flag, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 15th, 1904.

The following is the bill to prevent desecration of the American Flag, which was passed by the Senate, March 12th, 1904, and was introduced in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Senator Joseph V. Quarles, and which has been before Congress since December, 1897:

A BILL.

TO PREVENT THE DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall in any manner place upon or attach to or cause to be in any manner placed upon or attached to the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, any advertisement, trademark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, or who shall exhibit or display or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof whereon is placed or to which is attached any advertisement, trademark, label, inscription, words, design or device, or any representation of any person or thing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall imitate or represent, or cause to be imitated or represented, the flag or coat of arms of the United States as an advertisement, trademark, label or device for exclusive or personal gain, or profit upon any material, article, goods, or merchandise, or who shall exhibit, display, or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale any material, article, goods, or merchandise bearing in any manner any semblance, imitation, or representation of the flag or coat of arms of the United States as an advertisement, trademark, label or device for exclusive or personal gain or profit shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That the devices now attached to the representation of the flag of the

United States and worn by the Grand Army of the Republic as the badge and insignia of their order may continue to be so worn by them.

SECTION 3. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with malice or indignity, wantonly deface, or destroy the flag or coat of arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. That any person, corporation, or company violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 5. That this act shall not be construed to cover or prohibit any act permitted or required by any law of Congress, or by any lawful regulation of the War Department or the Navy Department, nor to prohibit a representation of the flag or coat of arms of the United States in any book or periodical, or in any historical representation or decorative picture unassociated with advertisement of any kind.

READER. Madam Chairman, do you wish me to read the bill which is appended? [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. No. The report of the Flag Committee has already been accepted, but under the three minute rule it was too long to be read in full at that time. It has now been completed. Before any motions are entertained, the Official Reader has an announcement to make.

READER. The Missouri Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution beg to extend their hospitality to the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Flag Day, June 14th, and invite their attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on that day. Signed by Mrs. John M. Taylor.

Mrs. TAYLOR. I hope that you will all come.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope that you will accept that invitation by a rising vote.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. While you are waiting for Mrs. Lockwood to write this motion the Official Reader has another announcement to make.

READER. The President General desires to state that she has added the name of Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney to the Valley Forge Committee. Mrs. Lockwood's resolution.

"I move a rising vote of acceptance on this invitation to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on Flag Day."

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the motion. The motion is before the House.

(The motion was put and carried.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The acceptance of this invitation seems to be unanimous. You may be seated.

Mrs. LIPPIET. I have a word to say in regard to the report of the Committee on Desecration of the Flag which has just been presented. I am

not a member of that committee, but I am Vice-President of the American Flag Protective Association, and I beg to call the attention of the Delegates to the fact that in our lobby out there, one of the tables used for selling souvenirs of Washington is, in the first place, covered and draped with an American Flag, and in the second place on top of the American Flag are put all the objects that are for sale. I call that desecration of the American Flag! [Applause.]

(The President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the Chair.)

READER. I am requested to read this motion.

"I move that the year's notice to Miss Dutcher to close the making of the Recognition Pin be given now."

This is signed by Mrs. C. A. Godcharles, Mrs. Hoopes, Miss Massey, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Getchell, Mrs. Snowden Mitchell, Mrs. George M. Ball and Mrs. M. Hampton Todd.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this? If not, I will put the motion.

(The motion was put and lost.)

Mrs. DAVOL.

I move that Mrs. Dutcher Key be allowed to continue her sale of pins, now giving her notice of the annulment of the contract next year.

Seconded by Mrs. Dyer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion is out of order, as a similar motion to that has just been acted upon.

Mrs. DAVOL. Is it not sufficiently distinct to be voted upon? May I hold this up to be compared with the other?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. DAVOL. Mine is made out about Mrs. Key.

READER. I have this motion from Mrs. Eagan.

"I move that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the employees \$2 each for extra work at night."

This is signed by Mrs. Katherine L. Eagan, Chairman of the House Committee, and is seconded by Mrs. Lockwood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you mean the employes of this theatre? Whom do you mean by the "employes?"

(Mrs. Eagan suggested that the words "of this theatre" be inserted in the motion, which was done.)

READER. I am directed by the Chair to read a statement from Mrs. Kinney. It is as follows:

"Probably without a single exception the Daughters are returning to their respective homes, proud and happy in having witnessed and taken part in the imposing ceremonies with which the corner-stone of our

Memorial Hall was laid. Very few of us realize the immense amount and variety of detail work which was necessary in order that the exercises might proceed from start to finish without a break. We wanted a flawless occasion, and we had it. I offer no apologies for that wild wind which played such havoc with our spring bonnets. [Laughter.] For that we are not responsible. For such things as we were responsible I believe there has not been a single adverse criticism.

The splendid success of the occasion is very largely due to the untiring efforts of the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the day. She planned with patience and executed with care and tact the thousand and one duties which are so necessary in connection with such an occasion. Mrs. Tulloch should have "a rainbow in her soul from a sense of duty done," and well done. [Applause.] But in addition to the "rainbow" it seems to me this congress should make some fitting acknowledgment of her services in connection with our "red letter day." I therefore

Move, that as an expression of our hearty appreciation of her splendid services as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the laying of the corner-stone of Continental Hall, the Thirteenth Continental Congress extend a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch.

(Signed) MRS. SARAH T. KINNEY.

This motion was numerously seconded.

(A rising vote was taken and unanimously carried.)

MRS. KINNEY. Madam President General, I take great satisfaction in interrupting the order of the evening for the purpose of presenting to you, Madam Chairman, this check for \$100 for the Continental Hall fund. [Applause.] It is the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Turner, of Connecticut. She is not even a Daughter, but she has attended one or two meetings in this building, and I believe that she was present at the exercises when we had the corner-stone laid. And she is very enthusiastic over Continental Hall, and she is very happy to make this contribution, and you will be interested to know that she is 88 years "young!" [Laughter and Applause.]

Mrs. MANLY, of Maryland.

I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Turner.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Manly has moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Mary A. Turner, 88 years *young*. May she live long and prosper! [Applause.]

(A rising vote was taken, and the motion was unanimously carried.)

READER. The motion of Mrs. Eagan is now in my hands. It is.

"I move that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the employees of this theatre \$2 each for extra work at night."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. STANLEY. How many are there of these employes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Eagan, how many are there?

Mrs. McLEAN. I understand the resolution to state that it is by the suggestion of the President General. Therefore I will send it at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not by the President's suggestion. You did not so state, did you, Mrs. Eagan?

Mrs. EAGAN. No.

Mrs. McLEAN. I will second it at once, anyway, because I think that the employes who stay here at night deserve this recognition.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I have a motion which was prepared this morning, but which was not offered, and I consider this an opportune time, while you are in a generous mood, to offer it.

I move that the Editor of the Genealogical column of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE receive compensation for her services,—such compensation to be fixed by the Board.

Mrs. GODCHARLES. I second the motion.

Mrs. IREDELL. I second the motion.

Mrs. KEIM. I second the motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to speak to this motion. Mrs. Lydia Bolles, who is Genealogical Editor of the Magazine, has given her services free, and the Editor of the Magazine has testified to the value of her services. Mrs. Newcomb has aided, without compensation, many members of this society, and she has worked faithfully. She needs this compensation from the society as a testimonial of her worth. I do not ask for a large amount for Mrs. Newcomb, but I do not think the members of the society would care to have Mrs. Newcomb give the work, that she so patiently gives, without some compensation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this?

(Cries of "No," "no!")

(The motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has here on the table several motions, and they will take precedence of everything else.

Miss MILLER, District of Columbia. I rise to a question of privilege; that is, whether any motion has been made authorizing the Board to go ahead, to proceed, with the building of Continental Hall? I have not heard any such motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was made last year.

Miss MILLER. To go ahead with it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; and in the appointing of the Building Committee it was also included.

Miss MILLER. That is what I wanted to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you think that there is any doubt about it, you had better make your motion now. The Chair was not here when that motion was made. Make the motion and the Chair will entertain it.

Miss MILLER.

I move that the Chairman of the Continental Hall committee be authorized to have the work on Continental Hall begun, and to proceed with the building.

Seconded by Mrs. Mussey, of the District of Columbia.

Miss RYAN, of New Jersey. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That the work on Continental Hall shall go on?

Miss MILLER. Yes, Madam President General.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

READER. I have here a motion of Mrs. Hoopes.

"I move that a chapter which does not subscribe to the MAGAZINE can not have its proceedings published in the MAGAZINE."

This is seconded by Miss Brazier.

(The Reader, at the request of several members, read the motion a second time.)

Mrs. HOOPES. The motion is that a chapter which does not subscribe to the Magazine can have no proceedings published. I do not wish to speak to my motion. I spoke before I sent it up.

Miss HUEY. Do I understand that the chapter as a chapter must subscribe, or that the members of the chapter must subscribe? This resolution says that the chapter must subscribe. Now it might be that a large proportion of the members of the chapter subscribed, but that the chapter did not do so as a chapter.

Mrs. HOOPES. They ought to.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a point of order. Is not that motion in the negative form?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion should always be in the affirmative.

Mrs. HOOPES. I think I wrote it that way. I think I wrote "can have no proceedings published." I did not put in "cannot," I am sure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be put in the affirmative form then.

Mrs. BOWDEN. If we subscribe for this Magazine and put it in a library in the city would that be subscribing for it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It certainly would.

Mrs. BOWDEN. You think although all the members—all the individual members—might subscribe, yet it would not be considered as the chapter subscribing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you discussed this all that you wish to?

(The motion was put and lost.)

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio.

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President General, I desire to read this resolution.

WHEREAS, The first landing of the Pilgrims was in Provincetown Harbor, Cape Cod, and there, in the cabin of the "Mayflower," was signed that immortal compact, of which it has been said, it is the foundation of civil and religious liberty in this country, and

WHEREAS, It seems to be meet and proper that an event of such wonderful historic significance should be commemorated by a suitable memorial, and

WHEREAS, The legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of aiding in the erection, at Provincetown, of such a memorial; the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association has raised, by public subscription, about twenty thousand dollars; a bill has passed the United States Senate appropriating forty thousand dollars for the said purpose, and a similar bill in the House of Representatives has been reported favorably by the House Committee on the Library and is now on the calendar awaiting action. Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, do hereby express to the House of Representatives of the United States, its hearty approval of House Bill No. 1933, appropriating forty thousand dollars, to aid the Cape Cod Memorial Association in erecting at Provincetown, Massachusetts, a suitable memorial to the landing of the Pilgrims, and do further express its earnest hope that the bill may be passed at this session of Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "no," "no!")

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to

move that souvenir spoons be presented to the Pages of the Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Mrs. DARWIN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to that effect has been sent up to the stage in writing.

READER. The motion had been sent up by Mrs. Tulloch in writing. Here it is.

"I move that spoons be presented to the Pages who have served during the session of the Thirteenth Continental Congress."

That is seconded by Mrs. Masury.

Mrs. HENRY. I second that also.

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. ROOME. Will it be in order to give notice of a proposed amendment to the next Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order. You cannot discuss it, however, you know. You can simply read it.

Mrs. ROOME. I offer the following proposed amendment to Article VIII, Section 3.

I move to amend Art. VIII, Sec. 3 of the Constitution, by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "*Any local Chapter shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues of those members who belong to it for the fiscal year for which those dues are paid; and one-half of the life membership fees paid to its treasurer, for its own use.*" Also, by striking out the first five words of the second sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "*Any local Chapter may in its*" * * * * Further, by striking out the word "their" and inserting the word "its," making it read "its own use."

LILLIAN PIKE ROOME,

Regent of "Thirteen Colonies Chapter," N. S. D. A. R.

Seconded by Miss Virginia Miller.

Mrs. ROOME. That is simply to make it conform with the first section.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Roome has given notice of this amendment.

Mrs. WEED. I have a motion which it is necessary to pass to-night.

READER. I have here a motion first offered by Mrs. Little:

"I move to amend the Constitution and By-laws by striking out the word "General," wherever it appears in connection with the word "President," or "Vice-President."

Seconded by Caroline C. Little, New York State Regent; M. B. F. Lippitt, Rhode Island State Regent; Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania State Regent; Mary A. Lyons, Virginia State Regent; Sara Coolidge Brooks, Mary Evans Rosa, Frances Ingraham Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Martha Witherbee Foster, Vice-President General; Elizabeth Patterson Burnham, Vice-President General; Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General; Mary L. Stringfield, North Carolina, State Regent; Katherine L. Eagan, State Vice-Regent, Florida; Evelyn Fellows Masury, Massachusetts, State Regent; Virginia Shedd Hodge, Ohio, State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A good idea. You have heard this proposed

amendment. The Chair has here a motion which she will place in the hands of the Reader to be read at once.

READER. This is a motion of Mrs. McLean.

"WHEREAS, Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson served the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution with ability and distinction during many years of faithful and arduous effort as Registrar General and as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution spread upon its minutes its sense of grateful memory, combined with an emotion of profound sorrow in that death has deprived the society of her presence and labors."

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Also seconded by Miss Huey.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

READER. Miss Brazier makes this motion.

"I move a letter of thanks to Governor Hunt, now in this city, for his personal efforts in securing legislation to prevent Flag desecration."

Seconded by Mrs. Samuel Rees.

(Motion put and carried.)

READER. Mrs. Scribner, of Indiana, moves that a rising vote of thanks be given to the Railroad Committee, Mrs. Estey, Chairman, whose duties have been so arduous and of such great benefit to the Delegates and visitors to the Thirteenth Continental Congress. This is seconded by Mrs. Penfield, of Indiana.

(The motion was put and carried.)

READER. I am requested to read a statement.

"William Daniel Cabell, of Norwood, Nelson county, Va., died on February 18, 1904, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. A. Moore, Jr., at Berryville, Va.

"Mr. Cabell was a charter member of the 'Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia,' and was present at the first meeting (presided over by the late Admiral Porter) when the society was formed and organized, and was for several years its Vice-President. He was also a member of the 'Sons of the Revolution' and was an ardent advocate of the union of the two societies.

"As the husband of Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Mr. Cabell was deeply interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. During the early years of the society the meetings of the National

Board were frequently held in the drawing rooms of his residence, 1407 Massachusetts avenue, and many elegant entertainments were given to the Daughters at his hospitable home."

Mrs. Cabell's present address is 14 East Fourteenth Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. McLEAN.

I move a vote of sympathy to Mrs. Cabell, who, with a few of us here now, was present at the first Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution before even a Continental Congress was held,—which Conference was held in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Cabell.

I know that all of you who were present that evening, and all those who are here tonight, will combine in sympathizing with her in her sorrow.

Mrs. FORSYTH. I second that with all my heart.

READER. Mrs. Keim desires to second this motion. She also was present when the first conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cabell.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair directs that the Corresponding Secretary General will convey this note of sympathy to Mrs. Cabell at the address mentioned.

Mrs. WEED. In the matter of the Recognition Pin, the congress has ordered that the contract be continued with Mrs. Key. Therefore, Mrs. Key must be protected. In the contract that was drawn up after the acceptance of the report of the committee no protection was afforded Mrs. Key. In the letter read you a moment ago Caldwell & Company say: "We will offer no objection to this, but the National Society shall relieve us from considering it an infringement of our license." I offer this motion.

I move that this Thirteenth Continental Congress authorize the Recording Secretary to notify J. E. Caldwell & Co., that the National Society of the D. A. R. relieve them from considering the Recognition Pin contract with Mrs. Dutcher Key an infringement of their license.

That is seconded by Mrs. Latham, of Tennessee.

(Murmurs of protest.)

This question seems to be misunderstood. This is to protect Mrs. Key. If the congress gives the contract to Mrs. Key for the Recognition Pin and does not relieve Caldwell & Company from the necessity of protecting us and themselves against any infringement of the right to manufacture and to sell the pin, Caldwell & Company would be compelled to sue Mrs. Key under their contract.

Mrs. MUSSEY. I second that motion.

Mrs. WEED. I would like to have the Reader read the motion.

READER. This motion is.

"I move that this Thirteenth Continental Congress authorize the recording Secretary to notify J. E. Caldwell & Co., that the National Society of the D. A. R. relieve them from considering the Recognition Pin contract with Mrs. Dutcher Key an infringement of their license."

(The motion was put and carried.)

READER. Another motion.

I move that the Daughters of the American Revolution display the American flag from their homes on all patriotic occasions when possible.

This is the motion of Mrs. W. E. Stanley, State Regent of Kansas, and is seconded by Mrs. Charles Young, of Michigan.

(Motion put and carried.)

READER. I have a motion from Mrs. Davol.

"I move that a vote of thanks be extended to all who by their untiring efforts have made this Thirteenth Continental Congress a success."

(Motion put and carried.)

Mrs. McCARTNEY.

I move that a rising vote of thanks be given to our President General for her untiring efforts for the society.

[Great applause.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I second the motion.

(The congress tendered the President General a rising vote of thanks amid applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thanks you from the bottom of her heart. She could have done nothing without your delightful and courteous aid.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move that a rising vote of thanks be given to the Minute Men, whose presence at our Congress has added dignity and ceremony to our sessions.

Mrs. WEED. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

Mrs. LATHAM.

I move that a spoon be given to Mrs. Brooks, Chairman of the Pages, in recognition and appreciation of her faithful work.

Mrs. CRUMPACKER. I second that motion.

Mrs. CAREY. I second the motion.

(Motion carried.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD.

I move a vote of thanks to the boys and girls of the press.

[Laughter and applause.]

(Motion carried.)

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I also

move a vote of thanks to our parliamentarian, and to Miss Richards, the Official Reader.

(Motion carried.)

Mrs. LIPPITT. I asked the ear of the House this morning for two minutes, and to keep within my limit I omitted a very well-prepared little paper on the motion which I put in the afternoon in behalf of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rhode Island, that the Fourth of July be made more a day of service; and after I had occupied my two minutes one of the other Delegates, from Michigan, stated all there is in this, and very ably. I simply ask the courtesy of the House that this little prepared speech be incorporated in the proceedings as it was intended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lippitt asks that this be printed. Is there objection?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I ask that it may be printed.

(The motion was seconded, put and carried.)

Mrs. DARWIN. Were there not some resolutions of sympathy to be presented to us to-night? Were there not two committees appointed to report to-night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There were two committees, and the Chair will now ask them to present their resolutions.

The Official Reader read the following resolution, offered by Mrs. Bond and others.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call a faithful Daughter home, thus depriving this Society of a constant example of cheerfulness, of courage under trial and of devotion to those duties which are at once the pride of American womanhood and the safeguard of the Republic, and

“WHEREAS, In the death of Harriet Alice Richards, State Regent of Wyoming, on October 27th, 1903, the Daughters of the American Revolution have lost an earnest member and co-worker, therefore be it

“Resolved, That this Society feels deeply the loss of this valued member of the Order; and that the memory of her cheerful disposition, her untiring work, and her bravery in meeting and overcoming obstacles, shall be a constant source of inspiration to us for whom there is still much work to do.

“Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Annual Congress and that the Recording Secretary General cause a copy thereof to be made and presented to the family of our beloved member.

HENRIETTA I. W. BOND,
ALICE ERVING WALKER,
FLORENCE GREY ESTEY.

Mrs. DARWIN.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

(The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.)

OFFICIAL READER. I am instructed to read the following resolution:

“In the lamented death of Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, September 19, 1903, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has lost a valued and beloved friend and comrade. Her loyalty to the objects and aims of this society, her enthusiastic and untiring efforts for its well-being, her personal charm, and the still nobler beauty of her spiritual life, made her a most interesting and lovable character. We are grateful for the years of loyal and loving service which she gave to this society, and we desire to express the profound sense of loss which is felt in her untimely death by her personal and official friends in the organization. She has faded from our earthly horizon. We miss the clasp of her vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still, but in our hearts the beautiful life and example of Georgia Hatcher will ever be a fragrant memory.

“In behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARY STEWART CAREY,
EVELYN FELLOWS MASURY,
SARA THOMSON KINNEY.

Miss MILLER. I move the adoption of these resolutions.

Mrs. HENRY. I second the motion.

(The motion was put and unanimously carried.)

Mrs. CHURCHMAN.

I move a vote of thanks to the chairman of the House Committee and to the members of her committee, and to the tellers who sat up all night to count the votes.

Mrs. LOUNSBERRY, of North Dakota. I second the motion.

Miss MILLER. I was about to make that motion myself; I second it.
(Motion put and carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to call to your attention two persons whom you have forgotten to thank. The Chair refers to the bugler who each morning has sounded that inspiring call to come to order, and to Mr. Percy Foster, who has each morning taken his place at the piano to lead the singing.

(Motion of thanks to the bugler and Mr. Foster put and carried.)

Mrs. FORSYTH. Madam President General and Daughters: These votes of thanks have recalled to my mind an offer of a gift that I was told of to-day. The society, as I understand, has had the offer from the young lady who designed the sketch illustrating "Rodney's Ride," that she would present that to the society with the right to have the proceeds given to Continental Hall, she gave the entire proceeds to the society, and it seems to me we ought to pass a vote of thanks and accept such an offer. I therefore

move that this Congress accept the offer of the illustrated copy of "Rodney's Ride" with the thanks of this Congress to Miss Wilmuth Garey.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mrs. GUSS. Is a motion to adjourn in order, with a few words from our President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will be in order if you find that there is no other business, and no other motion, to come before us. I can scarcely believe that we have the table clear of motions. In fact, it is moving! [Laughter.]

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I want to rise for a question of information. I would like to inquire if a motion has been sent to the platform from Mrs. Joy proposing an amendment to the constitution? I do not remember the number of the clause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was an amendment sent to the table by Mrs. Joy early this afternoon.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Changing the date of electing Delegates to this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not believe that it has come up.

Mrs. McLEAN. My recollection is that it was announced here on the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was announced.

Mrs. McLEAN. Mrs. Joy sent it up. It was an amendment to change the date of the election.

Mrs. WHITE. May I ask the date on which we now hold the election for Delegates?

Mrs. McLEAN. The 1st of April was the date suggested by Mrs. Joy. The resolution must be there.

READER. Here it is. The motion is.

"I move to amend the by-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Article 10, Section 2, by striking out 'February' and inserting 'March,' to make it conform to the constitution; also Article 10, Section 5, by striking out 'February' and inserting 'April.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that the one that you referred to, Mrs. Chittenden?

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Is that Mrs. Joy's amendment? I thought she said April 1st.

READER. That is Mrs. Joy's proposed amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This corresponds to our other one.

READER. There are two proposed amendments here. The first is to Article 10, Section 2, which says "strike out February and insert *March*," and that agrees with the constitution, and then the other is to amend Article 10, Section 5, "to strike out February and insert *April*." There are two clauses to this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which one was carried?

Miss HUEY. That cannot be voted on until 1906.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. 1906?

Mrs. WHITE, of Brooklyn. Madam President General, when we changed the date we forgot about this thing. I had 20 members elected to come here, and I am left alone the last day of the congress. Sickness, the grippe, and disaster of various kinds have taken them away one by one. We elect too long a time before the congress.

I move that we be allowed by the Credentials Committee to bring in any that are elected before April 1st.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second that motion.

Mrs. WHITE.

I move that any that are brought in before April 1st. shall be considered as elected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure that affects the constitution, and we cannot do anything short of two years in the way of amending the constitution.

Mrs. WHITE. That is, this was an amendment to a by-law.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. The by-laws, I think, are according to their present form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is not an amendment to the constitution.

Mrs. McLEAN. No, it is an amendment to the by-laws, and they can be amended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the congress, according to the constitution. According to this you can arrange that for the 1st of April if you choose now.

Mrs. McLEAN. I think the second clause provided 60 days notice to be given to the State

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that what you wanted to read?

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. The second part of Section 1.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are two parts to it?

Mrs. AMMON. Yes.

READER. Article 16 of the By-Laws relative to the amendment says: "SECTION 1. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress."

The the next paragraph is:

"Amendments shall be sent to all the chapters at least sixty days before the meeting of the congress in which they are to be voted upon.

"SECTION 2. If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress, amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the said meeting."

Miss DESHA. They meant to put that in the constitution and by-laws, but they forgot it, so that we are free to change that date next year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, have we any other business before us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we do adjourn until the Monday of the week in which the 19th of April falls in 1905.

Mrs. DAVOL. Can we not sing "Auld Lang Syne" before we adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if you will start it. [Laughter.]

(Mrs. Guss, of the District of Columbia, raised the air of "Auld Lang Syne," which was joined in by all the members of the congress standing.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters of the Thirteenth Continental Congress and our friends who have graced us with your presence: We bid you all good-bye until the meeting of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, when we hope to see you here again, well and bright and happy, and working for the interest of our great National Society. And so, I say good-night. [Great applause.]

(Adjournment at 11.05 p. m., Saturday, April 23, 1904.)

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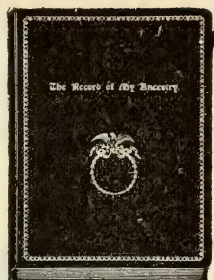
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VOL. XXV

SEPTEMBER, 1904

No. 3

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

HISTORIC



PATRIOTIC

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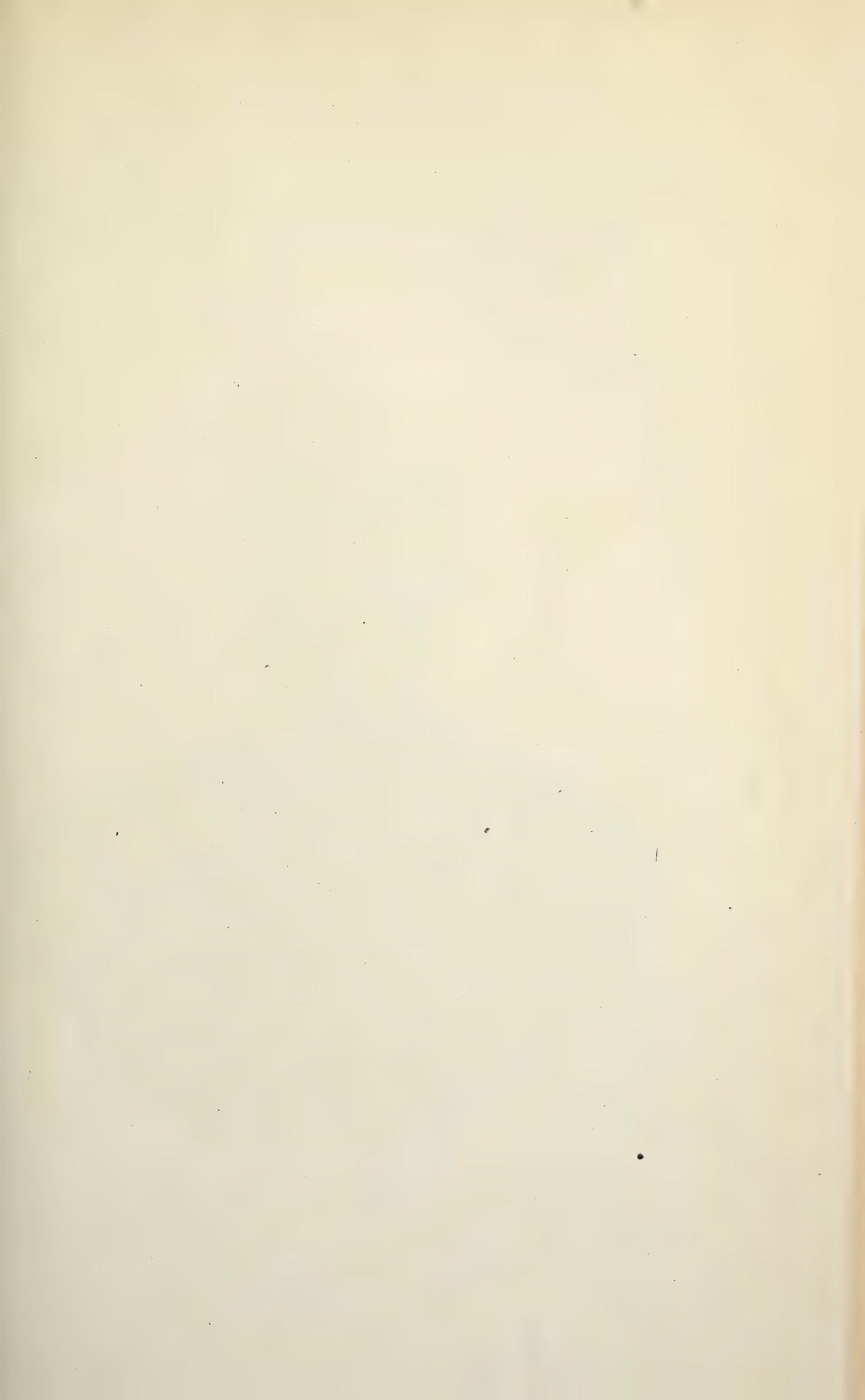
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John Paul Jones.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXV. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1904. No. 3.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

By Charlotte Emerson Main.

Cyrus Brady, in his recent biography of John Paul Jones, says: "Of the three great captains whose magnificent fighting has added such glorious chapters to the history of our naval campaigns, but one,—George Dewey, the last of them all,—is purely American by birth and generations of ancestors.

Farragut, the greatest of the three, was but one remove from a Spaniard. Jones, first of the group in point of time and not inferior to the others in quality and achievement, was a Scotsman." He was born on July 6, 1747, of Scotch peasants, John Paul and Jean MacDuff, his wife, the fifth child of a large family. John Paul senior was a master gardener, in the employ of a Scots bonnet laird, named Craik, on the estate of Arbigland in the County of Kirkcudbright (Kircoobree).

The life of a Scots peasant at that time was one of hard and incessant toil; his recreations were few, his food meagre, his opportunities limited, and the luxuries absent.

Young John Paul ate his porridge and did his work like the rest. During the short school term he was sent to the nearest parish school, where he was grounded in the rudiments of solid learning which made those schools famous, and on Sunday he was just as regularly marched to the Kirk where he was thoroughly taught the catechism. As a boy he had an unusual fondness for the sea, and it is related that all his plays were of ships and sailors. In 1759, at the age of twelve years, his parents bound him as an apprentice to a merchant named Younger,

who was engaged in the American trade, and he was immediately sent to sea on the ship *Friendship*. His elder brother, William, had some years before emigrated to Virginia, where he had married, and settled at Fredericksburg, and by industry and thrift had amassed a modest fortune. As it happened, the destination of the ship was the Rappahannock River, and as John Paul had little to do while the ship was in port, he was allowed to spend most of his time with his brother. Here he continued his studies with that zeal which was one of his distinguishing characteristics,—a zeal for knowledge which never left him in after life and which made his subsequent career possible. For some years afterwards he held positions of responsibility on various ships engaged in the slave trade; but hatred of the cruelties, the iniquities and the injustice, of which he was a constant witness, gradually took such possession of him that he finally resolved to withdraw from it. After this he engaged in the merchantile trade, and has often been charged with being a smuggler, but there is evidence to prove the contrary of this in the custom house records of that time.

In 1773 his brother William died, leaving neither wife nor children, and he went to Virginia to take charge of his inheritance. It was during the time of his living on this estate that he added the patronymic of Jones to his original name of John Paul,—a step which has always been a puzzle to biographers. The attorney who attended to the legal side of Paul's claims to his brother's estate was named Willie Jones, and a warm friendship sprang up between these two young men. The lonely little Scotsman gratefully accepted the invitation of the Joneses to visit them on their plantations in North Carolina and passed long periods with them. It is supposed that in view of his determination to begin life anew in America, and out of his gratitude and affection for these first friends of his, he assumed the name of Jones. He never intended it as a disguise, or to cut himself adrift from his family, for he continued his correspondence with them during his life, frequently sending them remittances of money, and when he died he left all his property to them.

When the Revolutionary war broke out Jones was living the

life of a country planter, but when steps were taken to organize a navy for the revolted colonies he formally tendered his services to his adopted country. Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina was a prominent member of the congressional committee on naval affairs, upon which devolved the work of beginning and carrying on the navy of the Revolution. Through his influence and that of his friend, Willie Jones, Paul secured in December, 1775, a commission in the new navy. The honor of initiative in the organization of the American navy belongs to Rhode Island. It was her delegates to the Continental Congress who introduced the first resolution to build a fleet of sufficient force for the protection of these colonies and for the employing them in such manner and places as would most effectually annoy our enemies and contribute to the common defense, and in October, 1775, Congress ordered two vessels to be fitted out for that purpose. This may be considered as the real and actual beginning of the American navy. Ezek Hopkins, of Rhode Island, was made commander-in-chief. These were, therefore, the forerunners of that long line of distinguished naval officers who have borne the honorable commission of the United States. In January, 1776, Commodore Hopkins was received on board the *Alfred*, (which had been designated as the flagship of the little fleet of four vessels gathered together by the committee) by the captain and his officers, in such full dress as they could muster, and the crew being drawn up in line, the Commodore's commission was read and the first flag that ever floated from a regularly commissioned war ship of the American colonies was hauled up to the mast head and unfurled by John Paul Jones, the executive officer. It was a handsome yellow silk flag, bearing the representation of a rattlesnake about to strike, with the significant motto: "Don't tread on me." The grand Union flag, a red and white striped ensign with the English cross in the corner, was also hoisted. The flags were saluted by the booming of cannon from the batteries of the ships, and with cheers from the officers and men of the squadron and the people on shore, and thus the transaction was completed and the navy of the United States began to be. The little squadron put to sea in February, 1776, and for two years harassed the enemy and

captured many prizes. On the 14th of June, 1777, Congress passed the following resolution: "That the flag of the Thirteen Colonies be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." On the same day Captain Paul Jones was appointed to command the *Ranger*, and it is claimed that his hand was the first to hoist the new flag of the Republic to the mast head of a war ship, as it had been the first to hoist the first flag of any sort at the masthead of the *Alfred* not quite two years before. He was ordered to proceed to the coast of France, capturing whatever prizes he could on the way, and when he arrived, to report to our commissioners. He reached Quiberon Bay early in February, 1778, and encountered a large French squadron commanded by La Motte Piquet. From this French admiral he demanded, and received, the salute due to a republic from a monarchy; that is, nine guns in reply to thirteen. This was the first complete recognition of the American flag, and one of the proudest moments in the life of our little commodore.

One of the most peculiar incidents of his life was in April, 1778, when, off the coast of England, and the weather preventing the little fleet from entering Whitehaven, they ran over to St. Mary's Isle, a wooded promontory, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk. Unable completely to control his sailors, who were determined to get some small prize as compensation for the loss of what they had expected to capture, he was obliged to permit them to demand the family plate from the Countess of Selkirk, the Earl being absent. Two junior officers were ordered to see the Countess and make this demand, while the marines remained outside the house. These orders of Jones were strictly adhered to, and afterwards when the silver was sold in France, Jones bought it all and restored it to the Countess.

His greatest naval battle, the one of which every one knows something, was while he was in command of the *Bon Homme Richard*, and resulted in the capture of the *Serapis*. While this did not impair the naval efficiency or abridge the maritime supremacy of England, to any great extent, it had a moral significance that could not be misunderstood by the nations of the world. The English ships had been beaten in a fair fight. For

more than one hundred years they had held complete supremacy on the high seas, and so great was their indignation and hatred of this little captain who had won a victory from them, that they cannot do him justice even to this day. Laughton, the English authority on naval history, in his famous sketch entitled "Paul Jones, the Pirate," says that "Jones' moral character may be summed up in one word—detestable." He calls him "a renegade and a calculating liar, incapable of friendship and of love." Is it to be conceived for a moment that Franklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, the Morrisises and a score of others, would have associated with, corresponded with and publicly praised a vulgar blackguard, or, having in the first flush of joy at the news of his tremendous victory been so admitted, could such a man have retained this position for thirteen years,—until he died? His achievements were so great that intense interest was felt in his career from the day of his arrival in Europe until his death. He was received at the French court, permitted to kiss the hand of her Imperial Majesty, and the Empress Catherine honored him by giving him command of a fleet in the Black Sea to fight against the Turks. In 1780 he was presented with a magnificent gold-mounted sword by the French king, inscribed with the following flattering motto (in Latin) "Louis Fourteenth, the rewarder, to the mighty deliverer, for the freedom of the sea," and Congress consented to his receiving this gift, as also permitting him to be invested by his royal Majesty with the cross of the order of military merit,—a distinction never before accorded to any but a subject of France, and only awarded for heroic conduct or conspicuous and brilliant military or naval services against the enemy. It is stated that Jones habitually wore this decoration thereafter and referred to himself and desired to be addressed by the title of chevalier, which was conferred with it.

Jones returned to Philadelphia in February, 1781, and on the 14th of the following April Congress adopted the following resolution: "That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be given to Captain John Paul Jones for the zeal, prudence and intrepidity with which he hath supported the honor of the American flag; for his bold and successful enter-

prises to redeem from captivity the citizens of these States who had fallen under the power of the enemy, and in general for the good conduct and eminent services by which he has added lustre to his character and to the American arms." The thanks of Congress, the highest honor an officer can receive, were given to but five others during the Revolutionary war; viz: To Washington, for the capture of Boston; to Gates, for taking Burgoyne; to Wayne, for the storming of Stony Point; to Morgan, for the victory of Cowpens, and to Green for his success at Eutaw Springs.

An attempt by Congress to promote Jones to the grade of rear admiral was defeated by the jealousy of other officers; but in 1788 this rank in the Russian navy was conferred upon him by the Empress Catherine. When he left the court of Denmark a patent for a pension was issued to him by the Danish Government for the sum of fifteen hundred crowns a year, as an acknowledgement of the "respect he had shown to the Danish flag while he commanded in the North Sea," but he never made any attempt to draw this pension until he was a sick, worn-out, broken man, some years afterwards, and he never received any of it. In March, 1792, his disease which had developed into a lingering form of dropsy, became complicated with a disorder of the liver. He grew much worse, but under treatment was temporarily better until the beginning of July, when the disease attacked his chest and he had great difficulty in breathing. He was not, as is often asserted, in poverty and deserted by his friends; he lived in a comfortable apartment at No. 22 Tournon street, Paris, and was attended by one of the best physicians in France, and his friends in Paris, both Frenchmen and Americans, did all in their power to brighten his last days. On the 18th of July, having assisted in making his last will and testament, his friends bade him "good-night," and these were the last words he was ever heard to speak. They left him seated in his arm chair, but when his physician arrived soon after to pay his nightly visit, he found him stretched upon his bed, dead.

Thus passed away the "little Captain" of the *Bon Homme Richard*, at the early age of forty-five. Alone he had lived, alone he died. By his will he left all his property, some thirty

thousand dollars, to his two surviving sisters and their children. His funeral occurred in the evening on the second day after his death, and the National Assembly of France sent a deputation to represent them at these last services. One sentence of the eulogy delivered by a French Protestant clergyman is worthy of quotation: "The fame of the brave outlives him; his portion is immortality." The cemetery where he was buried was officially closed in January of 1793. A canal was afterwards cut through it and buildings erected over the ground.

Paul Jones was a slender man, somewhat under the middle stature. His features were regular; his nose straight, prominent and slightly enlarged at the tip; his lips were elegantly curved; his head was well proportioned and set firmly upon his shoulders; his large black eyes were set deep in their sockets under heavy arched eyebrows. In moments of action they sparkled with fire and passion. His hair was dark and plentiful; his hands and feet were small and well shaped. He was very particular about his dress, which was of material as rich and in cut as elegant as his means permitted. Without being handsome, he was a man of distinctly striking and notable appearance on any society. His habitual expression was that of a student rather than of a fighter. His greatest weakness was that of vanity. He was not a good subordinate, owing to his temper, his lack of self-control and his pride. Jones struggled for rank, station and reputation, caring very little for the prizes he took, except as they gave an added prestige to his name. His sympathies were ever with humanity struggling for freedom. He was a republican through and through in principle; but by instinct and association, if not by birth, he was one of the proudest and most thoroughgoing of aristocrats, as Washington was an aristocrat. Like many other people, his theory of life and government was different from his practice.

Franklin cherished a genuine admiration and regard for Jones which the sailor fully reciprocated by an enthusiastic love amounting to veneration. In France he was everywhere received with the highest honors, as well by the court as by the people. To the populace he was indeed a hero, because he had humbled the enemy whom they hated with the characteristic

passion of Frenchmen. Among the French who respected and admired him, the gallant and impetuous Lafayette is pre-eminent. That warm-hearted representative of the *haute noblesse* of France sought opportunities for service with the Commodore, and never failed to express his affection for him in the most unequivocal terms. Rochambeau, the soldier; Malesherbes, the great advocate, and many others famous for military or literary ability, were among his intimate friends.

It is ever the man with the fewest resources and poorest backing who accomplishes most in the world's battles. The man who has things made easy for him usually "takes it easy," and accomplishes the easy thing,—or nothing.

HISTORY OF FORT CALHOUN, NEBRASKA,

FORMERLY COUNCIL BLUFF.

Althera Pike Letton.

Upon the acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 President Jefferson saw an opening for the extension of the commerce and trade of the United States to and through the far West to the Pacific Ocean. He therefore on the 18th day of January, 1803, recommended to Congress that an exploring party be sent up the Missouri River and by other convenient water connections to reach the Pacific. Congress acting on this recommendation, made an appropriation of \$2,500.00 "for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States." The expedition was organized with Captain Meriwether Lewis, first in command, who was, at the time of his appointment, private secretary to President Jefferson, and Lieutenant William Clarke, afterwards governor of the Missouri Territory. These officers with a company of forty-two men, consisting of soldiers, volunteers and watermen started upon their journey and reached St. Louis in December, 1803, near which place they camped through the winter. On the 14th day of May, 1804, they began their journey up the Missouri River in three boats.

Day after day by the use of sails and oars they continued their way up the stream, making a map of the river with its tributaries, and of the surrounding country, and noting the different Indian tribes along its banks. After passing the Platte River they made several camps, sending out messengers in an endeavor to find Indians living in the vicinity, but the Indian villages were empty, it being the hunting season. On the 28th of July, when some thirty-six miles above the Platte, one of the party, who had been hunting, returned to camp with a Missouri Indian whom he had found with two others. These Indians were perfectly friendly. On the morning of July 29th this Indian was sent back with a messenger from the expedition, carrying an invitation to the tribe to meet the Lewis and Clarke party farther up stream. The expedition proceeded up the river for about fourteen miles, where it camped to await the Indians. The journal of the expedition in describing the camp says:

"The land here consists of a plain above the high water level, and back of this is a woody ridge about seventy feet above it, at the end of which we formed our camp. This ridge separates the lower from a higher prairie, and extending back about a mile to another elevation of about eighty or ninety feet, beyond which is one continued plain. Near our camp we enjoy from the bluffs a most beautiful view of the river and the adjoining country. At a distance varying from four to ten miles and of a height between seventy and three hundred feet, two parallel ranges of highland afford a passage to the Missouri."

Here they anxiously awaited the return of their messenger to the Ottos, and on the 2nd day of August, at sunset, were relieved by the arrival of a party of about fourteen Ottoe and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them and acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke went out to meet them and told them a council would be held in the morning.

The Journal proceeds:

"The next morning the Indians, with their six chiefs, were all assembled under an awning, formed with the mainsail, in presence of all our party, paraded for the occasion. A speech was then made, announcing to them the change in the government, our promises of pro-

tection, and advice as to their future conduct. All the six chiefs replied to our speech each in his turn, according to rank: they expressed their joy at the change in the government; their hopes that we would recommend them to their great father (the president), that they might obtain trade and necessities; they wanted arms as well for hunting as for defence and asked our mediation between them and the Mahas, with whom they are now at war. We promised to do so, and wished some of them to accompany us to that nation, which they declined, for fear of being killed by them."

Medals accompanied by a present of paint, garters, and cloth ornaments of dress, to which was added a canister of powder, and a bottle of whiskey were then distributed. The incidents related, induced Lewis and Clarke to give to this place the name of the Council-bluff; and they say:

"The situation of it is exceedingly favorable for a fort and trading factory, as the soil is well calculated for bricks, and there is an abundance of wood in the neighborhood, and the air being pure and healthy. It is also central to the chief resorts of the Indians."

After this council they embarked again upon their journey. On September 9th, 1806, as the expedition was returning from the Pacific Coast, they again stopped for a short time at Council Bluffs to examine the situation of the place and were confirmed in their belief that it would be a very eligible spot for trading establishment. Acting upon the recommendations of Lewis and Clarke, the United States Government established the first fort in the Louisiana Territory upon or near the site of this council.

In September, 1819, an expedition was sent west for the purpose of exploring the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. This exploring expedition was accompanied by a military escort under the command of Bvt. Maj. S. H. Long, of the Topographical Engineers. In Long's History of the expedition, Vol. I, page 145, he says:

"On the 17th of September (1819) we arrived at the trading establishment of the Missouri fur company, known as Fort Lisa, and occupied by Mr. Manuel Lisa, one of the most active persons engaged in the Missouri fur trade. We were received by a salute from this establishment, and encamped a little above, on the same side of the river.".....

"The position selected for the establishment of winter quarters for the exploring party, was on the west bank of the Missouri, about half a mile above Fort Lisa, five miles below Council Bluff, and three miles above the mouth of Boyer's river."

This establishment called "Engineer Cantonment," was abandoned about June 6, 1820. In several books the two cantonments have been confused and both have been stated to have been situated at the same site.

From the official records of the War Department it appears that soon after this date a post was established on or very near the site of the Lewis and Clarke council with the Indians and kept up by a detachment of the 6th Infantry and known as "Cantonment Council Bluffs."

In 1821, the post was first styled "Fort Atkinson" in compliment to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry Atkinson, who was then commanding the northwestern frontier. This appears more clearly from the following letter from John C. Calhoun to General Atkinson:

"DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 5, 1821.*

"Brigadier General H. Atkinson,

"St. Louis, M. Ty.

"SIR: In respect of the work at Council Bluffs, I think it sufficiently important to be considered a Fort and in consideration of your indefatigable industry and skillful efforts in accomplishing the objects of the Executive as far as you have progressed toward a completion of the whole plan it will be named 'Fort Atkinson.'

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Very respectfully, Your Obedient servant,

"[OFFICIAL SEAL.]

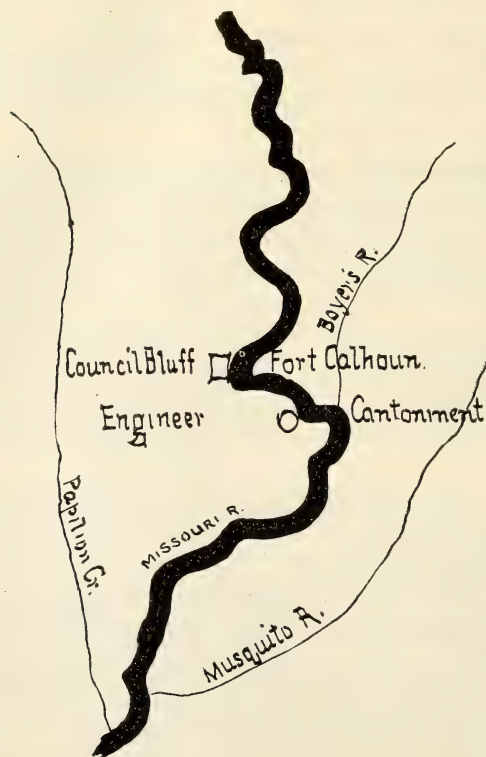
J. C. CALHOUN,

"Secretary of War."

In June, 1821, on the re-organization of the army, the whole 6th regiment of infantry formed the garrison of the fort. The fort at that time was the largest and most advanced of all the frontier posts, and during the following five years its garrison was seldom less than a full regiment of cavalry, with an equal number of employees and camp followers.

A large number of buildings were erected, but as these were decayed and scarcely habitable in 1827, it is probable that they

were hastily constructed and of a temporary nature. Fort Atkinson was abandoned about the 15th of June, 1827, the troops taking station at the new site on the Missouri, known as Fort



Enlargement from map accompanying "Long's Expedition", 1818-20. Date of pub., 1822.
Date of Long's stay at the Cantonment, winter, 1819-20.

Leavenworth. At the present time no traces of the old fort are visible.

Prior to 1854 we have been unable to find any mention of the name "Fort Calhoun" in connection with this place, except on a map published in 1822, accompanying the History of Long's expedition, where the two names, "Fort Calhoun and Council Bluff," are both applied to the same location. But when Ne-

braska was opened up to settlement by white men one of the first points to be occupied by the incoming tide of immigration was the old site of Fort Atkinson. The place named Fort Calhoun so long before was afterwards incorporated under that name and is now a thriving town. It is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River about sixteen miles north of Omaha, as the bird flies, but nearly forty miles by the river.

The name Council Bluff Agency was afterwards applied to the Otoe Indian agency at Bellevue, Nebraska, and the name Council Bluffs was afterwards appropriated by an act of the Iowa Legislature and applied to a little town just across the Missouri River from Omaha, which up to that time had been known as Kanesville. So Nebraska now has the actual site of the council, but Iowa has the name of Council Bluffs.

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL.

By Emeline Tate Walker.

"Land of the Free," deep love for thee
In song and prose and po-e-sy
Hath found a theme
From the first hour the Pilgrim Band
Their wandering feet pressed on thy sand
Till the soft chime that rang so clear
The stroke of thy one hundredth year
Fulfilled their dream.

The history of those early days
In quaint old madrigals and lays
To us a glimpse doth give,
Of struggles, hardships, courage proved,
The tenderness with which they woo'd,
The fireside life they lived.

'Twere well for us who now do reap
The harvest sown by them—asleep
Upon their country's breast—
Each slumberer's place to mark with care
"Lest we forget" them lying there
So quietly at rest.

From the fair East, where stars of night
Pale earliest at incoming light,
 To wonderful "Golden Gate,"
That closes as the dying day
Slips into shadows cold and gray
 Their ashes—life doth wait.

Until the years, so swift and brief,
Are told in bud and fallen leaf—
 And night winds cease to blow
A requiem in each passing breeze
Midst grass and daisies and the trees,
 Where patriots lie below.

To them, our fathers, we would raise,
A Fane Memorial to the days
 Of Revolution time;
The splendor of whose victories show
In Liberty—the afterglow
 Your legacy—and mine.

Poets have sung of wondrous art
"In elder days, when every part
 Was wrought with nicest care:"
The marble leaf, and flower of stone,
Bloomed not for mortal eyes alone
 For "Gods saw everywhere."

But in this Temple to our sires—
Votive—from hearts—whose altar fires
 Burn with a steady flame,
Without a fear—the vine, and scroll
By cunning workmen shall unroll
 Perfect—in memory's name.

Stone upon stone, up to the skies
The "Continental Hall" shall rise.
 And every daughter's heart
Shall beat a loyal sweet refrain
Memorial to the fathers slain—
 And I have been my part.

They are true to the last of their blood and their breath,
And like reapers descend to the harvest of death.—*Campbell.*

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
DAY AT ST. LOUIS.ST. LOUIS, MO., *Aug. 5th, 1904.*

In connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution Convention to be held at St. Louis, October 11th, 1904, the official train will leave Washington at 4.05 p. m., Saturday, October 8th, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, passing through Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Cumberland, Grafton, Parkersburg, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes, etc., and reaching St. Louis at 6.00 p. m. Sunday afternoon. For those coming from Boston and New England territory, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, there are numerous trains which they may take from such points to Washington, connecting with the Official Train out of Washington at the time mentioned.

The rates from New York and Philadelphia for 15-day tickets to St. Louis and return are \$23.25, and for sixty-day tickets, \$28.35. The rate from Baltimore and Washington for fifteen-day tickets is \$23.00, and for sixty-day tickets is \$28.00.

All of the fifteen and sixty-day tickets are good going direct to St. Louis, and return via Chicago to Washington, without additional cost, and are valid for stop-over privilege at Chicago without additional cost, within, however, the original limit of such tickets, but not to exceed ten days at that point. These tickets can also be used returning from St. Louis direct to the East in case you do not want to return via Chicago.

Rate for double berth in Pullman sleeping car, Washington to St. Louis, \$5.00.

In order that proper Pullman accommodations can be procured it is suggested that you notify and remit to S. B. Hege (he will be pleased to make necessary Pullman reservations), and parties to call at his office for them after they reach Washington.

Persons coming from the East can stop over at Washington by depositing their tickets with the stop-over agent at Washington immediately on their arrival there, and then lift their tickets again when they are ready to leave for St. Louis.

OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS D. A. R. INSIDE INN.

The following letter plainly states the arrangement made at the Inside Inn. Each member must make her own dates in the Inside Inn.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Dear Madam:—

We have your esteemed favor of the 26th, relative to the Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be held here in October, and shall be pleased to offer you every facility for carrying on the business of your Convention by tendering the free use of one of our large parlors for this purpose during the morning or afternoon hours, and will use in all parts of the hotel any decoration you may decide to send us.

Our rates range from \$1.50 per day and upwards, per person, on the European plan and from \$3.00 per day upwards, per person, on the American plan. These rates include admission after you have once entered the grounds to register at the hotel. Your application for rooms must be accompanied with a remittance of \$5.00, which will be applied on hotel bill. If rooms are not satisfactory, this will be refunded.

At the time of your anticipated arrival, we expect the largest month in the history of the hotel, and at that time will have to request the occupancy of all rooms by two or more persons, according to the size of the rooms.

Rooms with bath will range from \$3.00 per day on the European plan and \$5.00 per day on the American plan and upwards.

At that time almost every place offering accommodations to visitors will be full to capacity, and your advantage will be in living inside the grounds, where with five minutes ride on the Intramural Railway, you can reach the hotel from any building or portion of the grounds, thus saving the inconvenience of long street car rides and crowded cars going backward and forward to downtown hotels.

Another point to be considered is the fact that you are always within reach of your room for refreshing and for rest when tired during the day, which would not be the case were you located outside of the grounds.

Application for rooms must be made not later than September 25th.

Everything will be done, as we stated before, to make the visit of the Daughters pleasing to them and send them away thoroughly satisfied with their visit to the Fair and the "INSIDE INN."

Yours very truly,

THE INSIDE INN COMPANY.

The above are the arrangements for St. Louis D. A. R. Day. It is hoped all the state regents will make an effort to get a good representation from their States to be present and to help make this one of the memorable days of our organization.

We are glad to hear of the enthusiasm over the States.

Daughters from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, and all along the line can join the Official Train, making the trip to St. Louis one of marked interest.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman, L. P. C., D. A. R.

CONTINENTAL HALL.

The names of several members of the Continental Hall Committee were omitted in the list printed last month. They will appear in the October-number.

The committee is a representative one, embracing devoted Daughters from every section of the land. To their capable hands has been committed a great work. Funds are needed for the speedy completion of the Memorial, and every Daughter is urged to give now—to give quickly is to give doubly.

The thirteen memorial columns from the thirteen original states will be a unique feature of the building.

"Build it stately and build it fair, build it quickly"—this tribute to the men and women of 1776.

"The recent move to interest the Children of the American Revolution throughout the country in the Continental Hall and the setting apart of a special office for the National Society Children of the American Revolution in this great memorial building will firmly cement the relation of these societies as that of mother and child."

His was the hero's soul of fire,
And his the soldier's name.—*Scott.*

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

ROSTER OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS HONORED BY GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH.

General David Humphreys Branch, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, assisted by the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, organized March 2, 1775, decorated the graves of the one hundred and twenty-seven Revolutionary soldiers and patriots in New Haven, Sunday, June 26, 1904.

Alling, Ebenezer; Alling, Stephen; Alling, Thaddeus; Atwater, David; Atwater, Medad; Auger, Hezekiah; Austin, Elijah; Austin, Jonathan.

Barney, Hanover; Barney, Samuel; Bassett, Samuel; Beecher, Thaddeus; Beers, Nathan; Beers, Nathan; Bills, Thomas; Bishop, Daniel; Bishop, Israel; Bishop, Samuel; Bradley, Capt. Abraham; Bradley, Phineas; Brown, Capt. Robert; Brown, Jabez; Bunce, David; Burritt, Dea. Abel.

Campbell, Adjutant; Colburn, Daniel; Collins, Luther.

Daggett, Henry; Daggett, Naphtali; Dana, James; Darling, Joseph; Davis, John; Denslow, Eli; Doolittle, Amos; Dorman, David; Dwight, Timothy; Dummer, Nathan.

Edwards, Pierpont; English, Benjamin.

Fitch, Jonathan; Fitch, Nathaniel; Forbes, Elijah; Ford, Ezra.

Gilbert, Amos; Gilbert, Isaac; Gilbert, John; Gorham, Joseph; Gorham, Samuel; Green, Thomas; Gilbert, Capt. John.

Hayes, Ezekiel; Hendrick, Coe; Herrick, Stephen; Hicks, Samuel; Hillhouse, James; Hotchkiss, Caleb; Hotchkiss, Joseph P.; Hotchkiss, John; Hotchkiss, Joshua; Hotchkiss, Lent; Hotchkiss, Stephen; Huggins, Ebenezer; Hulford, John; Hull, Samuel; Humphreys, David; Huntington, Asa.

Ives, Levi.
 Johnson, John; Johnson, Peter; Judson, David.
 Kimberley, Azel.
 Lines, Ezra; Lyon, William.
 McCleace, Miles; Mansfield, William; Marshall, Samuel B.; Merri-
 man, James; Merriman, Marcus; Miles, John; Miller, Caleb; Mix,
 Jonathan; Mix, John; Mix, Timothy; Mix, Timothy; Monson,
 Aeneas; Munson, Aeneas; Munson, William; Munson, Joseph Kirk;
 Mygatt, Eli.
 Newhall, Joshua; Northrop, Joel; Noyes, William.
 Oaks, Nathan; Osborn, David; Osborn, Elijah; Osborn, Jonathan.
 Parmalee, Hezekiah; Parmalee, Jeremiah; Parrott, Mastin; Peck,
 Ebenezer; Peck, John; Phipps, David; Prentice, Jonas; Prescott,
 James.
 Ramsdell, Hartham.
 Sabin, Hezekiah; Scott, John; Sherman, Gold; Sherman, Roger;
 Smith, Jabez; Smith, Laban; Spaulding, John; Stiles, Ezra; Stilwell,
 Elias; Storer, William.
 Thompson, Agur; Thompson, Elijah; Townsend, John; Townsend,
 Isaac; Townsend, Timothy; Trowbridge, John; Tuttle, Abraham.
 Webster, Noah; White, Dyer; Wise, William; Wooster, David.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers, from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that this will aid many to complete their records.

From the *Saturday Courier*, Philadelphia.

BIGELOW.—Mr. Timothy Bigelow, of Lyons Farms, N. J., died at the age of 85 years. He served with the militia of Morris County during the last three years of the Revolution and was in the battle of Springfield and at the taking of Cornwallis. [April 24, 1847.]

TOWNSEND.—John Townsend died August 25, 1846, at Hyde Park, N. Y., aged 90 years. He was born at Norwich, Long Island, served at the battle of Flatbush, and took part in many of the most trying scenes of the Revolution.

SEVER.—James Sever, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Kingston, Mass., December 16, 1845, aged 84 years.

LENHART.—Peter Lenhart, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Liverpool, Pa., September 10, 1846, aged 91 years.

DICKINSON.—Oliver Dickinson, a soldier of the Revolution, died

in Milton, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 23, 1847, in the 90th year of his age.

DURFEE.—Ebenezer Durfee died at West Point, April 18, 1847, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Durfee was born in Summers, Conn. At the age of 16, he entered the service of his country, served at West Point, Horse Neck, and wherever duty called, till he was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term.

SMITH.—Moses Smith died in Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y., June 18, 1847, at the age of 90 years. Mr. Smith was at the battles of Bunker Hill and Princeton, at the latter he lost his right hand. He subsequently shouldered the musket with one hand and served two six-month terms under Capt. Blanchard of Littleton. At the time of his death he received two pensions from the United States.

LEISTER.—In Nassau, Rensselaer Co., Nov. 4, 1845, Guy Leister, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 86 years.

RUDE.—In Cumberland, R. I., William Rude, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 93 years. [Nov. 24, 1845.]

BURBANK.—Elijah Burbank, aged 85 years, a respectable resident of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday, June 2d, 1847, at the residence of his son, Col. Burbank, 113 Willow street. He served in the war of the Revolution, in a company commanded by his father in Rhode Island.

BEMAN.—Nathan Beman, a Revolutionary hero died at Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N.Y., on the 22d of February, 1847, in the 90th year of his age. He was Ethan Allen's guide at the capture of Ticonderoga.

WING.—Mr. Israel Wing died recently in Boston in the 100th year of his age. He was born August 8, 1748, and entered the army at the commencement of the Revolution, serving subsequently for three months in "Washington's Life Guards."

DAY.—On the 30th of August, 1847, Mr. William Day, an old and respectable man, between 80 and 90 years of age, while riding along had his cart run into by one of the Harlem Railroad trains, near New York. He died the day following. Mr. Day was a soldier of the Revolution.

WISNER.—Died at his residence in Charlestown township, Chester Co., Penn., Dec. 27, 1846, Jacob Wisner, a soldier of the Revolution, aged about 86 years. At the age of 14 he attached himself to the American army in the capacity of musician. He was present at the Paoli massacre, Sept. 20, 1777, from which he escaped unhurt.

LINE.—Mr. Joseph S. Line, Beaver Co., Penn., died on the 6th of August, 1847, in the 89th year of his age. He entered the Revolutionary army at the beginning of hostilities, though but a youth and served his country faithfully to the end.

MARSTON.—John Marston died at his residence in Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1846, in the 91st year of his age. He served his country throughout the war of Independence and at the close held the rank of lieutenant commander of artillery in Knox's division.

ALEXANDER.—Benjamin Alexander died at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 5, 1846, at the over-ripe age of 108 years. He served throughout the Revolutionary war.

CARPENTER.—Thomas Carpenter died at Carpenter's Landing, near Woodbury, N. J., July 7, 1847, in the 95th year of his age. The deceased was one of the zealous Whigs of the Revolution. He was present at the battle of Princeton as well as many other minor affairs, but he was chiefly employed as a paymaster and as a commissary.

BRAN.—William Bran died in New York City, May 5, 1847, in the 91st year of his age. He was a native of Ireland and came to this country during the war of the Revolution. He served during a portion of the war for which he enjoyed a pension.

WATSON.—Major Watson, a veteran of the Revolution died in Wisconsin, aged 100 years, 3 months, 16 days. He enlisted in Col. Schaick's regiment in the New York line, the second year of the war and was in active service to the close of it. [May 22, 1847.]

TURNER.—The Hon. Bates Turner died in St. Albans, Vt., April 30, 1847, aged 87 years. He entered the army of the Revolution at the age of 16 years and served to the close of the war.

MARTIN.—Col. William Martin and Capt. Matthew Martin, two soldiers of the Revolution died in Tennessee. Col. Wm. Martin was born in 1765 in Virginia and at the age of fifteen years took part in the war. He commanded the second regiment of "Old Volunteers," was with Gen. Jackson in the Creek campaigns and in the battle of Talladega. Capt. Matthew Martin was born in 1763, also in Virginia. He became a volunteer at the age of 17 years. He served under Generals Pickney, Sumter, and Green, and Colonel Clark. He was in four battles, among them Guilford, N. C.

VAN ORDEN.—A letter from Charlestown, Mass., announces the death of Gen. Peter S. Van Orden, Nov. 8, 1846, in the 84th year of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

GOODE.—Col. Thomas Goode, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Covington, Tenn., at the advanced age of 87 years. He entered the American army at the age of 16 years, and was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and at the taking of Cornwallis.

CHAMBERLAIN.—John Chamberlain died at the residence of his daughter, in Point Pleasant, N. J., Jan. 15, 1847, aged 105 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Col. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, a venerable soldier of the Revolution, died in Albany, N. Y., April 5, 1848, in the 94th year of his age.

WALDROUP.—James Waldroup died at his residence in Fayette Co., Ga., Dec. 3, 1846, at the age of 104 years. Early in the Revolution he rallied under the banner of his country and continued in service till the glorious victory of our independence was won.

PILOT.—James Schellinger Pilot died at his residence, Cape May, near Cape Island, June 25, 1846, in the 94th year of his age. He was actively engaged on shipboard in our Revolutionary struggle, and was with Capt. Barney in the hard-fought battle off the Capes of Delaware, between the ships, *Hyder Ali* and *Monk*, resulting in the capture of the latter vessel.

HILT.—John Hilt, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier who fought under Washington, died June 19, 1846, aged 89 years.

DE CAMP.—John De Camp died October 24, 1844, aged 84 years. At the early age of 16 years, he began his service to his country. His conduct secured a personal acquaintance with General Washington who during a period of three years on many occasions entrusted him with despatches for Congress and for his officers. [N. Y. Sun.]

ALESHIRE.—John Conrad Aleshire died at the residence of his son, Col. Jonas Aleshire in Page County, Va., March 18, 1847, aged 91 years, 2 months, 22 days. He was mustered into service at the commencement of the Revolution. He crossed the Delaware with Washington on Christmas night, 1776.

FISK.—The Hon. James Fisk died at his residence in Swanton, Vt., Nov. 17, 1844, in the 82nd year of his age. Before the age of 16 years he joined the Continental army under Washington and served during the remainder of the war.

KEMPER.—Col. Daniel Kemper, a veteran officer of the War of the Revolution, died at his residence in New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 6, 1847, at the age of 63 years.

THOMPSON.—The Norfolk papers record the death of Capt. J. Thompson, aged 79 years. He was a native of Queen's Co., Md., but had resided in Portsmouth since 1802. He was an officer in the Maryland line in 1794 when, under Washington's orders, he marched his men to quell the insurrection in Pennsylvania.

LINE.—Joseph S. Line of Beaver, Pa., died Aug. 6 1874, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. Line entered the Revolutionary army at the commencement of hostilities and served his country faithfully during the entire war.

ENT.—Daniel Ent, Sr., died at his residence near Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 30, 1847, in the 91st year of his age. He was in the battle of Germantown and particularly engaged in the bloody conflict at Chew's house.

JOHNSON.—Capt. Lewis Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J., a soldier of the Revolution, died Aug. 7, 1847, nearly 88 years of age.

GONTER.—John Gonter, Sr., died in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 13, 1846, in the 88th year of his age. He enlisted as a volunteer and later in the regular army under command of Col. Armand. He served till the close of the Revolution and was honorably discharged.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. ISABELLA BROWN TALLMAN.

Mrs. Isabella Brown Tallman was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1813, May 27. She makes her home with Mrs. Maria Allen, the youngest of seven children, all of whom are now living at Iberia, Missouri. She is the third "Real Daughter" belonging to the Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis,



Mrs. Isabella Brown Tallman.

Mo. Her father, William Brown, from whom she gets the right to be a "Real Daughter," was born in Belfast, Ireland, February 3rd, 1755. He together with his brother Charles came to America some time previous to the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He served in the capacity of soldier. He died in Pennsylvania, January 20th, 1831. Her maternal grandfather, Mathew Brown, also served in the war in the "Flying Camp," New Jersey, in 1776.

MRS. HARRIET GREENE WARREN.

On the sunny morning of June 17th, 1775, Hezekiah Greene made his way slowly with his little family over the rocky hills of Massachusetts, having left his old home and birth-place at Killingly, on the eastern border of Connecticut, for a new one in the extreme western portion of Massachusetts, at Windsor on the Berkshire Hills. With his fourteen-year-old boy Noah to drive the cattle, the little party crept slowly on through ragged woodland paths, scrambling up and down the half-made rocky roads, watching carefully the load of precious household goods, mother and children. Mind and heart must have been stirred with the thoughts and doubts of the future which loomed so threateningly over their new enterprise. Doubtless these quiet shadowy forests and sudden turns of the roadway seemed alive with possible enemies after those terrible days of Lexington and Concord and what had followed; and the father's heart as well as the son's must have quickened with fervent zeal for liberty as they met and exchanged news with the groups of men and youths still hurrying to the scene of contention. And when, as the bright summer day grew older, the strange unknown muffled boom of cannon reached their ears over the distant hilltops, what a throbbing of hearts there must have been in that little group, in unison with the guns at Bunker Hill.

The wearying days of travel must have seemed long to the anxious family, but before many months, Hezekiah Greene had them safely sheltered in their new home a little outside the village of Windsor, which from its quiet, lonely nook, close hidden among the spruce and hemlock, looked out over the hills on every side. Quite proud he must have been of his achievement—a fine brick house with several rooms, big fireplaces to provide the winter's heat, and the tiny paned windows from which one saw glorious bits of nature; and on this dear home and all that it held for him, he turned his back at the end of those few months, and taking his growing lad with him, hurried away to join his comrades and stake his all in the struggle for liberty and justice; and even then not content he called a still younger son, Henry, to join them later. We know that he served as a private faithfully and heroically (no doubt rejoicing in the glow-

ing fame of his cousin Gen. Nathaniel Greene), and that when the men were chosen in 1780 to draw up a constitution for Massachusetts he was one whose well-known patriotism and wisdom led him to be selected for that responsible and difficult task.

Of young Noah we learn that at first his superior officers thought him too much *a boy* to allow him to go into active service, and kept him for a time busy at camp duty, but that soon overcoming that mortifying obstacle he took up arms like his father as one of the mass of faithful private soldiers unsung by fame. When peace had settled down in quietude upon the country and the boy had long attained man's estate, he rode his trusty horse in his long journeys to and from Boston when representing his district in the Massachusetts legislative assembly for many years. In 1817, Noah had reached the age of fifty-six and had seen some of the vicissitudes of life, in that death had taken his wives from him. He was a sturdy man who did not yield to the blandishments of tobacco or the much favored snuff, of medium build, light curly hair, blue eyes and smooth shaven face; and that the character of the face must have been attractive is fairly proved by the fact that February 2nd of that year, 1817, a young woman of twenty-seven years, Betsy Harwood, the granddaughter of the noble old clergyman whose well chosen words roused the patriotism of his people, became his wife and the adoptive mother of the boys who already made merry at the big family fireside. And what a reception those boys must have given the baby girl that came December 29th of that year. She was given the demure name of Harriet. One wonders what the little brain thought when at the age of three she trudged every day through uninhabited country three-quarters of a mile to the school house to learn her a-b abs. They were born brave in those days. At least we know she "improved her opportunities" in true New England style, for during her first year at school she was taught to spell words of three syllables, of which the word "crucifix" still lingers suggestively in her mind.

At the mature age of six she was already an important member of the family, going for the cows, counting them, putting them in their stalls and milking them, helping to care for the

milk and to make butter and cheese; able to spin and to help in all the tasks of spinning and weaving by which her mother made the thread, yarn and cloth of linen and woolen for the family, and so proficient had she become with her spinning that the six-year-old child was considered quite a prodigy by the visiting neighbors.

At the advanced age of eight her mother told her she was "almost as good as a hired girl," and what praise her childish heart must have felt that to be! The "schooling" was not abandoned—not by New England parents—so in convenient seasons the little girl secured a good education.

On the last day of the year 1833, at the age of seventy-two years, Noah Greene closed his life work, and as we look back over its worthy and unpretending course of duty let us hold it in true esteem.

When about nineteen years of age Harriet gave her education a wider field of usefulness, and for a year taught school in Windsor and the neighboring village of Savoy, braiding palm-leaf for hats in moments when her busy hands found no other work. She next visited her brother, a shoe merchant at his home in Rushville, New York, where also lived her father's youngest brother, Henry Greene, and there she attended the Rushville Academy. This visit decided the mother to remove to that town with the remainder of her family, which she did in 1837, and Harriet again devoted herself to teaching. The industrious girl here spent her leisure moments in binding shoes for her brother, as did many others of the young women in the comfortable homes of the little town. Many of us perhaps only think of this old time occupation in recalling the refrain of the old poem, "Hannah's at the window binding shoes." We must not think of these earnest and capable girls in New England homes as having lives of privation and drudgery, they resent the words as insults to their parents and to themselves. To work was healthful and honorable; they had not yet attained the altitude from which ill-gotten wealth could be looked upon with reverence, and next to the unpardonable crime of dishonor and dishonesty were the scarcely lesser sins of laziness and shiftlessness.

They had their merry gatherings, small or large, by day or evening, their names at least are known to us, housewarmings, quiltings, cornhuskings, maple sugar parties and singing schools, and they lived contended useful lives.

In 1839-40 our young school teacher of twenty-three hazarded a trip west as far as Michigan—almost “the frontier” in those days—and spent some months with an aunt and brother, visiting and also teaching. In 1844 she ventured still further into the wilderness to see another brother in what is now Brookfield, Wisconsin.

It is a fact that secret recesses of the New England maiden’s secluded heart were invaded and possessed not very long after her arrival in the west, by a certain Joseph Warren. Captain Joseph Warren (our Joseph’s grandfather) was not more dilatory in response to his country’s call, than his relative, Gen. Joseph Warren, for leaving his home in Grafton he was on the field in Lexington that famous 18th of April, 1775, and by valorous conduct won several promotions during his years of patriotic service in the war.

The grandson of this loyal soldier, and his wife Harriet Warren, still keep the fire of patriotism burning to hand down as a precious heirloom from their heroic ancestors, realizing that the great country which has spread from the small colonial boundaries till it has covered all between the two oceans, shows daily greater need of that all purifying flame.

As a brief moral lesson for ourselves—we who often bemoan the narrow limits of our influence—let us recount the varied deeds of inestimable value by which this unpretentious American family in its several branches has blessed the world and their native land. The relatives, Gen. Nathaniel Greene and Gen. Joseph Warren have had their due meed of praise freely accorded them, placing those names among the most glorious of our country; but who can measure the worth of the great unrecorded lives devoted to right and duty.

Hezekiah Greene and his wife Betsy Harwood with their unhesitating self-sacrifice, Noah and Henry Greene, ardent and loyal—all offering their lives freely, if so be they were needed for their country; and to these we may add the names of three

others from these family circles—for a brother of Betsy Harwood established the first printing press in the Sandwich Islands in 1822, a daughter of Hezekiah Greene was the mother of Marcus Whitman, who by his perilous ride to Washington in the winter of 1843 saved Oregon to the United States, and a son of Joseph Warren (by an earlier marriage) followed his great-grandfather's example, enduring all the horrors of the Civil War, Andersonville included, for the cause of liberty and the Union. Well may we be proud of such an American nobility,—nay,—let us rather be reverent! and remembering the sincere and unassuming characters, strive to follow in the paths where they have led; guarding in our hearts as our most precious birthright, to perpetuate as their legacy, the convictions which guided them so nobly and so unswervingly;—their love of liberty and obedience to law, their patience and endurance, their industry and integrity, their self-denial and their loyalty to right and justice.

MRS. SUSAN C. LEYFORD SENTER.

Mrs. Susan C. Leyford Senter, a "Real Daughter," and a member of the Ann Story Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Rutland, Vermont, was born in Cabot, Vermont, on September 22, 1808, and died at the home of her son, State's Attorney John H. Senter, in Montpelier, Vermont, on Friday, January 21, 1904. Mrs. Senter was first married to Mr. Estes Hatch, October 1, 1827. He died on January 19, 1838, and on December 5, 1839, she married Mr. Dearborn Bean Fitch. Mrs. Senter's paternal and maternal grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary War, and her father was a private. She remembered distinctly the cannonading at the battle of Plattsburgh, New York. Her paternal grandfather, Lieutenant Thomas Leyford entered the Revolutionary service in Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment, May 24, 1775. Colonel Poor's regiment was engaged at Bunker Hill, and bore a conspicuous part in several subsequent military campaigns. Lieutenant Thomas Leyford was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Lieu-

tenant Thomas Leyford served next in Lieutenant Benjamin Whitcomb's Independent Rangers, which command later joined Colonel Reed's second regiment of the Continental army, and Lieutenant Leyford continued in that regiment to the end of the war.

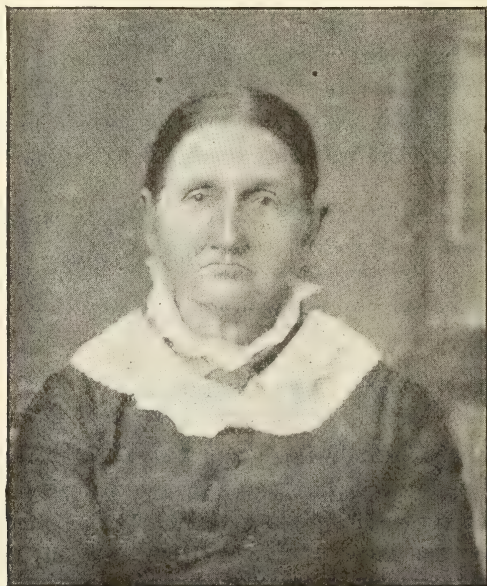
Mrs. Senter's maternal grandfather, Joseph Morse, was also engaged in the Revolutionary War, and enlisted from Athol, Massachusetts. Her father, John Leyford, served in Colonel Reed's second regiment, as Lieutenant Thomas Leyford's servant, and next as a private. John Leyford was a private in Captain Benjamin Sias' Company in Colonel Moses Nichols' regiment, which marched on the expedition to Rhode Island, in August, 1778.

MARY MEAD HINSMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. ANNA STRIBLING.

Mrs. Stribling's grandfather, John Verner, Sr., was a native of Ireland, but his father came from a little town called Anchenry near Edinburg, Scotland, and settled in the County Antrim, Ireland, after the battle of Boyne. He married Mary Pettigrew, a daughter of James Pettigrew, and with his wife, and children and his father-in-law and his family emigrated to America, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled first in Pennsylvania, moved thence to North Carolina, thence to Abbeville district, South Carolina, and thence to Pendleton district, on Seneca river. Her father John Verner, Jr., was born in Granville county, North Carolina, on the 5th day of March, 1763, lived there until he was ten years of age and then moved with his parents to Abbeville district, South Carolina, where he lived until after the Revolutionary war, and then moved, about 1790, to Retreat in Pendleton district, now Oconee county, and lived there until his death on the 17th day of August, 1853. He was twice married. His first wife was Jane Edmundson. She died after a short mar-

ried life leaving him with three children, Mary F., William F. and James. After the death of his first wife he married Rebecca Dickey and they had eleven children as follows: Nancy, Jane, John A., Charles J., David., Rebecca, Samuel J., George W., Lemuel H., Ebenezer P., and Anna Maria, who was born February 4th, 1820, at Retreat on Choestoe creek,



Mrs. Anna Stribling.

now Oconee county, South Carolina. She was married to M. S. Stribling March 2d, 1843. They had the following children Rebecca, Lemuel D., John V., William J., George, S. Pettigrew, M. Stokes, W. Dickey, Ebenezer S., Jane, Anna and Joseph S. and one child that died in infancy, making in all thirteen children, twelve of whom they reared to manhood and womanhood giving them every available opportunity of Christian training and education.

Mrs. Ann Stribling's grandfather, father and two grand-uncles, David and James, were Revolutionary soldiers under Gen. Pickens throughout the whole Revolutionary war. Her father with his father and his two sons David and James were

at the battles of Cowpens, Ninety Six, siege of Charleston, Eutawville and numerous other engagements. I have copies of the papers upon which her father John Verner, Jr., received a pension for his services in the Revolutionary war. The records in the Secretary of State's office in Columbia show that her grandfather, John Verner, Sr., her uncles David and James and her father were Revolutionary soldiers. Her uncle, James, died a prisoner in the hands of the British, in Charleston after the fall of Charleston. She died as she lived a pure strong Christian woman. Her death occurred after that of her husband at the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Anna Stribling Wyly, March the 6th, 1901, in her 82nd year, near her old home on Richland. She was one of a few surviving daughters and granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers. The Verner's have been soldiers in all of our wars. S. Phillips Verner upon a recent visit to Ireland found the Verners there as soldiers in the armies of England and traced out connection with the English branch.

Every effort is being put forth to make October eleventh, the Daughters of the American Revolution day, a day of note at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Daughters from all parts have set this day to be in St. Louis. They will come from the new West and the sunny South, as well as from the East. The Missouri Daughters will welcome them with old time and proverbial hospitality. The meetings will be held in the hall of congress.

One objective point of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be their exhibit in the Government Building. The Daughters appreciate the honor shown them.

In the Daughters of the American Revolution Room in the Anthropological Building will be found many relics from the states west of the Mississippi, particularly of Spanish days. Much credit is due to Mrs. Delafield, the state regent.

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM.

COMMITTEE TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF FLAG.

Mrs. Walter Kempster, *Chairman*.

Mrs. J. V. Quarles.

Mrs. Henry C. Payne.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Main.

Mrs. Ira Y. Sage.

Mrs. Charles H. Deere.

Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Mrs. Joseph Story Child.

Mrs. William J. Chittenden.

Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck.

Mrs. W. E. Stanley.

Mrs. A. A. Kendall.

Miss Elizabeth B. Johnson.

What is this work of the Daughters to protect the Flag from desecration? This question is heard frequently and it is well for all Daughters to be able to reply to it. It is of even greater importance that the Daughters should each be interested enough to share in this work, with an energy that would bring action where there is now inactivity, and success instead of silent failure.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in its Continental Congress has always given hearty measure of approval of the work of the Flag Committee; indeed, often it has shown an enthusiastic interest. But the congress is but a small fragment of the great society which it represents and we need action as well as the sympathy and interest of the 40,000 Daughters.

Public opinion grows with a slow pace, but the opponents of such legislation are less sluggish. The latest results of the determined fight by commercial interests for the use of the National Flag as a money-maker, are seen in the State of New

York. Since the Appellate Court of that State decided that the National Emblem or its representation could be used in any manner whatsoever (except for intentional expressed insult), since that time, the country at large has received from that State such an outpouring of advertisements with the Flag used as a means of attraction, as has never before been seen.

Publishing houses and other associations that have never indicated the slightest interest in patriotic measures, and which have heretofore made no such use of the National Emblem have suddenly taken possession of it for widespread advertisement.

The influence of the Flag legislation of many States up to this time had made itself felt in the greatly lessened evil. Now we already see the disheartening results of this most unfortunate decision of the court of the Empire State, and surely also the greater need of speedy action by our National House of Representatives.

Doubtless, the mass of the members of our National Society know something of the history of the effort for a national law to protect our Flag. It can be briefly reviewed as follows, although we have no record of the first public expressions against the use of the Flag in advertising.

In May, 1890, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives against the use of the Flag for advertisement, the first attempt to secure Federal legislation for such a purpose. In 1894 and 1895 similar bills were introduced. In 1896, during the presidential campaign the insults to the National Flag, which was used freely as a partisan banner, were numerous. The Milwaukee Chapter, at the request of one of its members, Mrs. Frances S. Kempster, passed a resolution inviting all chapters to unite in an appeal to Congress for a national law to prevent the desecration of the Flag. This appeal was largely endorsed by the chapters and with the draft of a bill was approved by the Continental Congress of 1897, and was presented to the Congress of the United States in December, 1897.

This bill was the first public proposal to protect the Flag from all forms of misuse and indignity, and from that date at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this

bill has been continually before Congress. Its original provisions against the use of the Flag in advertisement, against placing upon it any inscriptions or devices, and punishing indignity or insult shown to it, have been changed or varied only to secure a more careful and precise expression of the intent of the law.

South Dakota was the first State to pass a law for this purpose, which occurred in February, 1897. Since then, nearly one-third of the States have expressed the wish of the people by enacting such laws; but the State courts are not efficient for the accomplishment of the desired end.

By the concerted action of the various patriotic and military societies a great work has been done in awakening public opinion, until now we are convinced that the sentiment of Congress is with us. The difficulty lies in bringing it into active expression against the combined resistance of commercial interests.

We need not be disheartened, for the advance which has been made in the respect shown by the people to the emblem of our country is very great; but we cannot overlook the pressing need for greater effort. We have aroused thousands of the thoughtless, but the reckless, the wilful and the vicious need more stringent measures.

We are encouraged by the fact that the War Department has forbidden any inscription whatever upon the glowing stars and stripes of our country's ensign, requiring all inscriptions of battles to be placed upon silver bands around the flag staff. We may also truly rejoice that the Commissioner of Patents has formally forbidden the registering of any trademark bearing the Flag or shield of the United States, or the portrait of the President or any member of his family. The government of Porto Rico has enacted a law protecting the American Flag from desecration; while in Washington, the United States Senate has passed unanimously the bill for the same purpose presented in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now we turn to the House of Representatives and face again the committee room of Congress from which comes only silence, as we stand and wait,—now speaking for tens and hundreds of thousands,—with urgent entreaty and appeal “protect our Flag, protect the Flag of our Country from misuse and insult.”

The bill introduced at the request of the Daughters by Hon. J. H. Davidson (H. R. 4699) remains in the hands of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, of New Jersey, chairman; members, Hon. David A. De Armond, of Missouri, and Hon. Henry W. Palmer, of Pennsylvania.

The members of the Judiciary Committee are as follows:

John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin.

Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey.

De Alva S. Alexander, New York.

Vespasian Warner, Illinois.

Charles E. Littlefield, Maine.

Lot Thomas, Iowa.

Samuel L. Powers, Massachusetts.

Robert M. Nevin, Ohio.

David A. De Armond, Missouri.

David H. Smith, Kentucky.

Henry D. Clayton, Alabama.

Henry W. Palmer, Pennsylvania.

George A. Pearre, Maryland.

J. N. Gillette, California.

Robert L. Henry, Texas.

John S. Little, Arkansas.

William G. Brantley, Georgia.

Let the Daughters use every proper influence to convince the Representatives from their own States of the importance of this legislation. Do not let this work be crowded out by matters nearer home. Nothing is nearer to our hearts than our country's welfare. Let us realize that the Flag is indeed a part of it; in fact, and truth its representative. Whenever thoughtless usage puts it to unworthy purpose, let us not forget the gentle word of reminder, and I would also suggest that we should express our disapproval of the use of the Flag for advertisement as our mothers of old indicated their loyalty when they refused to buy tea that was taxed. Let each do her share to avoid making a profit-producer out of our Country's Emblem of tragedy and glory.

FRANCES S. KEMPSTER,

Chairman Flag Committee, U. S. D. A. R.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

General Sumter Chapter (Birmingham, Alabama).—As no communication has been sent from General Sumter Chapter since the installation of the new officers in February, I have much of interest to report. Besides the regular monthly meetings, at which interesting literary programs have been rendered, we have celebrated some special anniversaries. On February 22, the birthday of our "First President," our newly elected regent, Mrs. John W. Tomlinson, opened her beautiful home to the chapter. Mrs. Tomlinson was assisted in receiving by the other officers of the chapter, all in colonial costume. The historian, Mrs. Joseph V. Allen, had arranged a guessing contest, the answers bearing upon incidents in the lives of "Our Presidents," and to the one giving the greatest number of correct answers a beautiful etching on brass of George Washington was awarded.

Our next gala occasion was on Flag Day, June 14. The chapter had never observed this anniversary, and in accordance with the wishes of the National Society, as well as our beloved state regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, an interesting program was arranged, and carried out on a beautiful lawn beneath a cloudless sky, and with the sun setting in a blaze of glory. The reading of the ritual of the Daughters of the American Revolution, led by our regent, added to the impressiveness of the occasion, the prayers being offered by the Rev. Sterling B. Foster. Miss Lena Jackson sang as a solo, "Home, Sweet Home." This was followed by the raising of the flag, and as its folds floated to the breeze the Daughters sang with great enthusiasm "The Star Spangled Banner," the while waving innumerable small flags. An original poem, "Old Glory," was read by Mrs. A. J. Riddle, a member of the chapter, and this was followed by a solo, "Alabama," by Miss Jackson.

Mr. Joseph B. Babb, managing editor of the *Evening News*, was the orator for the occasion, and made an address ringing with patriotism and full of the spirit of liberty and loyalty.—ANNIE LOU W. ALLEN, *Historian*.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—The annual meeting was held June 22 with Miss McNeill. The chapter now numbers seventy-two. The annual reports of officers and committees showed the chapter to be in a very prosperous condition.

After the necessary business was finished Miss Josephine E. Richards presented the regent, Mrs. John L. Buel, a gavel with the following words:

Madam Regent: For nearly five years it has been the privilege of this chapter to work under your leadership, a leadership so wise, and so untiring in its devotion to our welfare and to high ideals of patriotism, that we count it one of our chiefest blessings. As a token of love and loyalty, not from a few, but from each one we ask you to accept this gavel. The wood is from the historic Charter Oak, of Connecticut, recalling the brave men of early days whose Daughters we are. The bracelet which encircles it, the gift of an absent member, reminds us that under your fostering care the chapter links now reach from ocean to ocean, while its influence steadily grows in the National Society. With this gavel for many more years, may you call 'Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter to order.

Mrs. Buel briefly but touchingly thanked the chapter for this token of their esteem. The head is a beautiful piece of the historic "Charter Oak" of Connecticut, encircled by a band of exquisite antique French workmanship composed of wide gold links held together, most appropriately by a broad blue enamel ribbon, the colors of the society, edged with gold and supporting in the centre of each link a raised ornament or boss of wrought gold and silver, giving the whole the appearance of being richly set with jewels. The handle is of plain gold, plated on sterling silver, being enlarged toward the head into four square faces on one of which is the wheel and distaff, and on the opposite side the inscription as follows:

“To
Elizabeth C. B. Buel,
Regent,
by the
M. F. T. Chapter,
D. A. R.,
1904.”

ANNA L. B. PLUMB,
Historian.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The dedication of the tablet secured by the efforts of Norwalk Chapter to commemorate in a historic sense the burning of the town of Norwalk by the British forces under General Tryon, July 11 and 12, 1779, was held on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the event, near where the English official sat and contemplated with great satisfaction the completion of his ruthless orders. A temporary platform was erected directly at the foot of Grumman's hill, whereon Tryon is reported to have sat.

One of the largest and most notable assemblies proved the deep interest taken. The Rev. W. W. T. Duncan led in prayer. The Chief Executive of the State was then formally introduced.

He stated that he had great pride in Connecticut. This was a patriotic occasion, and he had accepted the invitation of the Madame Regent to be present. He would try to go as far as possible to represent the people of Connecticut and to thank the Daughters of the American Revolution for commemorating the valorous deeds of their ancestors in securing civil and religious liberty. Their deeds cannot be told in words—they are doing what all people do who are honest—they are erecting monuments and tablets to commemorate the sacrifices of the warriors of the Revolution, and preserving historic places. It presents the spirit of the past to generations to come.

Congressman Hill's subject was "Tryon's Raid in Connecticut," and he spoke in his usual direct and forceful manner. He said:

We are assembled here to-day to commemorate the burning of Norwalk one hundred and twenty-five years ago and execrate the memory of the man who ordered the dastard act.

I have been requested to strike one resounding blow at William Tryon, Tory governor of New York, who styled himself Major General Tryon, but who had no more right to the title than he had to the private property which he stole in his plundering and looting march through the Colony of Connecticut. He was never a major general. But he did have one title which was his by right, "The Great Wolf," given him by the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina when he stole their lands from them.

He governed that province as Stuart says, "with the sword, the torch and the halter," and proved himself "an extortioner and an oppressor" from 1765 till 1771, when he was transferred to New York. There he became so unpopular that at one time he was obliged to take refuge from the fury of the populace, on board of a British man-of-war. His zeal for the crown knew no limit, and to plunder, burn and destroy seems to have been his idea of government throughout his career.

But why strike at him when he was but the fitting tool of a greater criminal the British government, which, in its absorbing passion for the extension of English trade, from that day to this has hesitated at nothing, except superior strength, in accomplishing its own purposes. Two years before the New England coast was ravaged in 1779 the British premier made this remarkable statement in the English Parliament, which in the light of to-day seems almost like a prophecy.

"Great Britain and America could not both exist in a state of independence. For such were the sources of wealth and power in that vast continent, from its extent, its products, its seas, its rivers, its unparalleled growth in population, and above all its inexhaustible fund of naval treasures, that this small island which had hitherto supported its greatness by commerce and naval superiority, would be so cramped in its own peculiar resources and overlayed in its proper and natural element, that it must in a few years sink to nothing and perhaps be reduced to that most degrading and calamitous of all possible situations, the becoming a vassal to her own rebellious colonies, if they were once permitted to establish their independence and of course their power."

When the following year an alliance was formed between France and the Colonies, an English commission announced the future policy of Great Britain as follows:

"The question is how far Great Britain may by every means in her power, destroy or render useless a connection contrived for her ruin and the aggrandizement of France. Under such circumstances the laws of self-preservation must direct the conduct of Great Britain and if the British Colonies are to become an accession to France, will direct her to render that accession of as little avail as possible to her enemy."

That declaration was so brutal and hideous in its purport, that it

provoked a protest in Parliament itself, but it was sustained by a vote of 71 to 37 and thereafter Hessians and savages, the scalping knife, the tomahawk and the torch were summoned to the help of the British army, and it was in direct pursuance of this policy as we learn by letters written by Arthur Lee at Paris to Governor Trumbull that orders were issued to ravage the coasts of New England and that Governor William Tryon of New York was fittingly chosen to do the wicked work.

We regret that there is not room to give all of the address.

Mr. Hill then introduced Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, who spoke on "Memorial Work of the Patriotic Societies." Mrs. Kinney described the motives and objects of that work in a most eloquent and almost ethical manner, after the usual compliments had been extended. The work performed by the Daughters of the American Revolution was her particular theme. She asserted that it was the mission of this organization to teach to the composite constituents of the present the meaning and lesson of loyalty. They do what they can to lead the world in the matter. This order, it is true, has not the use of pulpits, but its sermons are carved in stone and set by the wayside so that all who pass, of whatever creed, can read.

Inside of nine years forty-five monuments or tablets commemorating historic men or places had been located by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. They do not carry guns, but they help in many other ways.

Governor Chamberlain and Mrs. Kinney then unveiled the monument, which up to this time had been covered with a United States flag.

When the unveiling was completed, Mrs. Backus, of Westport, regent of Norwalk Chapter, stepped forward and presented the monument to the town in well chosen words.

Citizens of the town of Norwalk, Daughters of the American Revolution, guests of the day and friends: Back in the olden days of Israel, among the earliest records, we read that memorial stones were set up to mark important crises and places in the history of the chosen people of God, and the reason was plainly given in these well remembered words "that this may be a sign among you; that when your children shall ask their

fathers in time to come, saying, 'What mean ye by these stones,' then ye shall answer, "These stones shall be for a memorial forever.'" It was the same thought in the minds of the founders of this national patriotic society of women, which caused them to designate in their constitution as the first object of the organization "the perpetuating the memory of the spirit of the men and women, who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historic spots; the erection of monuments, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries." Carrying out this noble sentiment, the organizer and first regent of the Norwalk chapter planned in 1894 the erection of five wayside memorials. Three of these were placed by the chapter in 1895—the Founders' stone in East avenue; the France street tablet, and the Flax Hill memorial, with the old British cannon ball imbedded in its surface. In 1899 another wayside memorial was established on Fitch's Point, the landing place of the British invaders in 1799. To-day we come to this fifth memorial stone, which marks historic Grumman's hill. You know why we place a tablet here; you have heard of that momentous day and of the terror and destruction that followed the command of the British general. This stone marks an epoch in the history of our fair town. And now we, members of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, present this memorial stone to the town of Norwalk, to be in the care and keeping of the town officials so long as time shall last, and when the children shall ask saying "What mean ye by this stone?" then you shall tell them how out of the destruction and ashes of that fearful eleventh of July, 1779, arose through the courage and indomitable will of our forefathers—yes, and of our foremothers—this beautiful and prosperous town wherein we stand. So shall the memory of the spirit of these noble men and women be perpetuated. So shall the great price of liberty, home and country be better understood. So shall future generations honor their native town and prize its venerable history.

Mr. Lynes accepted the stone in behalf of the town.

The Rev. Mr. Selleck read a paper on historic Norwalk

which we regret we cannot reproduce. There were other patriotic addresses and appropriate music.

Mrs. Charles Terry, State Regent of New York, spoke of memorial work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in an eloquent and fitting manner.

The inscription on the memorial stone is as follows:

From the summit
of this hill,
Maj. Gen. William Tryon
Witnessed
the burning of Norwalk,
by the British troops, under his command,
during the engagement
of July 11th and 12th, 1779.
Erected by
The Norwalk Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
1904.

Putnam Hill Chapter (Greenwich, Connecticut).—It was a source of great satisfaction to the members of Putnam Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to know how Greenwich appreciated their Kirmess. The sum realized was a good one in spite of the fact that the expenses were very heavy. The sum will be used in perfecting the museum near Put's Hill, and the purpose is so patriotic that it is no wonder the people patronized the affair so liberally. The program opened with grand tableaux and procession. These were followed by characteristic dances. It is impossible to describe the costumes. It is sufficient to say that in every dance the costumes were representative of the nations as the dances were representative. Some of the dances were: The Italian Tarentilla, Scotch Reels and Highland Flings, French Court Minuet, Hungarian Gypsy Dance, Irish Harvest dance, the Dance of the Seasons, and the Pickaninnies Dance. The game of bridge whist with the living cards was a unique feature. The pantomime, "The Sleeping Beauty," was performed by wee tiny tots, closing with short nursery rhymes in lisping notes.

To Mrs. Henry H. Abrams, the regent, is due much of the success. Good work has been done by this chapter in the past, in securing Put's Hill and cave, and this but perfects their work.



Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Regent,
Putnam Hill Chapter.

Hannah Caldwell Chapter (Davenport, Iowa).—The Hannah Caldwell Chapter celebrated Flag Day by planting the State Daughters of the American Revolution tree, an osage orange of two years' growth, in a conspicuous place in Central Park, the impressive ceremony opening by the reading by Mrs. Florence Van Patton Swiney, historian of the chapter, of a letter from W. D. Owen, of Washington, who had sent the potted tree to the State Regent, Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, a couple of weeks ago. This was followed by the reading of the history of the origin of the movement, also by Mrs. Swiney. The reading was followed by the reading by Mrs. Morrison, wife of Bishop Theodore D. Morrison, of a prayer written for the occasion by Bishop Olmsted, of Colorado, which was as follows:

"Oh Lord, our Heavenly Father, Who dost create all things in their season and hast given the trees of the field for glory and for beauty as well as for man's use and comfort. We bless and magnify Thy Holy Name for all the wonders of Thy hand. We adore the infinitude of Thy Father's care and merciful providence; we rejoice in the earth, which Thou hast made, in the flowers and in the forests, in the mountains and in the seas; and we beseech Thee to grant us a never failing acknowledgement of all Thou hast done to make us glad.

"May this tree planted in the earth be a symbol of Thy goodness for long years to come; and may these Thy servants who plant this seed be themselves trees of righteousness, that shall be a blessing to the world. May this great nation, for whose weal their fathers fought, be evermore as a great tree of strength and shelter to all the world, and may those who come from afar as birds to its branches find a home of peace and prosperity within it. Preserve our land from tumult and war, from drunkenness and profligacy, from misrule and lawlessness. May it endure through all ages as a monument of freedom and faith and confidence in Thee; and may Thy blessing be always poured out upon all its institutions; all which we ask for Jesus Christ's sake our Lord. Amen."

The prayer was followed by the planting of the tree by the state regent, Mrs. Peck; the local regent, Mrs. R. H. Nott; Mrs. J. S. Wylie, the first regent of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter; Mrs. C. M. Waterman, ex-regent, and Mrs. Bemis the oldest member of the local chapter. The exercises were closed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the chapter.

• When, on October 11, 1902, the National Daughters of the

American Revolution came into possession of the site for Continental Memorial Hall and first broke soil for the corner-stone, it was accompanied by impressive ceremonies. The first earth, which was turned by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, one of the founders, and President General Mrs. Fairbanks, with a suitably decorated copper spade made for the occasion, was placed in a large flower vase which occupied a conspicuous place on the platform. In this vase, which was in charge of Mrs. Lockwood, who called the roll of the thirteen original States, was deposited by a representative of each of the thirteen States, a seed of the osage orange. At the conclusion the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, where its contents were carefully nurtured until the seeds developed into strong plants. Other seeds were planted for the other of the forty-five States.

At the meeting of the Continental Congress this spring the roll of the original thirteen States was again called, when each state regent received the young tree which had previously been placed in a properly decorated and labelled pot.

The tree designed for Iowa was forwarded to State Regent Mrs. Peck, and it is fortunate for Davenport that Mrs. Peck has her residence here so that Davenport is the proud possessor of the State tree, as is Moline of the Illinois tree. The trees were not to be planted on any particular day, but at the convenience of the state regents. Iowa's state regent very appropriately chose Flag Day. When this tiny tree, now only about one foot high, attains the fruit bearing age the oranges will be planted and young trees from the State tree sent to all the local chapters of the State.

The osage orange was chosen for several reasons. It will grow anywhere, from the Golden Gate to Hell's Gate, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. In its wild state it attains a height of sixty feet with spreading branches covered with a beautiful dark green foliage, and the fruit is a large orange. The wood, which is tough and elastic, was highly valued by the Indians for bows, the other tribes securing it by trade with the Pawnees and Osages, hence the name. Pierre Chartin obtained some seed from an Osage hunter in 1807,

which he planted in his garden at St. Louis. About 1810 a supply of seed found its way into the garden of Bernard McMaceon, of Philadelphia, whence it was largely distributed. Lord Bagot, a British envoy to the United States, attracted by its beauty, introduced it into England, where it is used largely as it is used in the United States, for hedges.

Waterloo Chapter (Waterloo, Iowa).—Owing to the absence of our regent, Mrs. Julia Richards, and our vice-president general, Mrs. Julian Richards,



Mrs. Julia A. B. Richards,
Regent, Waterloo Chapter.

who have been abroad, our chapter has passed a very quiet year. Now that they are with us again, we anticipate much for the coming year. We have forty-three members. We have presented to each of the high schools facsimile copies of the Declaration of Independence. Gave \$10.00 to the Continental Hall fund. The first birth in our chapter was a son, born to Mr. and Mrs. George Kennedy, the father a Son of the Revolution, the mother a Daughter. The chapter is very proud of their offspring and presented him a

souvenir spoon. February 22nd was celebrated by giving a Colonial tea, at the home of Mrs. Maud Weaver O'Keefe. The Daughters came attired in ye olden times costumes with powdered hair and old laces and jewels.
old laces and jewels.

The evening was delightful with patriotic music and addresses.

Miss Mabel Kennedy read a poem on (The Death of Wash-

ington) from the original paper, published January 1st, 1800, and read at his funeral. The little misses Marjorie and Helen O'Keefe presented the favors, which was Washington buttons attached to tiny silk flags.

June 14 was to be Flag Day picnic, but was deferred owing to the illness of Harold Richard, grandson of our regent, and only child of our vice-president general, Mrs. Julian Richards. All that loving hearts and hands could do to assuage the grief of the heart-stricken mourners was to sit in silent tears amid the floral gifts of friends, flowers the noblest emblem of God's love. Harold was a general favorite. None knew him but to love him. He was born in Waterloo, January 19th, 1885. Died June 23d, 1904. He was preparing to enter Princeton.

May 12th, 1904, the meeting held at Mrs. E. L. Johnson's beautiful home, was one long to be remembered. It was an informal reception to welcome home Mrs. W. O. and Mrs. Julian Richards, from their visit abroad.

The Cedar Falls Chapter was invited to honor the occasion.

The chapter was represented at the national congress by the regent, who gave her report, supplemented by remarks by Mrs. Julian Richards and Mrs. Carrie Johnson, who were also in attendance at the congress.

Mrs. Julia M. Walker, of Washington, District of Columbia, sent a paper on Historic Places of Washington which was very interesting.—ANNA BROWN WEAVER, *Vice-Regent*.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—May 25th Mrs. F. E. Boothby, vice-regent of the chapter, gave a reception at Falmouth Hotel. It combined a special meeting and a miscellaneous program in a charming manner.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain was introduced by the regent, Mrs. O. R. Legrow. He gave thirty minutes talk on "Old Pemaquid." It is a subject the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine are very much interested in.

June 23rd more than 100 members of the Daughters of the American Revolution representing ten of the thirteen chapters of the State, assembled at the annual field day exercises at New Meadows Inn, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, state regent, presiding.

Mrs. Frank W. York and Miss Nellie Collins, representing the Flag Committee, gave a short report concerning the banner which is to be presented to the battleship Maine, and which was on exhibition. Measuring six by twelve feet, worked upon white silk in colors, it bears the seal of the State, below which scrolled in letters of red is the inscription: Presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine. Beneath this is the emblem of the organization, consisting of the spinning wheel, with thirteen spokes, representing the thirteen original colonies, and which are worked in gold, while the rim is in blue and the distaff in silver.

It was voted to give prizes for the two best essays relating to the Revolutionary time, written by any boy or girl, in any educational institution in Maine. President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, State Superintendent of Schools W. W. Stetson, and Mrs. S. M. Broadman, of Bangor, were appointed judges.—ISABELLE S. MERRILL, *Historian*.

St. Paul Chapter (St. Paul, Minnesota).—June 17, 1904, occurred the commemorative meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, upon the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, at the residence of the state regent, Mrs. William N. Liggett. Mrs. Liggett was ably assisted by Mrs. Van Sant, Mrs. E. M. Prouty, Mrs. W. P. Jewett, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Wm. Plant, Mrs. Thomas, of Minneapolis, and others, who united in making it a memorable occasion.

After a short executive session the chapter devoted the afternoon to a pleasing program, very acceptably arranged by Mrs. Prouty, regent of the chapter.

Patriotic vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. H. Tisdale and Mr. H. W. Phillips, who sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," well meriting the encore received.

"Our Flag" was recited by the author, a Minneapolis young lady, whose elocution was as remarkable as her literary effort.

Mrs. Stringer and Miss Wellington appeared in appropriate numbers, which were followed by an address by the Rev. M. N. Edwards, descriptive of the battle of Bunker Hill. Refreshments were served and a social hour followed.

Among the notable functions of the season in which the Daughters participated was a tea held at the artistic summer home of Mrs. C. R. McKenney. A profusion of flowers lent their sweetness and beauty to the home. Everywhere works of art in painting by old and new masters, as well as fine engravings, invited attention and study. There was a charm from the "Welcome true" of the delightful hostess, to the regretful leave-taking of the guests, marking this a function of unusual pleasure long to be remembered.—K. MAUD CLUM, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—Among the many official duties that Mrs. T. B. Tomb, regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, has performed during her administration, is that of presenting the high schools of this city the medals for the successful contestant answering correctly a majority of twenty questions in United States history, the examination being compiled by a professor of the Missouri State University.

The successful contestants were as follows:

Chas. J. Amount, of the Westport high school, received the medal, and Sidney Hodges and Alberta Cooke, first and second honorable mention.

Julia Gimms, of the manual training high school, received the medal and Misses Laura Sage and Nellie Nickerson, honorable mention.

Central high school, Earl Bower.

Mrs. Tomb said in part:

"I am commissioned to perform a pleasing and an honored duty to-day, that of speaking a few words of welcome, to the representatives of this school here assembled, who contested for the medal, which was offered by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the students of the various high schools who could best answer twenty questions upon American History, selected by a committee appointed for that purpose.

"While we are gratified to know, that so many have manifested an interest in the contest, we sincerely regret, that only one of your number can become the honored possessor of the coveted prize, yet we feel assured that the worthy efforts of those who tried but failed to win it, have not been in vain, for it is an old and truthful adage, 'that diligence is its own reward.'



Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb,
Regent Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

"The time allotted me on this happy occasion will not be consumed upon topics which have been discussed so well. I can do nothing more than recombine the thought of others and repeat what has been said time and again within these walls. The Daughters of the American Revolution, in presenting this medal, were actuated to do so by a profound desire to encourage you to grasp and improve the opportunities you enjoy by being connected with this noble, educational institution, to perpetuate through you the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved our liberties, to impress you with the prominent events of the American Revolution, and arouse your interest in United States History, to stimulate you with love for your flag, our emblem of liberty and to hold it sacred above every other flag on earth, and above all, to inspire you with reverence for the principles of the founders of this Republic to whom we proudly trace our origin and to emulate in them all that is lofty, pure and good."

And in presenting the medals, she continued:

"I now present you this beautiful medal, as a just reward for having made the highest grade on the United States History questions submitted to you. If by the presentation of this prize or one single sentence I have uttered in your presence I shall help you realize that you have a place in our hearts and our thoughts, that we are watching with interest your mental progress, and shall encourage you to act well and faithfully your part in the great drama of life, we shall be content with the smallest share of appreciation you may choose to bestow upon the medal I now present in behalf of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The Ontario Chapter (Pulaski, New York).—Mrs. Douglas invited several ladies who were eligible to join the Society Daughters of the American Revolution to meet at her home, January 8th, 1903. Mrs. H. J. Brown, who had been a member of Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, of Watertown, gave an interesting talk explaining the methods of the National Society, also some valuable advice in regard to tracing ancestry.

June 27, 1903, a chapter was organized known as the "Ontario Chapter," with Mrs. Brown as regent. We now number eighteen. In September our chapter had the pleasure of a visit from the state regent, Mrs. Little. A reception was given in her honor at the home of Mrs. H. J. Brown, regent, where the members of the chapter and their friends were intensely interested in the excellent address from Mrs.

Little, who impressed us all as a most talented Christian lady and give many helpful suggestions about work for the local chapters.

At a meeting February 12th, held with Mrs. Fuller (one of the board of managers), the birthday of President Lincoln was observed.

The one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Lexington was fittingly observed on the afternoon of April 19th by a Revolutionary tea, reception and relic party, which was held at the residence of Mrs. Ella King Wright. The guests were received by a committee gowned in Revolutionary costumes. A musical program was rendered during the afternoon. Pretty souvenirs of the occasion were in the form of the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in red, white and blue, with gold stars and a picture of the scene where the battle of Lexington occurred.

An historical pilgrimage was made to Spy Island, in Lake Ontario, June 15th, 1904. Guests were present from Utica, Oswego, Fulton and Adams. The picnic was on the lawn near the summer cottage of Mrs. George A. Davis. Mrs. H. J. Brown, regent of Ontario Chapter, welcomed the guests. Later Mrs. Brown introduced Mrs. Prince, state regent of New Mexico, who gave a delightful address, and was followed by Mrs. Roberts of Utica, state vice-regent. The regents of Adams, Fulton and Oswego all gave short addresses. An original poem was read. Following these exercises came the christening of the cottage of Mrs. Davis, the ceremonies being conducted by Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Roberts assisted and broke the bottle of Ontario water, the cottage being christened Ontario, in honor of the local chapter, of which Mrs. Davis is an enthusiastic member. In closing all joined in singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Spy Island, situated a short distance from the christened cottage, was then visited. On this island several years ago was erected a monument in memory of Silas Town, a Revolutionary spy, who was buried on the island.

In commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17th, in the Congregational church, prettily trimmed for the

occasion, the Rev. Dana Bigelow, D. D., of Utica, delivered his admirable lecture on "The Battles of the Revolution" to an interested audience composed of the chapter and friends.—
MRS. S. C. HUNTINGTON, *Historian*.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania)—held a regular meeting the second Wednesday of each month at the "Irish Club." Our chapter is very prosperous. We have had interesting papers and fine music. In November Mrs. Geo. N. Reynolds entertained the members at her beautiful home. It was a charming meeting. Mrs. John H. Baumgardner gave an instructive sketch of the life of "Paul Jones." At the December meeting H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., read a paper, subject, "The Great Historical scenes enacted in Lancaster's First Court House," full of interest. In January Mrs. James Landis had a paper, "Women of the Revolution," which was much enjoyed by all. On the 17th of March we had an art and antique exhibit. It was a lively affair, curios, rare paintings and priceless jewels being exhibited. The Daughters raised a handsome amount for Continental Hall fund. During the winter we gave ten dollars as a prize, five to the girls', five to the boys' graduating class of the high school for the best essay.

The Hon. W. U. Hensel had the paper for April, subject, "Major John Andre," giving a sketch of the historic Cope House, a landmark in Lancaster. The following day, April 14th, we gave a luncheon in honor of our state regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer. We had as our guests the Yorktown Chapter. On Flag Day, June 14th, a committee from the chapter presented 17 grammar schools with copies of the "Declaration of Independence." We had the very great pleasure of having Miss Blanche Nevin with us at the June meeting. She gave a talk about "Japan" in her usual happy style. Miss Nevin entertained the Daughters at her lovely historic home, "Windsor Forges," on June 30th. It was a charming close to a most successful year.—LAURA SLAYMAKER, *Historian*.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—A well-attended meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter was held June 14, this being the first meeting at which the newly elected regent,

Miss Pearson, presided. She opened the meeting with a few brief remarks on assuming her new duties.

The meeting being to celebrate Flag Day, the program was appropriate to the day. The regent's desk was draped with a beautiful American Flag. In response to roll call each member answered with a short selection in regard to the flag. Miss Cora Lee Snyder read the request of the American Flag Association to have the day generally observed by the unfurling of flags on public buildings, churches, private dwellings, etc., and by the notice of the press.

Mrs. Henry McCormick told an interesting incident of how the first flag day was celebrated in Libby prison. The prisoners had their program all prepared but lacked a flag. Seeing one man with a red shirt, another with a blue, they took these, and together with a much-soiled white one, they hastily made a flag and had their exercises.

Mrs. M. W. Jacobs has written a poem, "Our Flag." The words fitting so well with the music of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," copies were distributed and the chapter sang it with great enthusiasm. A copy of the poem follows:

Flag of our country dear,
Unfurled now far and near
O'er land and sea,
May all beneath thy care
Sweet peace and plenty share,
Loved token everywhere
Of Liberty.

Emblems thy colors are
In stripe and field and star,
Flag that we love;
Red tells of brave blood shed,
Blue field, with stars o'erspread,
Point to our nation's Head,
Our God above.

Flag of our own dear land,
By thee we'll ever stand
In peace and war,
To thy red, white and blue,
Loyal we'll be and true,
And love thee all life through
Still more and more.

Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones gave a sketch of the Betsy Ross house, where the flag was first made, and told of the life of Betsy Ross from the time she went there as a bride in 1773 through the rest of the eventful years of her life. Mrs. Jones closed with an appeal from the American Flag Association, which wishes to buy the ground surrounding the Ross house that it may be better protected from fire.

Miss Pearson presented each member of the chapter with a printed copy of the paper recently read by her on the history of the first ten years of the chapter's organization.

Narragansett Chapter (Kingston, Rhode Island).—Our National holiday was celebrated in an entertaining and appropriate manner by Narragansett Chapter. Exercises of a patriotic character were held during the day which were arranged by a committee from the chapter together with a committee from the Village Improvement Society. In the afternoon the members of the chapter and citizens of the town gathered in the historic old Court House and listened to a very pleasing program. The regent, Mrs. Philip K. Taylor, presided. President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Agricultural College, read that time-honored document, "The Declaration of Independence." Music was furnished by a local orchestra. Ex-Governor William Sprague, who is well known as the "War Governor of Rhode Island," gave a very interesting address containing some reminiscences of the Civil War. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, who was engaged in the Spanish War. He reminded his hearers that they still had opportunities for performing deeds of bravery without going to war. The chief event was the presentation of an old flag to the keeping of Narragansett Chapter by Mr. John P. Case, of Wakefield, Rhode Island. Early in the beginning of the Civil War a company was organized in South Kingston called the Pettaquamscutt Guards. Some of the ladies of the village of Kingston, filled with the spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm, made a beautiful flag and presented it to this company. After all these long years it has been returned to the village from which it was so proudly sent forth, where it will always remain.

The regular meeting of the chapter for July was held with the vice-regent, Miss Sarah L. McCrilliss, at the Boarding Hall of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture. The rooms were appropriately decorated with flags and flowers. A number of visitors were present, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Mrs. Ellen M. Bosworth gave an interesting paper on Cambridge, Massachusetts, which contained much valuable information. The members departed to their homes carrying with them thoughts of one more pleasant occasion that will long be remembered.—NETTIE C. LEWIS, *Historian*.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—Practically the same officers as the year previous, were elected to serve again. Each month some interesting and valuable paper has been given. The subjects included "Historical Paintings," "Historic Buildings," "Revolutionary Prisons," for October, November and December and the rest of the year was devoted to the men whose work did so much to settle this great Northwest. "Lewis and Clarke and the Early Discoveries," "The Hudson Bay Company and Dr. McLoughlin," "Dr. Marcus Whitman," "Isaac Ingalls Stevens," "Indian Tribes and Chiefs of Old Oregon." Music has also been a feature of nearly every meeting.

In October the directors of the fine arts department of the interstate fair association, requested the regent, Mrs. M. A. Phelps, to collect and take charge of an exhibit of Colonial relics in the main building for the ten days of the fair. This she did inviting the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Revolution to coöperate; the latter society doing so cheerfully and heartily. The result of their work was a "Colonial room" filled with choice relics of a by-gone time and the interest aroused was very marked, the crowds around it being so dense at times, that many were unable to get near.

In December the chapter gave a large flag to Ondawa Inn a home built by a large hearted man, for poor and unfortunate men out of work.

Washington's birthday was observed with a delightful luncheon. Mrs. Bedford Brown was toast mistress and grace-

fully proposed these toasts: "Esther Reed Chapter," "Our Ancestors," "Patriotism," "Our New Members," "Our Descendants," "The Gentlemen," "Daughters of the American Revolution as Cooks," "Our Flag," "Our Home," "George Washington," "Our Regent."

The chapter has become sponsor for a large and vigorous children's society, the "Liberty Flag Chapter," which was organized under the leadership of Mrs. E. A. Jobes, March 12th, at the home of Esther Reed's, regent.

Mrs. Mary E. R. Phelps, state director, Children of the American Revolution, came from Seattle to be present on this occasion. On the Monday afternoon following, the regent gave the Seattle guest a reception thereby making it possible for her to meet the Esther Reed women.

Ten dollars has been sent to Memorial Continental Hall.

The work taken up in September of 1902, that of preserving early local history, has been diligently prosecuted. Even in this comparatively new part of the great West, deeds have been done and work accomplished, well worthy of being recorded; and it is the purpose of Esther Reed to get the stories of these events from the lips of old settlers 'ere they are called to the better land. One of our older chapter members, Mrs. De Lashmutt, who came West with her parents in 1848, when a young child, has written a fascinating sketch of what she remembers of those early days.

On Lincoln's birthday, by invitation of the principal of one of the ward schools, the regent addressed two hundred girls. She illustrated her talks by exhibiting an old foot-stove, candle-moulds, old linen and laces and other relics from her private collection. The interest seemed so great, that she offered a prize for the best composition upon "Patriotism," pupils from the sixth, seventh and eighth grades only to compete for it.

On Flag day morning some of our members helped the Children of Liberty Flag Chapter, to present a large flag to Coeur d'Alene Park. The mayor, representing the city, accepted the gift, making a patriotic speech. Then, to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," two little children, Anna and James Roberts, pulled aloft the flag which is to float on anni-

versary days, above the shrubs and flowers of beautiful Coeur d'Alene. The Rev. George Wallace followed with a soul-stirring address and all who heard his eloquent words, went home surer and stronger in love of flag and country, for having listened to them. The exercises closed with "America."

In the afternoon, Mrs. George Martin and Mrs. Bedford Brown entertained the chapter at the home of the former. A few delightful hours were spent informally, and then, the pleasure and work of the year accomplished, the Daughters adjourned until September.—MRS. E. J. FELLOWES, *Historian*.

Oshkosh Chapter (Oshkosh, Wisconsin).—Seven regular meetings, each memorable for some reason, have been held by



Mrs. Geo. F. Gilley,
Regent Oshkosh Chapter.

the Oshkosh Chapter during the year. The first meeting was at the home of our regent, Mrs. Gilkey, where the members were delightfully entertained. Two other meetings were especially notable in a social way; that of January, which was in the nature of a housewarming given by our secretary, Mrs. Davis, in her charming new home; and that of February, when Mrs. Hay opened to the chapter her hospitable home.

The remaining meetings of the year have been held at the Century. At the November meeting the chapter was presented with a beautiful silver-mounted, black walnut gavel, bearing the following inscription: "Made of wood from Mt. Vernon, presented to the Oshkosh Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, by Josephine Waters

Hays, 1903." This gavel was cut from one of the glorious old trees at Mt. Vernon,—a tree which there is every reason to believe was growing in Washington's life time, and which it is pleasant to think might have been planted by his own hand.

That the anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase should be commemorated by our chapter was desirable, and this idea was carried out by Mrs. Burnell in an admirable essay on the subject read at the January meeting.

Another meeting of historical significance was held in March, when Mrs. Blyman told the story of Paul Revere's ride and Mrs. Gilkey added some interesting side lights.

The Oshkosh Chapter was fittingly represented at the Thirteenth Continental Congress by our former regent, Mrs. Burnell, who gave at the May meeting a graphic account of the congress and of the laying of the cornerstone of Continental Hall. As they listened to Mrs. Burnell's report the members of the chapter were impressed more than ever before with what the Daughters of the American Revolution stands for and what it really means to be a Daughter.

For three years past the chapter has offered to school children prizes for historical essays. This year a different plan was adopted. Instead of offering prizes to individual pupils, two prizes were offered to the seventh grade in the public schools for the best work in American history during the months February, March and April, the prizes to be in the nature of school-room decoration and to be retained by the room in which they were earned. As a result of this plan the sixth ward school has won the first prize, a copy of "Sir Galahad" by Watts, and the first ward school has won the second prize, a bust of George Washington.

A pleasant duty of the historian last summer was to send to the AMERICAN MONTHLY a sketch and photograph of Mrs. Susanna Atwater Gillett, our second "Real Daughter" and a sister of Mrs. Ward. This sketch appeared in the magazine for October.

Eight new members have been added to the chapter since the last report was presented. They are as follows:

- Mrs. Mae Medberry Barber.
 Miss Fannie K. Medberry.
 Ancestor, Benjamin Medberry.
 Mrs. Myra Redfield Hewitt.
 Ancestor Peleg Redfield, Fifer.
 Miss Kate Gordon.
 Ancestor, Israel Platt, Captain.
 Miss Clara M. Kellogg.
 Ancestors, Nathaniel Peck,
 Gideon Stetson, Corporal Sergeant.
 Mrs. Julia Cracraft Hume, of Marshfield, Wisconsin.
 Ancestor, Charles Cracraft, Major.
 Mrs. Elsie Upham Finney, Marshfield, Wisconsin.
 Ancestor, Jonathan Upham.
 Miss Mary Olive Farrand.
 Ancestor, Gardner Gilbert, Sergeant.

The chapter has suffered the loss of one member by death, Mrs. Marion Flower Hicks Harmon, who died on the 14th of April.—EMILY TURNER, *Historian*.

Jane Douglas Chapter (Dallas, Texas).—On the evening of May eighteenth, the Colonial home of Judge Hunt was thrown open to receive the Jane Douglas Chapter in welcome to Mrs. John Lane Henry, organizer of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Texas and state regent.

First in line was Mrs. Hunt, herself the very embodiment of Colonial hospitality. At the right hand stood Mrs. Henry so long the beloved regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter. Next to her was Mrs. John M. Wendelken, lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford of Massachusetts and the efficient successor of Mrs. Henry in the regency. A line of other officers and members assisted in welcoming the many guests.

Mrs. Henry had much of interest to tell of the Daughter's congress in Washington, not one meeting of which she has missed since her election. This annual reception to our state regent is one of the features of the year for the Jane Douglas Chapter.—ELIZABETH G. COLLIER, *Historian*.

Their swords are a thousand,
 Their bosoms are one.—*Campbell*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

COMMITTEES.

Chairman of a Committee:

The question of who is "by right" the chairman of a special committee is one that frequently causes confusion and misunderstanding; but it is easily answered. Provided the chairman of a special committee has not been chosen by the assembly, the member first named on the committee shall act in that capacity. For instance: The adoption of a motion to the effect that "the resolution be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair" and the chair, in accordance with the order of the assembly, appoints Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Smith, to Mrs. Jones falls the duty of acting as chairman to the extent of deciding upon the time and place of holding the first meeting of the committee, of attending to the sending out of notices for this meeting and when the time arrives of calling the meeting to order. At this first meeting of the special committee, appointed as hereinbefore described, the committee is competent, if it so desires, to elect another chairman. Because of the power of the committee to proceed in this manner it is advisable for "Mrs. Jones, for instance, after calling the meeting to order, to state that "the first order of business is to elect a chairman." Such procedure relieves the members of the committee of the embarrassment which might be connected with the election of a chairman other than

"Mrs. Jones" and at the same time it in no way prevents the committee from electing Mrs. Jones to continue in her original capacity. In case the assembly appoints the chairman of a committee the committee is then powerless to make a choice for that office and must abide by the action of the assembly. It sometimes happens that the chairman of a committee neglects or refuses to call a meeting of the committee in which case any two members may do so by written notice to each member.

Chairman ex-Officio.

Misunderstandings frequently occur over the question of the president of an organization assuming membership on all special committees by virtue of her office. It should be remembered that for a president to be ex-officio a member of a committee there must be provision for such office in the by-laws as it is a matter that is always regulated by special rule. In the absence of such a rule, therefore, the president, unless appointed by action of the assembly has no right to consider herself a member of a special committee.

There is, of course, less formality in the conduct of business in a committee than in the assembly but the same general rules are observed when they are applicable. At the first meeting of the committee a secretary should be elected and minutes of the meetings should be kept for the use and convenience of the committee. While the business to be transacted may seem to be of little importance, it is always advisable to keep a record.

A committee, either standing or special, must actually meet in order to transact business. As a quorum is necessary to the legal transaction of business in the assembly so it is in a committee. In the absence of a special rule or other regulation a quorum is a majority, and only the assembly has the power to decrease this number. The quorum of a standing committee is, or should be, specified in the by-laws.

"A live neighbor is a much better thing to make sacrifices for than a dead grandfather."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."—*Shakespeare*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

479. (3) RICHARDSON.—Joanna Miner, b. Dec. 12, 1680 (see Miner's Diary), married Stephen Richardson. She was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Avery) Miner. Joseph Miner mentions in his will, daughter Joanna Richardson, and as Stephen Richardson's wife's name was Joanna, and date and locality agree, there seems no doubt that she was the right Joanna.—C. A.

482. CARTER.—A small pamphlet relating to Samuel Carter, of Deerfield, Mass., and Norwalk, Conn., was published in 1885. This Samuel Carter was born about 1665, son of Samuel Carter, of London, Eng. He came to America about 1677, settled in Deerfield, Mass., 1686, and was one of the selectmen of Deerfield, 1705. In 1690 he married Mercy Brooke, who d. 1701. He married 2nd, Hannah Weller. In the burning of Deerfield, 1704, his entire family of eight persons were either slain or captured by the Indians. In 1706 he became a citizen of Norwalk, Conn. His son Ebenezer, b. Sept., 1697, was ransomed from captivity and arrived in Norwalk, 1707. Samuel Carter d. 1728. The son

Ebenezer married, 1721, Hannah St. John, daughter of Matthias, of Norwalk. He was commissioned lieutenant of the train band, 1735, and captain, 1737. There are said to be thirteen coats of arms belonging to the various Carter families of Great Britain, some of which may belong to the family of Samuel Carter, but there is no proof. There was a Carter family in Deerfield previous to the arrival of Samuel Carter above, and in that family there was a son Samuel, sometimes confused with the one who came to America in 1677.—*Alexander*.

QUERIES.

495. (1) SHAW—BARNETT.—Wanted ancestry of John Shaw, who lived in Hagerstown, Md., 1793, and moved later to Bourbon Co., Ky. He was a private in the company of Lieut. James Fernandre, 1st Md. Reg. of Foot, commanded by Col. John H. Stone. Also the ancestry of Elizabeth Barnett, wife of John Shaw.

(2) SUTPHEN—NICKLES.—The Rev. record of Abraham Sutphen, b. 1745, is desired. He married Deborah Nickles about 1780. He is said to have been in the state militia of N. J. He lived near Monmouth and was in the battle of Monmouth. Family tradition says he was hidden in the corn shocks for a long time while the Tories were looking for him. Can anyone tell me where this statement can be verified?

(3) NICKLES.—Also the ancestry of Deborah Nickles desired.—B. S. P.

496. (1) HAMNER—MORRIS.—Samuel Hamner, b. in Albemarle Co., Vir., about 1753, married Miss Morris. Her ancestry is desired.

(2) HAMNER—LUCAS.—Samuel Hamner, b. in Albemarle Co., Vir., Oct. 27, 1773, married April 3rd, 1797, Nancy Lucas. Her ancestry is desired.—S. H. N.

497. (1) SEELEY—DOWNS.—The parentage is desired of Eli Lewis Seeley, b. June 24, 1790; married, 1813, Charlotte Downs. He located in Cleveland, O., 1811, returned to Conn., 1812. He was in the employ of the government, 1811-12, as an artisan in fitting out an expedition for Fort Detroit.

Also the parentage of his wife, Charlotte Downs, b. Oct. 7, 1795.

(2) GAGE—ADAMS.—Ancestry desired of George Gage, b. about 1740-5, who married Sarah Adams. He was buried at Pittstown, N. Y.

Also the ancestry of Sarah Adams, who married about 1764, George Gage.

(3) LEE—WRIGHT.—Ancestry is desired of Elizabeth Lee, who married about 1772-5, in Conn., James Wright. Later they moved to Schoharie Co., N. Y. She was a relative of Gen. Charles Lee, of the Rev. army.—B. A. B.

498. WATTS—TAYLOR.—James (or John) Watts and wife (sister of Col. Thomas Taylor, Mayor of Richmond, Vir.) moved from Vir. before the Revolution and settled in what was then Ninety-Six District, S. C. Their sons, John, George and Richard, were, family tradition

says, under Gen. Greene in the siege of Ninety-Six District. Any information of the family will be appreciated.—J. C. D.

499. SQUIRE.—Any Revolutionary record of the family of Horatio N. Squire or Hon. C. D. Squire, of Branford, Conn., is desired. Horatio N. Squire went to California, 1849, and died there, 1864.—J. H. F.

500. WOODIN—DIBBLE.—I would like particulars of Peter Woodin, b. April 1, 1748—where? He lived at Green River, Columbia Co., N. Y. He married Hannah Dibble, b. Nov. 28, 1749, who died Sept. 30, 1831. He died Dec. 24, 1815. He served in Rev. war with his neighbor, James Shephard. A granddaughter says she often heard her grandfather tell of the time, when short of rations, that Gen. Washington gave them some crackers. Any information of Peter Woodin or his wife, Hannah Dibble, will be appreciated.—L. A. W. L.

501. Information of the families of the following women will be thankfully received:

(1) Mary Embree, wife of Thomas Leggett, of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y. She was b. March, 1723, had children Gabriel, Samuel, Martha, Joseph, Isaac, Thomas, Mary, Embree, Hannah, Abigail.

(2) Mary Haight, b. Nov. 7, 1762; married May 6, 1781, Thomas Leggett; d. Nov. 26, 1805. Had children Samuel, Joseph, Charlotte, William H., Mary, Thomas, Ann, Robert, James, Mary.

(3) Margaret Peck Wright, b. Jan. 16, 1794, daughter of Hon. Augustus Wright of N. Y. City; married Dec. 28, 1814, William Haight Leggett; died April 16, 1878. Her obituary says she was the granddaughter of Catharine Bogart and g. granddaughter of ——— Vredenburgh, of Holland.

(4) Apphia Davis, wife of Johannes Vanderpoel, of Newark, N. J., married 1732.

(5) Deborah Lane, married Aug. 20, 1757, David Vanderpoel, of Chatham, N. J.

(6) Elizabeth Smith, b. April 18, 1778; married April 9, 1796, Jacob S. Vanderpoel, of N. Y. City. She died July 25, 1849.

(7) Sarah Alexander, married 1715, Joseph Smith (is called drummer), of Hadley, Mass., son of Serg't Joseph Smith, of Hadley. Had children Alexander, Edward, Reuben, Sarah, Thomas.

(8) Rebecca Warner, of Westfield, Mass., married April, 1743, Alexander Smith, of Amherst. She d. Nov. 26, 1801, aged 87 years.

(9) Olive Hibbard, who married Nov. 25, 1784, Caleb Smith, of Hadley.—A. L. S.

502. (1) WILLIAMS.—Was Col. James Williams, of Vir., whose wife was Charity Matthews, the father of William and James Williams, Jr.? The latter married Elizabeth Henry, a descendant of Sarah Winston and John Henry.

(2) Susannah Henry, sister of Patrick Henry, married Thomas Madison, brother of Bishop Madison, cousin of President James Madison.

Was Thomas the one who served in the Vir. Militia, 1776-1780, as commissary and as paymaster in the Expedition to Cherokee?—J. S. S.

503. ADAMS.—Can any one tell whether my great-grandmother, Mary Adams, was related to John Adams of Revolutionary times? She married John Spencer, son of Timothy Spencer, of Hartford. She was a descendant of Henry¹, Joseph² (married, 1650, Abigail Baxter), Joseph³ Jr. (married, 1705, Hannah Bass), Samuel⁴, John⁵, Mary⁶ Adams.—A. B. J.

504. (1) PIM—WILKINSON.—The Rev. record is desired of Thomas Pim, of Penn., who married Frances Wilkinson. He died about 1786.

Also of William Pim, who married Mary Stalker. He died in 1802.

(2) Also any record of the Stalker family, early settlers of Chester Co., Penn.—M. P. D.

The address of some one familiar with Virginia genealogies is desired.

505. (1) WILSON.—Was James Wilson, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Morganton, Vir., or Valley Forge, Pa.? Would like to correspond with descendants.

(2) BURGESS.—Information desired of the Burgess family, who came to Vir. from England.

(3) JOHNS.—In what regiment did Col. Thomas Johns belong, who served in Rev. army three years and was from Albemarle or Baltimore Co., Vir.

(4) Will some one give me the names of Gen. Nathaniel Greene's parents and immediate relatives, or where his descendants now live.—G. W.

506. (1) MARJORIBANKS.—I would like information of Maj. John Marjoribanks (Marshbanks), of his Majesty's 19th Reg. infantry, who died in S. Carolina, Oct. 22, 1781, and was buried on the Santee River. Who were his parents, his wife, and children besides George and Ursula?

(2) HORNBUCKLE—DEAN.—Information desired of Hiram Hornbuckle son of Solomon. He lived near Mt. Vernon about 1750. His daughter Margaret, 1771-1845, married, 1789, Charles Dean, in Rockingham Co., N. Car. The Rev. record of Hiram Hornbuckle and of Charles Dean desired.

(3) HARRISON.—Name of wife and Rev. record of Richard Harrison, of S. Car., who was allowed by law, on petition of Whigs, to return to the State, 1784 (see Sabines Loyalists, Vol. II). A daughter married Christopher Golightly.

(4) ALEXANDER—BAIN.—I would like to learn the ancestry of John McKnitt Alexander, of Mecklenburg, N. C., and of Jane Bain, his wife.

507. (1) GOODLOE.—Henry Goodloe married, 1700, in Middlesex Co., Vir., Elizabeth ———. Was her maiden name Perrott or Curtis? These families were neighbors and intermarried. The unusual name Avarilla was common to the families. The ancestors of Henry Goodloe and Elizabeth his wife are desired.

(2) RICE.—Information is desired of the Rice family, of Hanover

Co., Vir., prior to 1730, and of the ancestors of Rev. David Rice, a noted Presbyterian minister, and of his aunt, Susannah Rice, who married, 1730, Thomas Hart, of Hanover Co.

(3) BULLOCK—WINGFIELD.—James Bullock died in Hanover Co., Vir., leaving two sons, Edward and James. They married about 1745, two sisters, Agnes and Rebecca Wingfield. James married (second) Anne Waller, daughter of John Waller, of Spottsylvania Co., Vir. The names of the ancestors of James Bullock, Sr., and of the sisters, Agnes and Rebecca Wingfield desired.

(4) SIMPSON—KINCHELOE.—Col. Richard Simpson, of Fairfax Co., Vir., married, 1740, Mary Kincheloe. He died in Caswell Co., N. Car., 1783, leaving an only son Richard and several daughters. Wanted the names of ancestors.

(5) SHORT—BASSETT.—William Short died in Northampton Co. N. Car., 1764. He married in Vir., ——— Barrett and left children John, David, William, Thomas, Sarah, Martha, Penelope, Betty, and Mary, who married ——— Melton. The son William² Short left his lands in N. Car. to his son William³ and died in Surrey Co., Vir., 1782. The names of ancestors of William¹ Short and of Miss Barrett are desired. Thomas Barrett and Elizabeth Barrett witnessed the will of William¹ Short.

(6) CALLOWAY—WALTON.—Col. Richard Calloway lived in Bedford Co., Vir., and married there, 1745, Frances Walton. The names of ancestors of both desired.

(7) HARRIS—GLENN.—Major Robert Harris, Louisa Co., Vir., married about 1720, Mourning Glenn. Who were her ancestors?

(8) FONTAINE—WADE.—Rev. Peter Fontaine, of Newton Parish, Vir., married, 1740, Elizabeth Wade. Who were her ancestors?

(9) TERRELL—OVERTON.—Richmond Terrell, of Louisa Co., Vir., married about 1740, Nancy (or Ann) Overton, said to have been a daughter of Capt. James Overton. Was James Overton a descendant of Col. William and Mary (Waters) Overton? Wanted ancestors of Richmond Terrell, Mary Waters and Elizabeth ———, wife of James Overton.

(10) IRVINE—KYLE.—David Irvine, of Bedford Co., Vir., married, 1754, Jane Kyle. Who were her ancestors?

(11) SHELTON.—Thomas Shelton died 1742, in Vir. He left children Henry, Peter, David and William, who married Lucy Harris, of Louisa Co., Vir.; also daughters Sarah, married Thomas White, and Nelly, married Charles Stratham. The ancestry of Thomas Shelton and name of his wife desired.

(12) COX.—David D. Cox died in Frederick Co., Md., 1764, leaving children Ezekiel and Letitia, and wife Susanna ———. Ezekiel Cox married Sarah Rose. Letitia married, 1744, Evan Shelby. Wanted the ancestors of David Cox and his wife Susanna.—S. H. S.

508. HALL.—I would like the ancestry of Grace, wife of Thomas Hall (married about 1673), son of John Hall and Jane Worlen, of Wallingford, Conn.—A. A.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Gertrude B. Darwin.

No doubt some of you young people remember the circular sent out last December, and the promised award of a beautiful silver loving cup to that *child* who should send to our national treasurer, Mrs. Janin, the largest contribution for the Memorial Continental Hall fund before the annual convention in April, 1904. Perhaps you have wondered what had become of the cup. It is still here in Washington because the treasurer's annual report to the convention showed that no one single child had given a contribution. A few local societies had acted generously, but no one child. You evidently did not understand the circular, or this would not have happened so. But as things stood, the national officers could not give the cup to anyone, for they did not know the name of a single child who had contributed to this object between December, 1903, and April, 1904. Hence it was decided that the cup should be held for another year and that the conditions of the award should be changed, with the consent of the generous donor of the cup, Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New York. Therefore we now hope to be able next April, 1905, to award this cup to the child *or* society which gives the largest amount for the Memorial Continental Hall before that time. Thus there is, you see, a good chance for anybody who tries, to win it. If you have not the money to give yourself, perhaps your friends might like to help you win the cup, if they could do it. Whoever wins the trophy will have reason to rejoice, for it is very beautiful. It should remind those who drink from it that they be worthy of the strong men who fought and the brave women who toiled and sacrificed throughout the Revolution. And it will also speak of the memorial Continental Hall.

Have you all understood that one room in this great memorial building will be *your* room? Here will be the archives of the Children of the American Revolution. Here your national officers will meet. Here your original application papers will be kept on file, all of them, now more than 6,000. Reference to them will always prove your member-

ship if your duplicate papers should be lost. We hope that in years to come this room will contain pictures of all the memorials you have erected, and an account of all the work your local societies have done. In this place will also be a permanent record of the payment of your dues. Had you ever thought about that? You will want to keep that record a good one, for unless it is so, our national treasurer will not be able to give you a card of transfer when you wish to join the society of the "Daughters" or "Sons" of the American Revolution. You would feel embarrassed when unable to produce such a transfer card. Do you not think so?

There seems to be so much misunderstanding about this matter of transfer cards that a few words of explanation may be of service. If you girls wish to join the "Daughters" when you become women, you will make out a new application on one of their blanks, because your old blanks must remain in the files of the "Children." With these new blanks, you should present a transfer card, showing that you were in good standing among the "Children" up to the time of leaving them. This card is to be obtained from our national treasurer. But of course she cannot sign such a card unless your dues have been paid. If they have not been, how can she testify that you are in good standing? *Without* this transfer card, you will have to pay on entering the "Daughters," the usual initiation fee of \$1.00 besides the first year's dues. *With* the transfer card, no initiation fee need be paid, and only the dues will be required. Is this plain?

Some similar arrangement prevails among the "Sons," I think, but I do not know the exact rules concerning it. No doubt you boys can find out about this through some relative who belongs to that society. In any case, be sure that your record here is clear of all arrears of dues. It shows small respect to have ancestors whose faithfulness entitled you to membership among the "Children," if you allow their names to be coupled with a record for dues unpaid and duties thus left undone. Do you think it would please them?

The reports of local societies which follow, have been condensed from the reports of the State directors given at the annual conventions of 1903 and 1904, and from letters received directly by the vice-president in charge of the organization of local societies. She will always be glad to receive other reports of the local societies and she hopes they will be sent to her, that she may arrange them for insertion in these pages and in the annual report of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CONNECTICUT.

As no reports of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution have been printed since the annual convention of 1903, it seems best to give a resume of them, even at this late date. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, who has given so much time and strength to this work, resigned in the fall of 1903, but has reported in part as follows:

Amos Morris Society, of New Haven, has taken a new lease of life, and now has thirty-seven members. They gave \$10 for the Lafayette statue in Paris in 1900 and \$50 for the memorial annex to the monument house at Groton, besides purchasing a handsome flag and framing their charter, which now hangs in the rooms of the Historical Society, at New Haven. In June, 1902, their entertainment for the school children proved such an unqualified success that its repetition annually for the benefit of the public schools was considered by the Mayor.

Belton Allyn Society, of Gales Ferry, now has but eight members, four of whom are non-resident. There seems but slight prospect that new members can be added when these have passed the age limit. The society gave \$10.00 for patriotic work during the year 1902-03, and a picture of the fine boulder it placed in 1898 on the site of Fort Decatur, near Gales Ferry on the Thames, will form one of the plates in the forthcoming sixth report, *Daughters of the American Revolution*.

Bridgeport Society, of Bridgeport, is held together by the personal influence and management of its president, Mrs. Joseph L. Torrey, of the Mary Silliman Chapter, *Daughters of the American Revolution*, who ever responds in time of need. It is feared that she, like some other presidents, has frequently had to pay the dues of delinquent members out of her own pocket, in order to keep them from falling into arrears. This is an injustice to faithful officers which no society ought to inflict.

It is the usual custom of the society to celebrate Washington's birthday and flag day. During the "Old Home Week" of 1902 the children had a part in the ceremonies of the city and were invited to the memorial service held on June 22, when the Mary Silliman Chapter, *Daughters of the American Revolution*, decorated the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots at Stratfield burial ground.

The contribution of these children of \$5.00 for the Memorial Continental Hall fund, given at the state conference in Middletown in the summer of 1902, was reported by the Treasurer General, *Daughters of the American Revolution*, in November, 1902, and is now a part of the country's archives, as it appears duly recorded on pages 70 and 133 of the fifth report of the Society *Daughters of the American Revolution* to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Colonel William Ledyard Society, of Groton, twenty-five members, has a new president, Miss Aida Watrous, appointed in October, 1903, when she came of age. On Memorial Day, in 1902, the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in three local cemeteries were decorated by the boys

and girls of this society in conjunction with the *Thomas Starr Society*, of Eastern Point. A golden party was given in August, 1902, to raise funds for a small memorial park and a fountain in honor of Captain William Latham. Being unable to obtain from the railroad company the necessary land for the park, the Colonel William Ledyard Society gave the money it had raised, \$68.50, to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter for the memorial annex to the monument house at Groton. In a similar way, when the memorial fountain was so generously erected for the *Thomas Starr Society* by Mr. Morton F. Plant, father of Henry B. Plant, an honorary member of that society, its fund of \$68.50 was also given to the memorial annex. The memorial fountain has no significance to the foreign-born residents of that portion of the town where it stands. September 6, the anniversary of the massacre at Fort Griswold, is even less within their knowledge and they showed disrespect to the fountain and to the decorations placed upon it on the anniversary. At the suggestion of Mrs. Slocomb it will hereafter be decorated on All Saints Day, in the hope that the new comers to whom that day is familiar, will respect the tribute.

An indication of what children may do under good leadership is furnished by the custodian of the Fort Griswold reservation, now a state park. He had been for a long time troubled by the vandalism of the boys in the neighborhood. But when he appealed to the members of these two societies for help, they started among the school children a subscription, limited to pennies and nickels. A flag, costing \$18.00 was purchased, to replace that taken from the ramparts of the old fort when the soldiers were withdrawn at the close of the Spanish war. A drum corps was formed, a daily drill hour established, led by these children and their mates. Now the boys and girls of Groton feel personally responsible for the protection and preservation of this spot, so sacred to tragic memories.

Ebenezer Huntington Society, of Norwich, has disbanded, because very many of the early members have reached the age when they are no longer eligible for membership. Before laying down their work, however, the few remaining members devoted the balance yet remaining in their treasury, \$47.27, to the work of the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the gates at the entrance to the old cemetery where Ebenezer Huntington and many other soldiers of the Revolution are buried. These gates came from the old Hubbard mansion and will bear tablets on which the gift of the children will be recorded.

Isaac Wheeler Society, of Mystic, twenty-three members, has a new president, Miss Percie Geer, appointed April 14, 1904, to take the place of Miss Mary J. Dickinson, resigned. Eighteen of the earlier members have passed the age limit for membership and thus have graduated out of the society, while those who remain have reached an age when they can more truly appreciate and enjoy their meetings.

Joel Cook Society, once having a membership of forty-five, and *Layman Hall Society*, of Meriden, which formerly had the same number of members, have expired. The latter society, however, at its last meeting, voted to use the money remaining in its treasury to mark the birth-place of Lyman Hall, at Wallingford.

Jonathan Brooks Society, of New London, had at one time about 65 members. But less than one-third now remain. These have voted to admit no new members, but to hold together until the youngest reaches the age of 18, which will be in 1910. Then they will all become a purely honorary society. Their beautiful window in memory of Jonathan Brooks is ready to place in the annex to the monument house at Groton when that is erected, and the cost of the window is already more than half paid.

Laura Wolcott Society, of Torrington, which had originally but twelve members, no longer exists. All the children seem to have grown up or gone away, and there are no new ones belonging to the members of the Torrington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who might take the vacant places.

Stars and Stripes Society, of Waterbury, was reported at the convention in February, 1903, as having still sixty-four members, though the membership had decreased from the usual causes. In October, 1902, the society acted as the choir during the ceremonies when Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, planted a seedling charter oak on the grounds of the Bronson Library, and the children have always seemed to enjoy everything in which they took part. They raised a fund for a memorial to their organizer, Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, but a report of the completion of this work has not been received. The marriage and resignation of their president, Miss Katherine Spencer, left them without a leader.

Stephen Hempstead Society, of New London, continues in a very active and healthy condition. At the convention of 1903, twenty-eight members were reported as still on the rolls, while other twenty had passed the age limit. Meetings are held regularly, the constitution and by-laws have been printed, the dues are paid properly and correct receipts given for them on printed receipt forms. There is a courteous interchange of invitations between this society and other societies, and plans are forming to raise money for various patriotic enterprises. A fire set and flag were presented in 1899 to the old Nathan Hale school house at New London. The pledge of \$25 for the annex to the monument house at Groton has been redeemed and \$25 were given to the Memorial Continental Hall fund at the congress for 1903, and will be recorded in the sixth Daughters of the American Revolution report as part of the country's history. During its seven years of work, it has extended for patriotic purposes, \$187.50. Pictures of the old Hempstead house at New London and of the tablet placed thereon by this society will be found in the third part of the forthcoming sixth report

of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and a tiny picture of the tablet was included in the exhibit of the whole Children of the American Revolutionary Society at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

Thomas Avery Society, of Poquonock Bridge, is nearly extinct, owing to the growing up of its few original members and the lack of new ones. Several memorials have been placed by this society in past years, however, and some mention of the work will appear in the report above mentioned.

William Latham, Jr. Society, of Stonington, known as the "Little Powder Monkeys," has but five active members left in Stonington, though a few other non-resident members are yet on the rolls. It will continue to care for the monuments erected in past years to the memory of Sergeant Daniel Stanton and to Hulda Hall, but regular meetings have been suspended. A picture of the memorial to Sergeant Stanton will appear in the sixth Daughters of the American Revolution report, in Part III.

In making her final report, Mrs. Slocumb urges a strong plea for the multiplication of new Children of the American Revolution Societies, and begs that the babies be enrolled continually and be early taught the value of their lineage and the privilege of patriotic service which it involves. They should learn to *live* their motto "For God and Country," and should grow up in the expectation of becoming soldiers of true liberty and true Americanism, in the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution soon to be thinned by old age and death. She says truly that "American children as well as their elders lead strenuous lives and in their earliest teens begin that nervous strain after precedence and success which ends only with their lives, as a rule, a natural characteristic which seems to influence even the foreign flotsam and jetsam cast on our hospitable shores." "Through all this rush and push, other interests will surely predominate over 'that of preserving' our past and contemporary history, if our patriotic societies are not kept alive and active by our little ones.

Mrs. Frederick B. Street, the new state director for Connecticut, was appointed December 10, 1903, and at once began communicating with her local societies, striving to revive the weak and to encourage the strong. At the annual convention in April she reported as still alive and active, eight of the fifteen societies here recorded, one not heard from and six disintegrated. We hope she may be able to start at least six new centres of work to take these vacant places. She plans a visit to each of the old societies.

The remaining reports of the state districts will appear in October.

"What is glory? What is fame?
The echo of a long lost name."

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. FRANCES WAOMI KOHLER RHODES, a charter member of Liberty Bell Chapter, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, wife of Thos. Leidy Rhodes, surgeon, U. S. A., died at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, June 16, 1904. Burial in Allentown, Pennsylvania. She held office as recording secretary, historian, librarian, and one of the board of managers. Her bright and enthusiastic help is a great loss to the chapter. She was loved by all.

MRS. MARIE LOUISE BURTON GAGE, departed this life July 18, 1904. She was a charter member of Independence Hall Chapter, and first regent of the Declaration of Independence Chapter.

"Well done good and faithful servant."

In loving memory of Mrs. Cornelia Jamison Henry, state regent of Texas, who went home August 16, 1904.

By her, whatever fitting seemed
Instinctively was known;
Since she no creature low esteemed,
To all was kindness shown.

Graciously was outstretched her hand
To suffering human kind;
To call her blessed, her husband
And children were inclined.

In her presence men found easier
Pure thoughts and noble deeds
And earth a little heavenlier,
Said they, "She upward leads."

In those about her, virtues grew
As 'neath her fostering care;
Flowers that else had never bloomed
Made sweeter all the air.

MARY PETTUS THOMAS.

They need no statue or
Inscription to reveal their greatness.—*Percival*.

BOOK NOTES.

CHRONICLES OF A PIONEER SCHOOL. From 1792 to 1833, being the History of Miss Sarah Pierce and her Litchfield School. Compiled by *Emily Noyes Vanderpoel*. Edited by *Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, A. B.* Illustrated. Price \$3.50. S. M. Richardson, 215 West 57th St., New York City.

Before colleges for women had been founded, in the days when it was difficult for a girl, on account of her sex, to obtain even a fair education, the Litchfield Female Academy opened its doors and thus placed coming generations in its debt. This academy was founded in 1792 and soon became an educational center to which the influential families sent their daughters for a higher education. This is indeed a chronicle. School life, rules, letters, diaries, plays, names of pupils, and the thousand and one things which make the daily life of such an institution are all vividly portrayed. To the many who are interested in the beginnings of intelligent instruction for the women of this land this book will peculiarly appeal. It will have a large sale among such.

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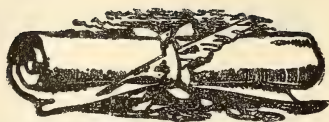
GEORGE WALTON CHAPTER, Columbus, Georgia, regent, Mrs. E. P. Dis-
mukes. The program is on Colonial Georgia.

THE CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER, Alleghany county, New York, re-
gent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward. The program covers a wide range of his-
torical interest.

TIOUGHNIOGA CHAPTER, Cortland, N. Y., regent, Mrs. Caroline Rice
Gillette. The program covers a wide range of patriotic subjects.

Those interested in Connecticut genealogy will find much to instruct
and aid in the books of Connecticut marriages brought out by the
Bureau of American Ancestry, whose advertisement appears in another
column.

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publishing the hitherto unprinted vital statistics of Massachusetts.
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for the press. They are invaluable for the genealogist.



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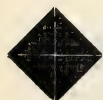
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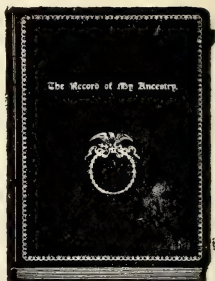
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VOL. XXV

OCTOBER, 1904

No. 4

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE



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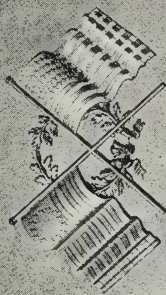
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In memory of the American Soldiers
killed in the battle of Long Island
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Erected by Fort Greene Chapter National Society
Daughters American Revolution Feb. 9th 1904

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXV. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1904. No. 4.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

An Address Before the Albemarle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, February 22, 1904.

By Prof. William M. Thornton.

The visitor to Mount Vernon finds himself in the grip of a profound and powerful emotion. As he enters the home of Washington and surveys the precious memorials of his life and services, as he gazes on the gracious landscape which surrounds that sacred spot, as he stands beside the tomb in which immortal ashes await the resurrection of the noble and the just, a sentiment of awful reverence and affectionate veneration masters his inmost soul. Not Westminster Abbey with all its graves of kings and heroes, of poets and of sages; not the gilded dome of the Invalides, which bends in solemn reverence to guard the sacred dust of the greatest soldier of ancient or modern times; no sepulchre of statesmen, nor shrine of saint, so uplifts the soul, so swells the heart. Voiceless we stand with dim eyes and trembling lips. We feel ourselves in the presence of a nature cast in the heroic mould, of a destiny divinely ordered for the good of the human race, of an immortal spirit whose potent workings endure and shall endure to everlasting ages.

Whence was the man who stamped on human history so deep an impress? We see him first as a boy of seventeen years, his training of the simplest, his habits of life austere, patient of labor and fatigue, ignorant of indulgence and unstained by vice.

At school he had been taught little more than the three Rs. English grammar he never studied. The rudiments of geometry he mastered for himself without a master. He commences as surveyor, commissioned by William and Mary College, and the hardships of life in the wilderness, the perils of Indians and of wild beasts, the daily exercise in courage and honesty and endurance, built up not simply that six foot of sturdy muscle and piercing eye and ready hand, but matured within him that resolute soul, that fiery temper, that rare prudence, that fertility of resource, which drew to him the eyes of his countrymen and marked him out for public service and public preferment.

In 1753, when just twenty-one years old, he was entrusted by Governor Dinwiddie with his first public mission—a warning to the French trespassers who had fortified themselves at Venango in Virginia's northwestern territory. In 1769, being then a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, which had ventured to condemn the policy of the mother country in the matter of the Boston massacre and had been dissolved by the royal governor, he met with his colleagues at the Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg and secured the passage of a set of resolves, forbidding importations from England until the Townshend acts should be repealed. Five years later, in 1774, he sits in the first continental congress at Philadelphia, and a year thereafter, on the motion of John Adams, he is appointed by the congress commander-in-chief of the Continental army. Such in brief summary are the milestones along the painful road, which led him from his allegiance to George III. into that ardent passion of patriotism toward the new nation, born amid storms of war in the western continent. Even yet neither Washington nor Jefferson was in favor of the independence of the colonies. Another year of fatuous tyranny was needed to mature the utterance of the great Declaration.

It was not without reason that George Washington was loyal at heart to the English crown. In his veins ran the blood of royalists, who had taken refuge in Virginia from the despotism of Cromwell. A Virginian of the Virginians, he looked upon England still as home and his birthplace was the Old

Dominion of the English kings. He lived in closest intimacy and friendship with other great Virginians of like traditions and like mind—Lees and Masons and Randolphins—and all the momentum of his massive intelligence and his commanding influence was turned against the inevitable and predestined drift of events. But sentiment, tradition, loyalty were powerless against the unreason and the blindness of the man who sat upon the throne of England. Slowly, reluctantly, yet surely the American patriots were driven into revolt. It was Richard Lee of Virginia, planter and cavalier, who visited Charles II. in his exile and in the name of the governor and the people of Virginia offered him that colony as his kingdom and besought him to cross the Atlantic and set up his throne on the Virginian shore. It was Richard Henry Lee, his grandson, who in the continental congress moved the declaration of American independence:

“Resolved, That these united colonies are and ought to be free and independent states, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved.”

The monarch, who then misgoverned England, came between two profligates, and his hum-drum domestic virtues endeared him to the homes of England. He was the chaste husband of an ugly wife, Thackeray's “fearless, rigid, unforgiving little queen.” He was a devoted father, a firm believer in the Christian religion, a true and fond supporter of the English church. He was a dutiful son to that fierce, domineering old mother of his, and from her he took a full share of the indomitable courage which guided her unfaltering and resolute steps. But he was dull and ill-educated; tyrannical by instinct and by training; hostile to reform; suspicious of greatness; at war with all that made for liberty and progress down to his life's end. His mother's constant injunction to him was “George, be a king!” and this George resolved to be. Resolute to govern, defiant of dictation, rebellious against guidance, he drove from his council chamber all the statesmanship and sagacity of Britain, corrupted his parliament, enslaved his min-

istry, and concentrated into his single reign the "shame of the darkest hour of English history."

Let it not be thought that Cis-Atlantic provincial prejudice dictates this verdict. The sober judgment of English history is not less mordant. "During the first ten years of his reign," says Green, "he managed to reduce government to a shadow, and to turn the loyalty of his subjects at home into disaffection. Before twenty years were over he had forced the American colonies into revolt and independence and brought England to what then seemed the brink of ruin. Work such as this has sometimes been done by very great men, and often by very wicked and profligate men; but George was neither profligate nor great. He had a smaller mind than any English king before him since James II. He was wretchedly educated and his natural powers were of the meanest sort. Nor had he the capacity for using greater minds than his own, by which some sovereigns have concealed their natural littleness. On the contrary his only feeling toward great men was one of jealousy and hate. But dull and petty as his temper was, he was clear as to his purpose and obstinate in the pursuit of it; and his purpose was to rule * * * The blow which shattered the attempt of England to wield an autocratic power over her colonies, shattered the attempt of the king to establish an autocratic power over England itself. The ministry, which bore the name of Lord North, had been a mere screen for the administration of George III., and its ruin was the ruin of the system he had striven to build up. Never again was the crown to possess such power as he had wielded. * *

* The irony of fate doomed him to take the first step in an organic change, which has converted that aristocratic monarchy into a democratic republic, ruled under monarchical forms."

Such was the crisis, not in American history only but in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race, which George Washington was raised up to meet. The plans of Chatham and of Burke for the conciliation of the colonies had been contemptuously rejected by a bullied and subservient parliament. The remonstrance of the colonists and the petition of the city of London

were alike disregarded. "The die is cast," cried the king, "and the colonies must either triumph or submit." What other course was left for Washington and men like Washington save to rebel? "No nobler figure," writes Green, "ever stood in the fore front of a nation's life. Washington was grave and courteous in address; his manners were simple and unpretending; his silence and the serene calmness of his temper spoke of a perfect self-mastery. But there was little in his outer bearing to reveal the grandeur of soul, which lifts his figure, with all the simple majesty of an ancient statue, out of the smaller passions, the meaner impulses of the world around him. What recommended him for command was simply his weight among his fellow-land-owners of Virginia, and the experience of war, which he had gained by service in border contests with the French and the Indians, as well as in Braddock's luckless expedition against Fort Duquesne. It was only as the weary fight went on that the colonists discovered, however slowly and imperfectly, the greatness of their leader, his clear judgment his heroic endurance, his silence under difficulties, his calmness in the hour of danger or defeat; the patience with which he waited, the quickness and hardness with which he struck, the lofty and serene sense of duty that never swerved from its task through resentment or jealousy, that never through war or peace felt the touch of a meaner ambition, that knew no aim save that of guarding the freedom of his fellow countrymen, and no personal longing save that of returning to his own fire-side when their freedom was secured."

We have seen Washington placed at the head of the Continental army and our minds follow him down through the tangled history of that long conflict. This is not the place to rehearse the story of his military career. From Boston to Yorktown, it shifted between victory and defeat. "He had the glory," wrote Thackeray, "of facing and overcoming not only veterans amply provided and inured to war, but wretchedness, cold, hunger, dissensions, treason within his own camp, where all must have gone to rack but for the pure unquenchable flame of patriotism that was forever burning in the bosom of the heroic leader. What a constancy, what magnanimity, what a surpris-

ing persistency against fortune! Washington before the enemy was no better nor braver than hundreds that fought with him or against him. But Washington, the chief of a nation in arms; doing battle with distracted parties; calm in the midst of conspiracy; serene against the open foe before him and the darker enemies at his back; Washington inspiring order and spirit into troops hungry and in rags; stung by ingratitude, but betraying no anger, and ever ready to forgive; in defeat invincible; magnanimous in conquest, and never so sublime as on that day when he laid down his victorious sword and sought his noble retirement—here indeed is a character to admire and revere, a life without a stain, a fame without a flaw.”

The military history of his campaigns has been often passed in review and with divergent verdicts. No hostile criticism can justify itself without a fair estimate of the difficulties and embarrassments of his unprecedented situation—a shifting army, an empty chest, a naked commissariat, an irresolute and insincere congress. No envious detractor can dim the luster of an unquestioned and triumphant victory. Frederick the Great declared with regard to the achievements of Washington and his little band of heroes in the winter of 1776 that they were not excelled in brilliancy by any recorded in the annals of military actions. The campaign of 1777, culminating in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga to the American forces led by Arnold and Morgan was possible because Washington so fully engaged the British under Howe and Clinton that no aid could be sent northward until it was too late. Thus was the victory in this “Decisive Battle” of the American Revolution the fruit of Washington’s sagacity and strategic genius. In Creasy’s opinion it “rescued the revolted colonists from certain subjection, and by inducing the courts of France and Spain to attack England in their behalf, insured the independence of the United States.” Not less his own was that superb march from West Point to Yorktown, so swift and noiseless, so wisely planned and felicitously accomplished, as to delude his own generals as well as Sir Henry Clinton and close the long war by one concerted and crushing blow. The news of Cornwallis’ surrender, we are told, “fell like a thunderbolt on the wretched

minister, who had until now at his master's order suppressed his own conviction of the uselessness of further bloodshed. Opening his arms and pacing wildly about the room Lord North exclaimed "It is all over," and resigned.

The summary which Fiske presents of Washington's military character seems alike temperate and just. "In Washington," he says, "were combined all the highest qualities of a general—dogged tenacity of purpose, endless fertility in resource, sleepless vigilance and unflinching courage. No enemy ever caught him unawares, and he never let slip an opportunity for striking back. He had a rare geographical instinct, always knew where the strongest position was and how to reach it. He was a master of the art of concealing his own plan and detecting his adversary's. He knew better than to hazard everything on the result of a single contest, because of the enemy's superior force he was so often obliged to refuse battle that some of his impatient critics called him slow; but no general was ever quicker in dealing heavy blows when the proper moment arrived. He was neither unduly elated by victory nor discouraged by defeat. When all others lost heart, he was bravest; and at the very moment when ruin seemed to stare him in the face, he was craftily preparing disaster and confusion for the enemy. To the highest qualities of a military commander there were united in Washington those of a political leader. From early youth he possessed the art of winning men's confidence. He was simple without awkwardness, honest without bluntness, and endowed with rare discretion and tact. His temper was fiery and on occasions he could use pretty strong language, but anger or disappointment was never allowed to disturb the justice and kindness of his judgment. Men felt themselves safe in putting entire trust in his head and his heart, and they were never deceived. Thus he soon obtained such a hold upon the people as few statesmen ever possessed. It was this grand character that with his clear intelligence and unflagging industry enabled him to lead the nation triumphantly through the perils of the Revolutionary War. He had almost every imaginable hardship to contend with—envious rivals, treachery and mutiny in the camp, interference

on the part of congress, jealousies between the states, want of men and money; yet all these difficulties he vanquished. Whether victorious or defeated in the field, he baffled the enemy in the first year's great campaign, and in the second year's; and then for four years more upheld the cause, until heart-sickening delay was ended in glorious triumph. It is very doubtful if without Washington the struggle for independence would have succeeded. Other men were important—he was indispensable."

And yet it is not simply as a great and successful military captain that Washington claims our admiration, not only as a noble and exalted patriot that he enthalls our love. The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrate to-day the nativity of a greater Washington—the man who stands before the world not as the victorious general, but as the puissant statesman—the fine essence and incarnation of the American spirit. With an intuition finer than the finest wisdom you select this anniversary that you may meet together about the exalted image of the patriot and the sage, in whose brain and heart this nation was begotten and brought forth. In its creation he exercised the patient courage and unflinching endurance of his superb manhood. To its guidance he dedicated the serene wisdom and the penetrating insight of his matured intelligence. For our imperishable patrimony he bequeathed to us the noblest ideal of the state which man has ever attempted to realize,

"A free, enlightened and great nation, always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."

Whether we contemplate his character and career as they stand revealed in the pages of our national history, or bend above his sacred dust amidst the heart-compelling associations of Mount Vernon, we realize that this man has been in the noblest sense the Father of our common country, the potency of what it now is, the promise of what we hope it may become.

In all the lesson of Washington's life I find no more precious and pregnant truth than his clear and living perception that here in the forests of the New World a new nation had been

born. A sense of mystery and of fate descends upon us as we look back into this cradle of our destinies. Whence comes this strange, new life into the field of history? There were men planted in colonial homes, who united into camps to vindicate their invaded rights. There were armies gathered together for the common defense, and congresses assembled to consult for the common welfare. There was a confederacy of the liberated states and a constitution granting to it certain delegated powers. And then finally by strange vital forces, working beneath and within these barren legislative forms, there was born a nation—something greater and higher than its creative parts, something for which they existed and to which they became at once ancillary and tributary. Washington was the first great American to conceive this new creation, as he was its most strenuous support and its most sagacious guide. In the love which fostered its beginnings and safeguarded its future, in the wisdom which strengthened its youthful power and directed its vigorous growth, in the aspirations for its more perfect and perpetual expansion, we find his claim to rank among the chiefest of American patriots.

“Soul all tempered with fire,
Fervent, heroic and good,
Helper and friend of mankind.”

A high duty springs for each American from this relation to the central state. An exalted privilege awaits our exercise. Even so inveterate a Jew as Saint Paul could claim upon occasion that he was a Roman citizen. Not less is it the right, the privilege, the duty of every Virginian to recognize inheritance in the nation which Washington created and nurtured into virtue, which Madison was foremost to robe in governmental form, which Marshall confirmed by his great interpretation of the organic law, and which Monroe set on her legitimate throne as the predominant power of the Cis-Atlantic world. Your meeting to-day means more than a mere act of reverence to a man who was great and good. It is an act of faith in his political creed—the noblest ever formulated by man. *“Citizens of a common country,”* we meet to confess again

with Washington that "*this country has a right to concentrate our affections.*" We meet to hear again the persuasive voice of Madison in that posthumous legacy of "*advice nearest to his heart and deepest in his convictions, that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated.*"

Are there some among us whose memories go back to a different day; a day when every street in our towns echoed to the martial tread of hurrying volunteers; when every mother buckled on her son's sword and sent him with her prayers and blessings to the front; when wives and sweethearts with bursting hearts and tear-dimmed eyes cheered their brave warriors on to battle? I see those grey ranks before me now as with their ancient weapons and home-made uniforms they marched away down into the crashing storm of that disastrous conflict. Does history offer us a finer spectacle of unselfish patriotism, of modest courage, of chivalric ardour? I think they felt, as clearly as we see now, that from such a war Virginia had naught to gain, and stood to lose all save honor. Whatever side she took, her soil was the predestined battlefield, her rivers were to flow red with kindred blood, her homes were to blaze and blacken under the torch of war. The great captain who was to head her armies had just flung away ambition, and dedicated his knightly sword upon Virginia's altar, swearing never to draw it again save in her defense. Stonewall Jackson had said that they who "persisted in the measures then threatened against the South" and thus brought on war, "did not know its horrors"; he had seen enough to make him look upon it as the "sum of all evils." So felt the leaders. So felt the people. But to Virginia and the Virginians was left the tragic choice of suffering or of wrong. It was for her to elect the part of accomplice or the role of victim. "Never," says an English historian, "since the Athenians abandoned city and country, and furnished two-thirds of the fleet, which saved the calculating and cowardly Peloponnesians from the same fate, has history recorded so noble, so generous, and so glorious a choice." The men who made it were patriots and heroes. Shall Virginians ever forget those men—their truth, their fortitude, their patience. Over the portico of the council chamber

in Verona stands a famous inscription, placed there by the Venetians to commemorate the unshaken fidelity of the Veronese:

PRO SUMMA FIDE SUMMUS AMOR.

Even so stands written in our hearts the vow of supreme love for supreme loyalty. Even so do we rear in the hearts of our children and our children's children a monument of reverence and devotion more stable than granite, more enduring than bronze.

Nor is it the Southerner alone who reads their story with pity and pride and love. Even in the heat of the conflict generous foes were stirred to a mutual admiration by courage which never counted odds nor computed dangers. Day by day time lays its healing touch more surely on the ancient wounds. New occasions and new duties enter day by day into the stream of our national life. The old animosities are forgotten, and men of the North and the East and West recognize and honor the story of Southern valor, the martial genius of Southern men. The courage and fidelity of the soldiers on both sides have become cherished memories to all true Americans. The South, warm with her old loyalty, yields to none in her earnest and penetrating desire for the common good. She foresees no such epoch when her interests and her ambitions will be divided from those of her brethren. The causes of our new union lie in the nature of things, the tendencies are of an irresistible potency. In the industrial life of the age we are but sectors of one rounded, growing whole, all parts of which will prosper together and must wither if divided. In our civil life the moral forces which dignify and sweeten existence rule alike in all sections and have but one decalogue. North and South, East and West, we grow day by day one country more and more. It was the voice of this greater country which Washington could "*never hear but with veneration and love*," and hearing could but obey. To that obedience, to that veneration, to that love his spirit calls all true Americans. When party strife would divide us into hostile camps, he bids us remember that we are *citizens of a common country* and that *this country has a right to concentrate our affections*. When imperial am-

bitions tempt us to abuse our vast powers he points us to that noble ideal of a *free, enlightened, and great nation, always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence*. When weary and disheartened in the conflicts of daily life we turn to the record of his great career, it teaches us a new courage and a higher wisdom. I put down the message as Thackeray's immortal pen has written it for our learning:

"To endure is greater than to dare; to tire out hostile fortune; to be daunted by no difficulty; to keep heart when all have lost it; to go through intrigue spotless; to forego even ambition when the end is gained—who can say that this is not greatness, or show the other Englishman who has achieved so much?"

THE SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN.

Jean Robertson Anderson.

To properly review Yorktown's fruitful victory, we must take a short survey of events and conditions which bear directly upon this culmination. From the time the chief action of the war was transferred to southern soil, the brilliant events which so rapidly chased each the other, the whole campaign holds vivid interest. Port Royal's recapture by Moultrie, the disastrous siege of Savannah, and many others I might name. After the fall of Charleston the whole state was overrun by marauders; all men were ordered into the king's army, and those who refused were often murdered in the presence of wives and children. Then came the sad day for American arms when General Gates superseded Lincoln in supreme command. In spite of Gates' bluster and boast of "Burgoyning Cornwallis" he speedily suffered a terrible defeat at Camden and his boasted "grand army" was scattered to the four winds. In this defeat we lost the brave Baron de Kalb, whose invincible firmness had inspired the Continental troops to stand fast even after the militia gave way. Cowpens, which is counted the most "extraordinary victory of the war," then on to the decisive one

of King's Mountain, which changed the aspect of the war. It fired the hearts of the patriots of the two Carolina's with fresh zeal. In this engagement the appearance of the "over mountain men," the "tall Watauga boys," whose very name and existence had been unknown to the British, took Cornwallis by surprise and their success was fatal to his intended expedition; he had no choice but to retreat. But the darkest days of the starving time came when Arnold speculated in the stores provided for the starving army and lost it by gambling and luxurious living; then his treason and return with a marauding force of British troops who burned Richmond and ravaged the Virginia coast. At this time the weakness and poverty of the central government failed to provide for the common defense. The paper money issued by congress had become so nearly worthless that it would scarce bring two cents on the dollar in coin. Brave and loyal as they were, the soldiers of Washington could not live without food, nor escape disease and death while they must sleep in winter upon frozen ground without straw or blankets. What wonder then that in this dark day the troops at Morristown revolted and marched to Princeton, dragging with them six small cannon. They had had no pay for a year and had suffered hardships beyond endurance. But with what a thrill of admiration we read of the scornful refusal they gave the proffered aid of the British general, Clinton, who sent emissaries among the disaffected, offering "good pay and all comforts if they would but enter the king's army." Angry and indignant that they should be treated as traitors and deserters, the mutinous troops at Princeton gave up the British emissaries to their officers to be hanged as spies. The state of Pennsylvania came to the rescue, providing pay and clothing for its suffering men, thus enabling them to return to their post under Washington's wing.

The British general, Clinton, in New York, was constantly menaced by Washington's troops. In the south Cornwallis and Tarleton were hard pressed and retreating northward. After Green's signal victory over them at Guilford Court House, they retreated through Virginia, plundering and ravaging the homes of the people in a manner disgraceful to the British

name. Cornwallis' march to Yorktown was that of a marauder rather than that of an honorable gentleman and a peer of the British realm. Reaching Yorktown he intrenched himself on the peninsula which separates the York from the James river. here upon the high bluff of concrete or stone marl, erecting heavy earthworks which are plainly defined to the present day. From this point he appealed to Clinton in New York to send him troops, but owing to Washington's threatening proximity Clinton remained deaf to his entreaties. Suddenly and secretly Washington withdrew his troops from their position at Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson and hurried with Rochambeau to join Lafayette in Virginia, and the combined land forces, united with the French fleet commanded by Count de Grasse, gathered in a narrowing circle, entrapping the wily British fox in his stronghold at Yorktown. This memorable siege began the 30th of September, 1781, and ended with the final capitulation on the 19th of October, after a terrible continuous battle of three days and nights of struggle.

After articles of agreement were reached the ceremony of the final surrender was exceedingly imposing. The British troops presented a glittering array, owing to Cornwallis having the forethought to open the British army stores—so soon to be surrendered—and decking his men in their best. Each had on a complete new suit, but all their finery but served to humble them the more when contrasted with the miserable rags of their exultant captors. The scene was one to be remembered. The American army was drawn up on the right side of the road in a column more than a mile long, with Washington at their head on his white charger, while the French forces formed a brilliant line—equally as long—on the opposite side, with Rochambeau on a powerful bay horse at their head. Between these lines marched the British and Hessians, with slow and sullen step. A vast concourse of people, equal in number to the military, were present eager to look upon Cornwallis, the terror of the south, in his hour of humiliation. But Cornwallis feigned illness and did not appear, but sent General O'Hara, with his sword, to lead the vanquished army to the field of surrender. General O'Hara rode at the head of the slow moving troops

with their colors cased, called a halt, advanced to Washington, doffed his hat and apologized for the absence of Earl Cornwallis. Washington pointed him to General Lincoln for directions and to receive the sword. A delicate way of consoling Lincoln for having been forced to surrender his sword at Charleston. Lincoln received the sword from O'Hara and then politely handed it back to be returned to the Earl.

The delivery of the colors of the twenty-eight regiments was an impressive ceremonial. Twenty-eight British captains, each bearing a flag in a case, were drawn up in line. Opposite to them—six paces away—twenty-eight American sergeants in line to receive the colors. Ensign Wilson, of General DeWitt Clinton's brigade, the youngest commissioned officer in the army (being then only eighteen years of age), was appointed to conduct this interesting ceremony. When Wilson gave the order to the British captains to advance two paces to deliver, and the American sergeants to advance two paces to receive the standards, the British demurred at delivery to non-commissioned officers, so Colonel Hamilton, the officer of the day, directed Wilson to receive all, and then in turn to deliver them to the sergeants. This is the scene you often see depicted in prints and paintings. Then followed the grounding of arms and delivery of all accoutrements of the whole of the royal army of 7,000 strong; of their stores, equipment, and military treasure chest, containing nearly 11,000 dollars in specie.

In the capital city, Philadelphians first learned the good news from their watchman's cry: "Past two o'clock; and Cornwallis is taken!" Early next morning congress went in solemn procession to church to render thanks to God for the delivery of the nation. In England, as well as in America, it was felt that independence was consummated. Lord North received the news as if it were "a cannon ball in his breast." 'Tis well to note Washington's generosity in commending his officers individually in his general orders next day.

It would be a grateful task to find out the forgotten heroes of that stubborn fight, the men that fell on that weary field, whose mothers missed them ever afterward; on whose quivering lips there hung with the last sigh the name of sister or

sweetheart bereft. That is a part of history we do not much read, partly because its terrible pathos hurts us so; largely because God's angels witness its vast unfoldings. Yet we owe it to ourselves, no less than to them, to keep their memory and personality as far as possible before us. I do not think it a family vanity to hunt up and record the family contributions to our heroic history. It is not a mere pride of ancestry, it is a noble wish to enter into the life of him whose name you bear; whose heart-beats struck the measure of your own.

And so you may pardon a personal reminiscence of that particular period culled from a letter in my great-grandfather's—Adam Dale—own handwriting. This long letter was written to his grandson (my uncle)—Edward Dale—in October, 1851:

* * * * *

"Well dear Edward, agreeable to your request I have gone through with the history of your ancestors; their early coming to this country and their service in establishing independence; *not one Tory among them all*; so will bring this long letter to a close, with one more incident. When Cornwallis came from the south through Virginia to the town of Little York, and we heard of his shipping getting there, we expected he would just cross the bay (Chesapeake) and pass right through our settlement and march on to Philadelphia. Every preparation was made to impede his progress. An Irishman in our settlement (Worcester county, 'Eastern Shore' of Maryland,) beat up for volunteers of boys under sixteen and raised a pretty good company, I was then in my fifteenth year. I joined the company and a more anxious set of soldiers could not be found anywhere, wishing to hear of his crossing over the bay. When we heard of General Washington cooping him up we fairly grieved, we wanted to get a shot at him so bad. But we earned our spurs later. I saw the French fleet as they went by and stopped him up by water and he had to give up his sword to General Washington.

"The late war (1812) with England I consider as the finishing of our Revolution; believe she will hardly ever create another war with these United States of America and land of freedom. * * *

"It matters but little with me what a man is called—Whig or Democrat—so he is for standing up and sticking to our blessed Constitution of our most favored America. Though I glory in the name of Whig—for it was them that gave us the liberties that are our blessing; but now let us all 'Whigs and Democrats' stick up to and follow the fare-

well address of the dear Father of our happy country; General George Washington, to our latest breath; and to our Constitution, which is the daily prayer of your

"Affectionate old grandfather,

"ADAM DALE."

1851

19, May.

With such a wreath of patriotic fervor, service and zeal as a heritage, we the descendants of the brave founders and builders of the grandest government the world has ever known, must feel that it is our nation's mission to teach men in all parts of the earth what freedom is, and thereby institute other Americas in the very strongholds of oppression.

THE FLAG.

Emeline Tate Walker.

Out in the West where the sunsets die,
And days linger longest to gladden the eye;
In the South, where the citron and orange-trees bloom
And the golden fruit ripens, mid sweetest perfume;
In the East, where the earliest flush of the dawn,
So silently heralds a day newly born—
O'er all our loved land, from sea unto sea,
Hail, emblem of liberty, "Flag of the free!"

When the lamps of the night are alight over head,
Departing day gives us yon color—the red;
The nebulous clouds of luminous light
Another tint adds, and gives us the white;
The glorious stars, in their azure blue vault,
Were the last heavenly hint from which you were wrought.

Then fling from the casement—wave aloft to the breeze,
Above crowded streets and beneath leafy trees,
The "stars and the stripes"—let them float overhead
Till the light of the day dies in purple and red.

Inspirer of courage—with sunset's bright tints,
Holding hope in your folds in the white stars imprints—
From the North to the South, from sea unto sea,
We give thee our homage—our heart's loyalty.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hundred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers from newspapers of those times for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is hoped that these will aid many to complete their records.

FROM THE *Saturday Courier*, PHILADELPHIA.

VAN ALSTINE.—Jacob Van Alstine, Esq., died in Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 11, 1844, in the 96th year of his age. He served as an officer during the Revolutionary war, part of the time in the double capacity of adjutant and quarter master. He witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne.

THACHER.—Dr. James Thacher died in Plymouth, Mass., May 22, 1844, aged 90 years. Dr. Thatcher entered the Revolutionary army at the commencement of the war as a surgeon's mate. He was soon promoted to a surgeon and in that capacity served during the war, terminating his services at Yorktown.

STUFFLEBEAN.—The *Kaskaskia* (Ill.) *Republican* of Saturday week notices the death in that vicinity of John Stufflebean, aged 109 years. He was in the Revolutionary army and served almost to the close of the war, when he was taken captive by the Indians who disposed of him to the British for a barrel of rum. Having remained a prisoner at Detroit for a few months, he and five companions effected their escape. [April 13, 1844.]

PARTRIDGE.—Asa Partridge died in Camden, Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1845, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased was a devoted servant of his country in the war of the Revolution.

DEY.—David Dey, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his residence in Varick, Seneca Co., N. Y., July 27, 1851, in the 88th year of his age. At the early age of fifteen years, Mr. Dey commenced his military services as a month man, in defense of the property of the inhabitants of that part of his native country against the foraging marauding parties of the British army. He remained in this service until the close of the war.

KECKLAND.—Henry Francis Aaron Keckland died at Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., October 17, 1846. Mr. Keckland was a native of Germany. He came to this country as a soldier in the army of Gen. Burgoyne, was made a prisoner at Saratoga, and afterwards enlisted in the American service. He served faithfully to the close of the war and was honorably discharged.

GRIM.—The *Winchester Republican* announces the death of Mr. John Grim, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Grim was 94 years old. [Nov. 14, 1846.]

TASKER.—Matthew Tasker, an old and faithful sailor of the Revolution died in Boston, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1846, in his 81st year. He was engaged in several battles and captures at sea.

SCHEAFER.—Peter Scheafer, a Revolutionary pensioner, died in Elizabethtown, May 8, 1848, aged 97 years. He entered the army of the Revolution early, was a participant at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

TEEL.—Capt. Ezekiel Hand Teel died at the home of his son, Mr. T. Teel, Wooster St., New York City, Sept. 28, 1846, aged nearly 77 years. In early life, he entered the American naval service, under Capt. Joshua Barney when he commanded the *Hyder Ali*. He served also in the lookout boat called the *New Jersey*, rowed by 24 oars, long and actively employed by the colony of New Jersey to give intelligence of the movements of the British.

COOK.—Nathaniel Cook died in Woonsocket, R. I., Sept. 26, 1846. Mr. Cook was thought to be the last of the survivors of the companions of Com. Paul Jones and participated in some of his remarkable and daring engagements.

PARK.—Zebulon Park died in Donegal township, Pa., July 4, 1846, in the 90th year of his age. At the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle, Mr. Park entered the service of his country. He was in the battles of Ticonderoga, Monmouth, Long Island, Elizabethtown, Brandywine, Trenton, York, and others. He was promoted several times and at the close of the war held the rank of second lieutenant.

KINGSLEY.—The *Susquehanna Register* announces the death at Hartford in that county of Mr. Rufus Kingsley, May 26, 1846, aged 84 years. He was born in Windham, Conn., and entered the service of his country as a drummer at the age of 13 years. He was at the battle of Bunker

Hill and continued in the service from time to time till honorably discharged at the close of the war. In 1809, he left his native state and emigrated to Hartford.

TILYON.—Peter V. Tilyon, a Revolutionary veteran, died in New York City, May 4, 1846, at the age of 91 years. He entered the American army at an early age under Gen. Washington and with him entered the city at the time of its evacuation by the British.

DEPEW.—Henry Depew died in New York City, May 5, 1846, aged 97 years. Mr. Depew served in the Revolution and was at the surrender of Yorktown and other battles.

BRAY.—Andrew Bray, Esq., died in Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 30, 1846, in the 87th year of his age. He was present at the battle of Monmouth and served his native state during the gloomiest period of the war for liberty.

COOLEY.—Robert Cooley died in Cheran District, S. C., Sept. 13, 1846, aged 97 years. He enlisted in 1776 and served throughout the Revolution, participating in all the principal engagements and experiencing the privations and sufferings incident to the times.

FELKER.—John Felker died at his residence near Hagerstown, Md., August 1, 1846, in the 90th year of his age. He served steadfastly and faithfully during the whole Revolution.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Benjamin Chamberlain died in Great Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 4, 1847, aged 91 years, 11 months. He was in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Quebec, Stillwater, White Plains, Monmouth, at the Storming of Stony Point and the Surrender of Cornwallis. At Quebec, he was one of the gallant 300 who scaled the walls, were taken prisoners, and confined in irons all winter.

WYLLEY.—Col. Thomas Wylley, died at his residence in Effingham Co., Ga., May 31, 1846, in the 84th year of his age. In the army of the Revolution, he was a lieutenant in the line and an assistant quartermaster. He received a pension of \$600 per year from the government.

HESSER.—Frederick Hesser died suddenly in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 22, 1846, at the age of 85 years. He was a drummer in the Revolutionary war and was at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth.

GANTT.—Erasmus Gantt, Esq., an officer of the Revolution, died in Geraldstown, Va., June 2, 1846, in the 92nd year of his age. As a patriot, philanthropist, and gentleman (says his biographer), his equal would be hard to find.

BUTLER.—Capt. John O. Butler died at Norfolk, Va., May 7, 1846, aged 86 years. He was a native of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Capt. Butler served on board several of our private and public armed ships during the Revolutionary, for which service he has for several years been a recipient of the government pension.

BUSH.—Prescott Bush, a soldier of the Revolution of South Carolina, died in Stewart Co., Ga., June 23, 1845, aged 90 years.

RECKER.—Reuben Recker, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Dover, N. H., July 4, 1846, aged 88 years, 6 months. Mr. Recker was at the surrender of Burgoyne.

McLELLAN.—Archibald McLellan, died at St. James', Santee, Nov. 3, 1846, aged 83 years. He served in the Revolution under Gen. Marion and was in the forced march that surprised a detachment of the British army near Parker's Ferry. He remained under Gen. Marion's command till the close of the war.

SPINK.—Capt. Oliver Spink, an officer of the Revolutionary war, died at North Kingston, R. I., Nov. 11, 1846. He was an ensign in Capt. Bates' company of Exeter and was afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

ROBERTS.—Nathaniel Roberts, a Revolutionary soldier, died in West Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1846, aged 87 years.

PROUTY.—John Prouty, a Revolutionary soldier, died in West Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1846, aged 84 years.

ADAMS.—William Adams, a soldier of the Revolution, died at West Alexander, Washington Co., Pa., aged 100 years.

ELY.—Andrew Ely, Esq., died in Coldenham, Orange Co., N. Y., March 31, 1844, aged 88 years. The deceased was a patriot of the Revolution and was present at the battles of Bunker Hill and White Plains.

VICK.—Major Burwell Vick died at Vicksburg, Tenn., April 23, 1904. Major Vick was born in Southampton Co., Va., in 1761. During the Revolutionary war, he served his country in several campaigns as a volunteer, and was in the battle of Stono, below Charleston, and at the taking of Cornwallis.

BARBER.—Job Barber, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Marcellus, Onondago Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1846, aged 93 years. [*Sat. Emporium.*]

ANDRUS.—Samuel Andrus, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Canandaigua, Jan. 27, 1846, aged 93 years. [*Saturday Emporium.*]

HARNED.—Jonathan Harned, a soldier of the Revolution, died Nov. 27, 1845, aged 90 years. [*Saturday Emporium*, N. Y.]

BELL.—Andrew Bell, a Revolutionary pensioner, died in Newstead, Oct. 25, 1845, aged 91 years. [*Saturday Emporium*, N. Y.]

SHEPARD.—John Shepard died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Engle in Royalton, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1847, aged 118 years, 9 months, 18 days. He was born ten miles from the city of Philadelphia on the Lancaster road. He enlisted as a soldier in the old French War and was a member of Col. Washington's command at Braddock's defeat and was undoubtedly the last survivor of that memorable defeat. In his service of three years and nine months in the Revolutionary army, in which he enlisted in 1776, he fought in the battles of Brandywine and

Germantown Flats. He was once taken prisoner in company with six others while on a scouting party and was confined in the White Church Philadelphia, from which his escape was effected by a party of Americans making an attack on the church at night. [*Cleveland Herald.*]

EASTON.—Samuel Easton, a Revolutionary soldier, died in West Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1846, aged 83 years. [*Seneca Observer.*]

Preparations are being made in all the states for a great gathering of the Daughters of the American Revolution at St. Louis, October eleventh. The official train bearing the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks and many others will leave Washington October eighth. Daughters will join the party at Cumberland, Parkersburg, Cincinnati and many other points.

Connecticut will send a large delegation accompanied by the state regent, Mrs. Kinney.

The Missouri Daughters with their far famed hospitality and their knowledge of how successful things are done will make the day an epoch in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The meetings will be held in the hall of congresses, a picture of which was given in the July number.

The original of the picture of Mrs. Fairbanks, which appeared in a recent number will be found in the exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the United States Government building. Many other articles of interest will be found there.

We are waking up to the fact that the United States has a history west of the Mississippi. The Missouri Historical Society has collected many things elucidating this, which are to be seen in their rooms in the Administration building. They are in charge of Miss Dalton, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution. The Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution have rooms on the same floor.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY MARIA SPRAGUE.

The subject of this sketch, a "Real Daughter" is an honored member of the Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens, Ohio. She was born September 3, 1808, at Lake Simcoe, Ontario, being the twelfth child of Frederick and Rebecca (Nichols) Sprague,



Mrs. Mary Maria Sprague.

and grand-daughter of Major Joshua and Abigail (Wilbur) Sprague. She is the widow of William Sprague, who died December 15, 1882; she and her husband both being lineal descendants of William Sprague, one of the founders of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1629.

Major Joshua Sprague was a farmer and a native of Smith-

field, Rhode Island. In June, 1762, he removed with his family to Sackville, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in farming. At the opening of the Revolutionary war, being in sympathy with the colonists who no longer remained loyal to the crown, he, with many others who had sought homes in the lands vacated by the luckless Acadians, was forced to leave, losing all his property. He then settled at East Hoosac (now Adams), Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He served as major in Colonel Jacob Stafford's Independent company of volunteers and was in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. In recognition of his services congress voted him a large grant of land in the "Refugee Tract," located in central Ohio. He died in Adams township, Washington, county, Ohio, October 1, 1816.

Frederick Sprague was born October 17, 1762, in Vermont. He enlisted at New Milford, Connecticut, and served as private nine months in Colonel Meig's regiment and four months in Colonel Willett's regiment. He fought in the battles of Stony Point and Johnstown. He resided at Lake Simcoe during part of his married life, but in 1817 he bought land in New York on the "road leading from Buffalo village to the Indian village." From here he removed in the fall of 1820 to Truro township, Franklin county, Ohio, and engaged in farming. He was a man of thrifty habits and a kind, generous disposition, and often paid the tuition of poor children who were unable otherwise to obtain an education. He died January 4, 1839, on the farm where his youngest daughter, our "Real Daughter," still lives.

I recently had the honor of a visit to this venerable woman, now in her ninety-sixth year, and found her still busy with her needle. Her work, wonderful in its variety and intricacy, has often been exhibited at the state fair and various others over the state, winning many prizes. Her quickness and accuracy of memory are a surprise, and as she works she often entertains those about her with stories and reminiscences of early days. Hers has been a very active life. Beside her own home duties she found time to minister to the sick far and near and always gave cheerfully of her store to the needy.

She became a member of our chapter through the solicitation

of her grand-daughter, Mrs. Pearl Graham Thompson, one of our members, and displays with pride and appreciation the gold spoon presented her.

A Columbus paper in reporting the Taylor-Livingston centennial says: "One interesting incident was the recitation of a poem by Mrs. Sprague, a friend of the Taylor family. Mrs. Sprague is now ninety-six years of age and the poem which she recited was one which she had composed after her eightieth year."

I'm growing old; that's what they say,
I know my hair has turned to gray,
My step is not as brisk and fine
As when I was just twenty-nine.

The wrinkles on my face show clear
They've been there now for many a year.
Without a doubt they've come to stay,
For man was made of dust, they say.

I'm growing old, I know it's so
This is the way we all do go.
I will move out this house of dust
To mansions that's prepared for us.

No earthly goods I'll take with me,
I will not need them there, you see.
The city that is paved with gold,
Hath glories that cannot be told.

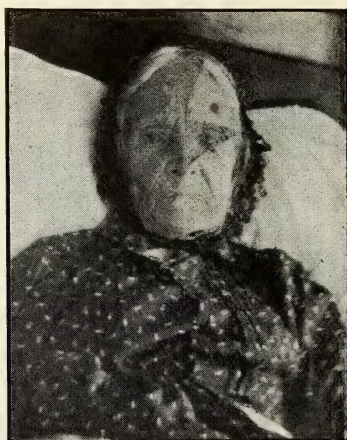
Our Great High Priest, He will be there,
He, when on earth, our pains did share;
And glorious anthems we will sing,
For there will be our Heavenly King.

The anniversary of her birth will be a day of celebration at Terrace Farm when her relatives and descendants will gather to do her honor. Here, surrounded by every loving care and attention, the evening of her life is one of joy and peace.—MRS. FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE, *Historian*.

MRS. NANCY DOTY PEARL.

Mrs. Nancy Pearl, daughter of Peter Doty and Susanna M. Boils, was born in Pleasant township, Knox county, Ohio, February 9, 1808. Her father served in the Revolutionary war from Sussex county, New Jersey. He was born in France, May 5, 1757, and died in Morrow county, Ohio, March 18, 1848.

Nancy Doty had little opportunity for education, living in Ohio at a time when schools were little thought about. The



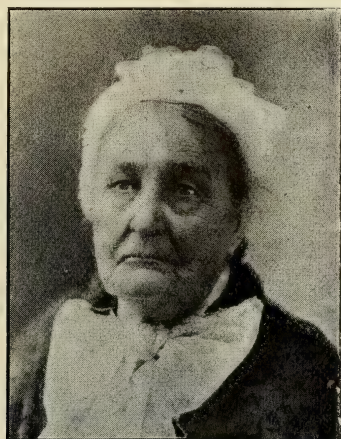
Mrs. Nancy Doty Pearl.

Indians were frequent visitors at their home, and one of her earliest recollections was of her mother crying as she prepared a blanket for a son who was a soldier in the War of 1812.

She was married to William Pearl April 10, 1825, and removed to Fulton county, where her family of eleven children (nine sons and two daughters) were born, nine of whom are still living. Mr. Pearl died in 1862, and Mrs. Pearl in 1902, at the age of ninety-four years and six months, surviving her husband forty years. She was a member of the Christian church for fifty-five years, and at the time of her death her casket was borne by six of her sons. She became a member of New Connecticut Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Painesville, Ohio, shortly before her death.

MRS. SUSAN MURPHY TRUBY.

Mrs. Susan Truby, daughter of Samuel Murphy and Elizabeth Powers Murphy, was born June 28, 1810, in the township of Buffalo, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Her father was in the French and Indian war, and served in the Revolutionary army from Virginia, having first enlisted in 1775 in the Eighth Virginia Regiment for one year; in 1777 in the Tenth Virginia Regiment for three years; and again, in 1781, for one year in the militia of Virginia, in which he was a lieutenant and en-



Mrs. Susan Murphy Truby.

sign. Their home was that of the early pioneer in Western Pennsylvania, and as such they suffered all the privations of that time.

At one time when the father was in the army and the mother left with her two little boys in their rude home on the banks of the Allegheny river, she had warning that "Indians were coming." Hurriedly she took her two little ones, placed them in a canoe, and with superhuman effort pushed across the river to the home of an uncle for protection. While absent her cabin was destroyed, cattle driven away, and her home made desolate. Such were the experiences of the early pioneers.

Susan Murphey's early life was spent in this wilderness coun-

try. Here she spent her childhood and acquired a strong constitution, for the twelve children born to Samue and Elizabeth Murphy all lived to old age, some to extreme old age, one sister being in her ninety--ninth year at the time of her death. When a child she was baptized into the Episcopalian faith, having been carried to a barn, which answered for a church, for baptism.

On January 22, 1833, Susan Murphy was married to William Truby, whose grandfather, Christopher Truby, and his son Michael served in the Revolutionary war for Pennsylvania. The young couple commenced housekeeping in Appollo, Armstrong county, but soon removed to Freeport, where they raised their family of ten children, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Truby is a widow, living with her daughter, Mrs. J. G. WOHLE, in Painesville, Ohio.

On April 14, 1899, she became a member of New Connecticut Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for several years being the only "Real Daughter," and the pride of the chapter. Occasionally she has attended a meeting, and on November 7, 1903, the chapter was invited to meet with Mrs. Truby, she, with the help of her daughter and granddaughters, acting as hostess.

A large number of ladies gathered and a fine program of music and Revolutionary incidents was carried out. Several gifts were left for Mrs. Truby, among which was a magnificent basket of chrysanthemums from the chapter.

Mrs. Truby is in her ninety-fourth year and it is the wish of the Daughters that she may linger with us many years.

MRS. CATHERINE KENDALL STEELE.

Mrs. Catharine Kendall Steele, the oldest woman in New Hampshire and a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution, died at her home in Lyndeboro on Sunday morning, January 24, 1904, aged 102 years, 8 months and 12 days.

Mrs. Steele was born in Amherst, May 12, 1801, and was the daughter of Nathan and Sarah Kendall. She married David Steele of Hillsborough November 1, 1838. She was the mother of one child, who died in infancy. In early life she was a school

teacher, having taught in Amherst and Concord for several years. She had lived with a niece, Mrs. Charles R. Boutwell, of Lyndeboro, for the last twenty-seven years. Though having lived to this great age, she still retained in a remarkable degree her mental faculties and the qualities that distinguished her youth, those of thrift and enterprise. She recognized the friends around her bedside until within a half hour of her death.

Mrs. Steele's family was a notable one in southern New Hampshire, all of its members being distinguished for thrift and ability to acquire wealth, and some of them have even been of national reputation. One of Mrs. Steele's aunts married General Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough and became the mother of Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president of the United States.

By intermarriage with the McNeils Mrs. Steele is also connected with another of the most illustrious families of New Hampshire, one member of which was General John McNeil, the hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812. One of Mrs. Steele's oldest sisters, Lucy Kendall, was the wife of Isaac Spalding, the wealthy banker of Nashua.

Mrs. Steele was a veritable daughter of the Revolution. Her father, then scarcely more than a lad, fought at Bunker Hill in General Stark's brigade, and afterward became a captain in the Continental army. Mrs. Steele was a member of Matthew Thornton Chapter of Nashua, and their only "Real Daughter."

The best tradition and instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race that long ago took deep root in New England, were symbolized in her character. An exemplary life of strong integrity, of sterling honor and sincere devotion to the cause of justice was hers.—SARAH E. RUNNELLS, *Historian*.

MRS. RACHEL WILSON HAMMOND WILSON.

Mrs. Rachel Wilson Hammond Wilson, of Quiet Dell, Harrison county, West Virginia, was made a member of the General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lafayette, Indiana, through the recommendation of three of her grandnieces, at one time members of that chapter.

Mrs. Wilson, who was eighty-four years old on July 20, 1904, is the youngest child of Colonel Benjamin Wilson, who was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Frederick, now Shenandoah county, Virginia, November 30, 1747. He afterward removed to that part of Virginia west of the Alleghanies and became very prominent in the development and progress of this part of the state. In 1774 he accompanied the army of Gov-



Mrs. Rachel Wilson Hammond Wilson.

ernor Lord Dunmore as lieutenant and aide to the commander in-chief (Lord Dunmore) in the noted expedition against the old Chillicothe towns on the Scioto, and was present at the celebrated treaty-making between Lord Dunmore and the Indian chiefs, to which Logan, chief of the Mingoes, refusing to be present, sent his celebrated speech, familiar to old-time school boys, as set forth in Thomas Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia." Of the speech of Cornstalk, one of the chiefs at this council Colonel Wilson said, "When he arose he was in no wise daunted and confused, but spoke in a distinct and audible voice

without stammering or repetition, and with peculiar emphasis. His looks while addressing Dunmore were truly grand and majestic, yet graceful and attractive. I have heard the first orators of Virginia, Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, but never have I heard one whose powers of delivery surpassed those of Cornstalk on that occasion." (Wither's "Chronicles of Border Warfare.")

Early in the Revolution Lieutenant Wilson was made a captain in the Virginia forces, and afterward a colonel of the Virginia Line, on account of his "distinguished abilities and valuable services." "He made himself essentially useful, doing duty principally on the frontiers," and in his expeditions "he was always influential, conspicuously courageous, prudent and judicious." "He frequently served as commander of forces suddenly raised to pursue marauding parties of Indians" (these being in league with the British), which duty led him into positions of extreme danger, and in them many "bore willing testimony to his good sense, sound judgment, skill and bravery."

To the closing years of the Revolutionary struggle he was the organ through which most of the military and civil business of the part of the state in which he resided was transacted and after this date he turned his attention to the more peaceful pursuits of civil life. He served for several sessions in the legislature of Virginia from the county of Monongalia, when, in 1784, he secured the organization of Harrison county, it being taken principally from Monogalia county. He was then appointed first clerk of Harrison county, the duties of which office, however, did not withdraw him entirely from other public duties, nor from the theatre of politics, though he retained it for very many years, even well along until the close of his long life. He was also elected and served as a delegate in the convention of Virginia in 1788, which ratified the constitution of the United States. In politics he was a Federalist and was one of the acknowledged leaders of that party in western Virginia.

In a sketch of Colonel Wilson in Lossing's "American Historical Record" for June, 1873, we find this tribute to his character:

"He was a gentleman of extensive information, of keen observation, genial temper, of mild disposition, of much knowledge of human nature and of the world, of excellent conversational powers, of sound judgment and good sense, of most dignified bearing and stately deportment, of stalwart person, of vigorous intellect, of courage, energy, enterprise, of generosity and hospitality, of undoubted patriotism, of unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity of character, of fine address, of commanding presence, of high-toned morality and of the elegance that characterized the true 'Virginia gentleman of the Old School' which he was. * * * Being an influential leader among those who formed and directed public opinion, there is no hesitancy in making the assertion that the interests of sound morality and true religion were greatly the gainers from the life, example and influence of Col. Ben. Wilson, the honored PIONEER OF THE ALLEGHENIES."

Mrs. Wilson is also descended from another Revolutionary patriot, the father of her mother, Phoebe Davisson, having been a Revolutionary soldier. He gave up the office of sheriff of the county, to which he had been appointed by King George, and joined the patriot forces, being present and taking part in the battle of the Cowpens.

The subject of this sketch possesses many of the admirable traits of her ancestry, both on the father's and mother's side. She is gentle in manner, affectionate in her nature, and has a voice of remarkable sweetness, which even in her advanced age has not lost its musical tones. She is fond of her friends, devoted to her country, and proud of the heroic deeds of her ancestry. She evinces intellectual traits of a high order, and is an interesting conversationalist. She is greatly attached to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in every essential is a worthy "Real Daughter" of that organization.

"Patience a little; learn to wait;
Hours are long on the clock of fate."

Freedom's soil hath only place
For a free and fearless race—
None for traitor's false and base.—*Whittier.*

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.	Mrs. Charlotte E. Main.
Mrs. John W. Foster.	Mrs. Duncan V. Fletcher.
Mrs. Daniel Manning.	Mrs. Ira Y. Sage.
Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.	Mrs. Charles H. Deere.
Miss Mary Desha.	Mrs. James M. Fowler.
Mrs. John R. Walker.	Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck.
Mrs. Addison G. Foster.	Mrs. W. E. Stanley.
Mrs. Julian Richards.	Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd.
Mrs. William P. Jewett.	Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.	Mrs. A. A. Kendall.
Mrs. John A. Murphy.	Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.
Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks.	Mrs. Charles H. Masury.
Mrs. Julius J. Estey.	Mrs. William J. Chittenden.
Mrs. Walter H. Weed.	Mrs. William Liggett.
Mrs. James R. Mellon.	Miss Alice Q. Lovell.
Mrs. Greenlief W. Simpson.	Mrs. Wallace Delafield.
Miss Clara Lee Bowman.	Mrs. Walter Tallant.
Miss Lucretia Hart Clay.	Mrs. Abraham Allee.
Mrs. Henry E. Burnham.	Mrs. John W. Johnston.
Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams.	Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.	Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
Mrs. John N. Carey.	Mrs. Charles H. Terry.
Mrs. A. E. Heneberger.	Mrs. John H. C. Wulbern.
Mrs. Robert E. Park.	Mrs. Sarah M. Loundsberry.
Mrs. J. V. Quarles.	Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge.
Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch.	Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery.
Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.	Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder.
Mrs. William E. Fuller.	Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.
Mrs. Augusta D. Geer.	Mrs. Henry W. Richardson.
Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver.	Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.
Mrs. Henry L. Mann.	Mrs. John Lane Henry.
Mrs. M. E. S. Davis.	Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.	Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan.
Mrs. Edward Bennett Rosa.	Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.	Mrs. John A. Parker.
Mrs. Walter Talbot.	Mrs. D. B. Spilman.
Mrs. John F. Swift.	Mrs. Thomas H. Brown.
Mrs. John Campbell.	Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.	Mrs. J. Heron Crosman.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman.	Mrs. John Miller Horton

Mrs. Edwin A. Warfield.	Mrs. James McMillan.
Mrs. David D. Bruce.	Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.
Mrs. A. Leo Knott.	Mrs. H. A. Willard.
Mrs. John R. Webster.	Miss E. Emma Herbert.
Miss Eliza Titus Ward.	Mrs. John C. Hazen.
Miss Calista Baker.	Mrs. James S. Peck.
Mrs. A. E. Patton.	Mrs. John R. Garrison.
Mrs. Frank Getchell.	Mrs. W. Cumings Story.
Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.	Mrs. Walter Geer.
Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce.	Mrs. A. G. Brockett.
Mrs. William Lindsay.	Mrs. James P. Brayton.
Mrs. A. H. Tuttle.	Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim.
Mrs. S. R. Weed.	Mrs. Leverett H. Sage.
Mrs. Henry F. Blount.	Mrs. Ogden Fethers.
Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams.	Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby.
Mrs. S. V. White.	Mrs. Calvin E. Hull.
Mrs. William H. Coleman.	Mrs. Amos G. Draper.
Mrs. John Middleton.	Mrs. Eugene Dupont.
Miss Julia T. E. McBlair.	Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.
Mrs. George M. Sternberg.	Mrs. Walter Acker.
Miss Susan R. Hetzel.	Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer.
Miss Mary Pearre.	Mrs. Kate K. Henry.
Mrs. Julia K. Hogg.	Mrs. A. G. Mills.
Mrs. Clement A. Griscom.	Miss Mary Vander Poel.
Mrs. Russell A. Alger.	Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.
Mrs. Mark Hanna.	Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston.
Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker.	Mrs. C. H. Slocomb.
Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.	Mrs. Sarah Chace Guss.
Mrs. Francis S. Nash.	Mrs. Wm. McCrackin.
Miss Virginia Miller.	Mrs. F. D. Hasbrouck.
	Miss Janet Richards.

In sending out information to the various chapters of Ohio regarding the annual conference, the state regent gave the following notice with regard to Continental Hall:

"The vice-regent of your chapter is appointed a member of the state committee on Continental Hall fund, of which the Ohio state vice-regent is chairman. Attention is called to the recommendation of the conference that an annual contribution to this fund be made by all Daughters of the American Revolution in Ohio for Memorial Hall, which is being erected as a monument to our patriot ancestors in Washington, District of Columbia. All contributions should be reported to the state treasurer, so that the full amount given by Daughters of the American Revolution in this state be credited to Ohio."

THE SABBATH SKIRMISH.

A Tale of the Vermont Frontier.

Spring: and again as in days of old
The ferns 'neath the pines their fronds unrolled
The white birches cast their silvery sheen
O'er the hills fresh clad in living green.
The oak and the maple cast their shade
Where the deer or rabbit hid or played.
The "sleeping lion" slumbered still
On the brow of the overhanging hill.
Bird river, freed from its icy thrall,
With glad response heard Nature's call,
While its grassy banks were bright with gold
Held in the cup of marsh marigold.
Thus Castleton town on the frontier lay
In the early dawn of freedom's day.

In Arlington, over the distant hills,
Beyond the valleys and mountain rills,
The Governor sat in judgment hall.
The "Council of Safety," one and all,
Were gathered about him; all agreed
That the "Hampshire Grants" were sore in need
Of barracks and troops, and that, indeed,
With redskin and redcoat both to face,
The frontier men were in doubtful case.

Thirty families, and at this date,
The men unmarried, to serve the state.
Nor was this all, for that same day,
In log-hewn cabin beside the way,
Abigail Eaton came to abide,
Giving the census an upward stride;
And Nehemiah Holt one April morn
Wed a young widow, left forlorn,
While Araminta, the county belle,
Wed Eli Drake, as the records tell.

The young town's life was surely begun;
'Twas plain that something now must be done.
'Twixt savage and Tory, and wild beast, too,
To leave them all helpless would never do.

But the days were short and action slow
And long e're the little town could show
Block-house or fort, or a bastion wall,
A foraging party made its way
Where the blazoned trees showed rude highway.

'Twas the peaceful morn of the Sabbath day
And the people gathered to praise and pray.
Bird river lay sparkling 'neath July sun,
Bird mountain it's summer growth had begun.
The lion slept as in days of yore,
Its form outlined where eagles soar;
The resinous breeze the pine boughs stirred,
While the parson read from the sacred word.
No sound was heard save the pine-needles' fall
Or the drowsy note of the wood bird's call
When the cry rang out, "to arms! to arms!
The enemy comes by Ransom's farms."
Then the sound of a musket, sharp and clear,
Thrilled every heart with sudden fear.
The recruits came running down the road,
Each man his musket trying to load,
And stationed themselves by stump and tree
Waiting the enemy's face to see.

The women and children quickly sped
Across the road, where the pathway led
To Foote's new house, the strongest in town,
Where the logs of the future fort were down.
And none too soon, for the bullets flew,
With the cruel thrust of bayonets too,
As the foe came up, and the contest waged
With Briton and savage both engaged;
Unequal the conflict, with ten to one,
And sad the work that that day was done.

Watching the fight, from chink in the wall,
The captain's wife saw her husband fall.
"Cool water," she heard him faintly cry;
"I'll bring it," she cried, "or with you will die."
As she crept slowly over the ground
A Tory sprang with a savage bound,
Kicking the cup from her trembling hand,
("God! that such things should be in our land").

Thicker and thicker the bullets flew,
While blow on blow the bayonets drew
Blood which the patriots ill could spare;
Death and destruction were everywhere;
Fell curses and blows profaned the air;
Captain Williams in hand-to-hand fight
By bayonet thrust was killed, in spite
Of brave resistance, and left to die,
While Briton and savage rushed madly by.

The unequal conflict soon was o'er,
The river sparkled as just before,
But the gold that brightened its grassy banks
Was splashed with blood where the broken ranks
Of the patriots lay, each gaping wound
Crying aloud from the blood-stained ground,
Telling the tale of that Sabbath fray
When savage and Tory won the day.

They tenderly raised the captain's head,
His old worn cloak about him they spread,
Making his grave 'neath a tall pine tree,
Freedom's green shaft henceforth to be.

The fort was built, as the Governor said,
Too late, alas! for the patriot dead
Who christened its site with their own life blood.
When the fury of hate rolled in like a flood,
Warren 'twas called, as the records tell,
Within its walls "Tis" fall was planned.
From its log door marched Allen's band,
When in Jehovah's name they stormed the door
And made those Continental muskets roar,
Whose stern reverberations echoed far
Beyond their own Green Mountain's massive bar.

Daughters of patriots gathered to-day
To mark the site where this old fort lay.
'Tis well for us that the blue-bird sings
When the Sabbath bell through the June air rings;
That the swinging boughs of maple and pine
O'er a valley of peace and plenty twine;
That the lion above us slumbers still
On the brow of the richly wooded hill;
That the very stones of this old plateau,
The gift of Nature, in marble show;
That steam, and trolley, and railway tell
We have learned the secrets of science well.

But false were we to the brave who lie
 In unmarked graves should we pass them by
 With never a thought, that to them we owe
 The peace and plenty which now we know.

Unveil the stone; for aye let it stand,
 Emblem of gratitude, raised by the hand
 Of those who in freedom and safety to-day
 Remember the price that those had to pay.

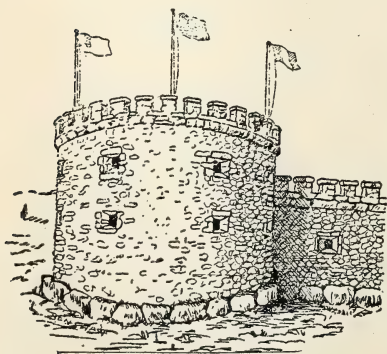
—MARGARET HOLMES FRANCISCO.

The above poem was read at the unveiling of the monument erected by the Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, on the site of old Fort Warren.

ANCIENT PEMAQUID.

This old stone castle is at ancient Pemaquid. It was built more than two centuries ago by the English at a cost of many thousand pounds. All the horrors of Indian warfare were

enacted in its vicinity. It was captured by the French and at last came into the possession of the United States. It was long a bone of contention between the colonists and the royal officers. "To repair or not to repair" caused long debates and much trouble. The old records contain many references to the fort at Pemaquid.



Near the ruins of these ancient works are paved streets, cellars, a brick cache, an ancient burying ground. The Maine Daughters of the Revolution are much interested in the restoration of this relic of pre-revolutionary days and its conversion into a museum and library.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, California).—Eschscholtzia Chapter is so full of enthusiasm and good will that we cannot help bubbling over occasionally, into the columns of the magazine.

An event of more than ordinary interest to us was the appointment of Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom, a member of our chapter, to the state vice-regency. The office of vice-regent is not sinecure in this instance, since our state regent spends so much of her time abroad that it was most essential that some one capable of doing so should be commissioned to act in her stead. Mrs. Thom was the unanimous choice of all the state chapters, and is fulfilling her duties most acceptably. Her appointment was the occasion for some pretty social functions in her honor.

The regent, Mrs. H. Clay Gooding, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon, at which the officers and executive board were seated. At the close of the menu, Mrs. Gooding proposed a toast to "Our State Vice-Regent," which was most gracefully responded to by Mrs. F. A. Eastman, a former regent of Eschscholtzia Chapter. A short time afterward Mrs. Wesley Clark, entertained the officers and board in a most delightful way, and on June 9, Mrs. J. C. McCoy gave an afternoon musicale and al fresco tea in honor of Miss Abbie C. Adair, our corresponding secretary, who left a few days later for a four years' stay in Europe.

As a climax to these enjoyable functions, Mrs. Thom entertained the entire chapter at her seaside home, "La Concha," on June 17th, Bunker Hill day. The spacious grounds were beautifully decorated with patriotic emblems. Patriotic songs were sung, and a paper on the history of our flag from its earliest existence to the present time was read, illustrated by miniature flags.

But Eschscholtzia Chapter has not been wholly occupied with

social enjoyment. Every meeting has been marked by patriotic enthusiasm, as has been attested by its donations to various worthy causes. The chapter gave thirty dollars to Continental Hall, twenty dollars to the Landmark Club, five dollars to the marking of old Fort Moore, and sixteen dollars to the Sloat monument of Monterey.

On May 30 we participated in a most beautiful memorial service. As has been stated before, the idea of strewing the waves with flowers in honor of our sailor dead originated with Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes, a member of Eschscholtzia Chapter. The ceremonies took place at San Pedro Harbor and were under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the San Pedro Board of Trade and the United States Naval Veterans. The monitor *Wyoming* and the torpedo boat destroyers, *Preble* and *Paul Jones*, tendered by the government for the occasion, were drawn up in battle array, the officers and mariners standing at "attention," ranged along the sides of the vessel as the steamer *Warrior* drew near bearing the various societies and guests. Two hundred and fifty school children stood on shore, dressed in white and carrying flowers, which they cast upon the waves in unison with emblems dropped from the vessels. Every flag stood at half-mast. Fine floral barges were turned adrift to proclaim to those who travel the sea that our sailor dead are not forgotten. After an invocation by Bishop Hartzell, Captain Mahoney, of the Naval Reserves, read the service for the dead. Bishop Hartzell made an eloquent address, in which he eulogized the fallen heroes. From the monitor *Wyoming* "taps" was sounded; a bugler on the *Warrior* took up the refrain and across the waves there floated the mournful cadences of the soldiers' call to rest.

As historian of Eschscholtzia Chapter, I wish to express the appreciation of the chapter for a gift from Major Sherman to the chapters of California. This valuable gift is manuscript copy of "My Country 'tis of Thee," presented to Major Sherman by the author, Dr. Smith. Major Sherman sent this valuable gift to Mrs. Thom, state vice-regent, acting regent. I am sure not only Eschscholtzia Chapter, but every chapter of the state appreciates more fully than we can say this sacred token.

Never has our chapter had so prosperous and harmonious a year. Our regent has been tireless in her efforts in our behalf and the officers and executive board have worked in complete harmony and with one object—to further the cause of patriotism in its truest sense.—MARY H. MCCOY, *Historian*.

Peoria Chapter (Peoria, Illinois).—Peoria Chapter's greeting to the eighth annual state conference is one of good cheer and encouraging progress.

The first and most inspiring event of 1903 and 1904 was the visit of our honored state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline.

On this date, June 8th, we met at the "Country Club," a place of unrivaled beauty and enchantment, three miles north of Peoria.

A varied program occupied the afternoon, the most interesting of which was the reading of two essays by their authors, Peoria high school pupils, who had just won prizes from our chapter. The subject was "The Louisiana Purchase."

During the past year we have received seven new members. One of our dear ones has crossed the river and joined the great majority. *"She is absent, but accounted for."*

We have seventy-two members and one, Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley, is our only "Real Daughter." She will be eighty-eight years old soon, is much interested in our work and attends our meetings when possible. Her father rests in our beautiful Springdale Cemetery.

Mrs. Bradley is the donator and founder of "Bradley Polytechnic Institute," "The Horological Institute," "The Bradley Home for Old Ladies" and "The Laura Bradley Park." The latter consists of 147 acres of land. Mrs. Bradley has given a large sum to St. Francis Hospital and donated to many worthy objects.

In the Fall we hope for many accessions in our chapter and four transfers from other chapters of Daughters who have moved to our city and visited our chapter.

Twenty copies of the THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are taken by chapter members. One copy is taken by our city

library for the general public. The city library also has one set of the Lineage Books and our chapter has one set, besides the Smithsonian Report. These are all much used.

Our chapter meetings are from October until the last of June; our program is varied and interspersed with music. We frequently have papers of sufficient merit to be reproduced by our public press and to be retained in our archives.

After our annual election in April we listened to three essays written by eighth year pupils in our schools who had just been awarded prizes by our chapter. The subject was "The Lewis and Clark Expedition and its Results."

The finances of our chapter are in an encouraging condition, there being a neat deposit in the bank. At the time of the Thirteenth Continental Congress \$30 was forwarded to Washington for our Continental Hall from private donations. Each preceding year the money for this purpose was taken from our treasury, excepting once or twice, when a Daughter gave the entire sum.

Mrs. Anna Grimes, one of our members, and Mrs. Isabel Ayres, who is mother of one of our number, and who is eligible herself to membership, gave us good reports of the business transacted and the social functions enjoyed during the congress, as well as the laying of the corner stone of our future Hall.

We have no chapter home and have always been visitors. Next year we will meet in a portion of the Peoria Women's Club House for all but special meetings and our annual outing.

June 14, Flag day, we have our outing at Dill Crest, as well as our closing meeting of the year. Dill Crest is five miles from the city, is beautiful for situation, and it is the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Millard. Mrs. Millard is one of our cherished Daughters.

At roll call we responded with a sentiment on our flag, each lady wore a small flag, and one of the delights of the day was an autographic letter from the oldest living granddaughter of Betsey Ross. This lady, at the age of ninety-two years, still follows the example set by her eminent grandmother and

makes flags after the original pattern, one of which is my personal property and was displayed at Dill Crest.

She was born in Betsey Ross' home, learned all her childish lessons at her knee, and has two of the chairs represented in the picture so very familiar to us all "Birth of our Nation's Flag."

Another feature of the day about which much interest clusters, and from which much assistance is anticipated for the program committee, is a "question box," into which every one is expected to deposit a question, topic or other matter, which she desires considered during the coming year.—CAROLINE GILBERT ROWCLIFF, *Regent*.

General De Lafayette Chapter (Lafayette, Indiana).—The General DeLafayette Chapter observed Flag day, June 14th, by enjoying an outing on the site of old Fort Oniatenon. The site of that fort, the oldest in the state, is the only part of Revolutionary history in this vicinity. The tale of Oniatenon is a tale of the long ago. For of Fort Oniatenon to-day there is no visible trace. For years Indiana's historians sought to establish the site of the old fort. From the pages of an old archive and journal of a Jesuit missionary stationed at Oniatenon much information was gained, and with it as a guide, the old fort was easily located some four miles south of Lafayette on the west side of the Wabash river. The chapter has been much interested in the search and finding of lost Oniatenon and the outing was planned to go over the ground. A flag was raised with appropriate services to mark the spot, and an interesting talk given by Hon. B. Wilson Smith. Fort Oniatenon was built by the French in 1720 by orders issued from Quebec. It passed from French to English control in 1760; was leveled by General Scott in 1791. For nearly a century it was a noted trading post where the great-plenty of furs changed hands. It was a tribal canton, also a Jesuit mission. The fort was built of logs, was forty feet long, had 14 block-houses, also a Catholic church. It had a large population of red and white.

The chapter hopes soon to suitably mark the site of Fort Oniatenon where to-day only the rippling waters are left to sing a requiem of tribesmen and voyagers long departed.

Huntington Chapter (Huntington, Indiana).—With the Fourth of July, closed one of the most pleasant and prosperous years in the chapter's history. During this time besides the regular meetings, four "open" or guest meetings were held.

At the first of these Mrs. Enos Taylor and Miss Dessie Moore entertained the home chapter and the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of Fort Wayne at the palatial home of Mrs. Taylor. A fine literary and musical program was given with Miss Dessie Moore, Mrs. H. C. Morgan, Mrs. Gustav Hendricks of Michigan, and Misses Miriam Taylor and Myra McClelland in charge of the musical numbers. The subjects for consideration were "Wives and Mothers of Colonial Days," by Mrs. Ella Griffith, and "Opportunities of the Daughters of the American Revolution," by Miss Pearl Rall.

The chapter planned a Colonial reception for February 22 for the commemoration of Washington's birthday and for the purpose of securing funds for Colonial Memorial Hall at Washington. The powdered hair, the quaint, gaily colored and much beruffled gowns and the brilliantly costumed gentlemen made it a very attractive scene. Clayton's Hall was elaborately decorated with the national colors and George and Martha Washington's pictures were hung in a conspicuous place and draped. The chapter realized a neat sum upon what was one of the brilliant social events of the season.

The next meeting of a special character was a colonial tea given at the home of Dr. C. W. Fry by Mrs. Fry to the Sons and the Daughters. Over a hundred guests enjoyed the generous hospitality extended and a program consisting of songs, readings and a paper by Mrs. Edna Felter, former regent of the chapter, was given. A special greeting was given the Sons by the present regent, Mrs. Martha Tuttle, and Ean Boyd Heiney responded on behalf of the Sons.

July the fourth the chapter indulged in a picnic party on the lawn of Mrs. E. B. Ayres' home. A rain coming up suddenly, drove the company to the porch, where luncheon was served and a jolly time was enjoyed. In the evening the youngsters who had accompanied their parents made the night bright and lively with fireworks.

Another event of great interest to the city as well as the chapter was the presentation on June 9 of Frohman's society drama, "Charity Ball," by the chapter for the purpose of establishing a relic room in the new court house. The affair was a social event and a financial success.

Handsome new programs are now in the hands of the members for the coming chapter year, which presents some very interesting topics for consideration. It deals with the heroes of peace as well as war, touching that phase of colonial history, Indiana's part in the patriotic life of America, the patriotic women of colonial times and the present and the making of the flag and the origin of Flag day are among the new features touched upon in this.—(MISS) PEARL RALL, *Historian*.

Alexander Macomb Chapter (Mt. Clemens, Macomb county, Michigan).—The fifth annual meeting of the chapter was held in June at the home of the regent. Mrs. George A. Skinner was re-elected regent.

Mrs. C. W. Young, who ably represented us at Washington, gave a pleasing report of the business, entertainments and minor happenings there. From Jamestown she brought to the chapter a gavel made from old historic wood.

A year book had been arranged for the chapter the past year and excellent papers have been presented.

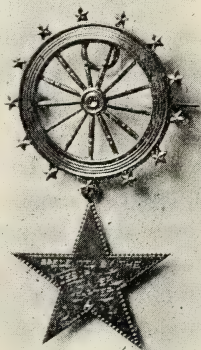
The committee on supplies sent the usual boxes of reading matter to the Manila Aid Society.

In May a number of the members drove to Davis, this county, and placed a marker on the grave of Josiah Crossman, a soldier of the Revolutionary war and of the War of 1812. Appropriate exercises were held. There were present a great-granddaughter, and two great-great-granddaughters of the hero.—FRANCES M. RUSSELL, *Historian*.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska).—The one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill and the eighth anniversary of our charter day was celebrated with Mrs. Lytle of Greenwood. The program for the afternoon opened with the singing of "America" by the chapter.

Mrs. Angie Newman then gave the history of the song as told to her by the author, Rev. S. F. Smtih, which was followed by a discussion.

Mrs. J. C. Harpham then gave a brief account of the laying of the corner stone of Continental Memorial Hall on April 18th. After this a short talk by Mrs. S. B. Pound on the Lewis and Clarke boulder, Memorial Hall and other subjects dear to the heart of all Daughters. All joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."



Friday, June 3rd, was the awarding of the medal, Mrs. C. C. White hostess, which is offered annually by the chapter to the young ladies in the senior class of the high school to encourage historical research. The subject selected for this year's contest was "Servitude in the Colonies." The awarding committee consisted of three from the chapter, Mrs. John S. Reed, Miss Cora Smith, Mrs. Davis. There were nine contestants. Miss Irene Dalton's

essay having been adjudged the best, the regent, Mrs. Grove E. Barber, with a few appropriate remarks, presented the young lady with her well-earned prize. By request of the chapter Miss Dalton then read her essay.

DeWolfe gave a fine talk on the value of history study. Prof. Stevens followed with a very able although short talk on patriotism. Miss Post closed the afternoon program with a solo, "Columbia."

Our annual meeting was held May 6th. Mrs. Grove E. Barber was elected regent. The report of delegates to the na-

tional congress was given. Mrs. Louise M. Allen gave a very brief but comprehensive account of the business while Mrs. J. L. Kellogg told us in a delightful way of the social part.

In January we gave a picture "Spirit of '76" to the high school, costing with the frame about \$15.00.

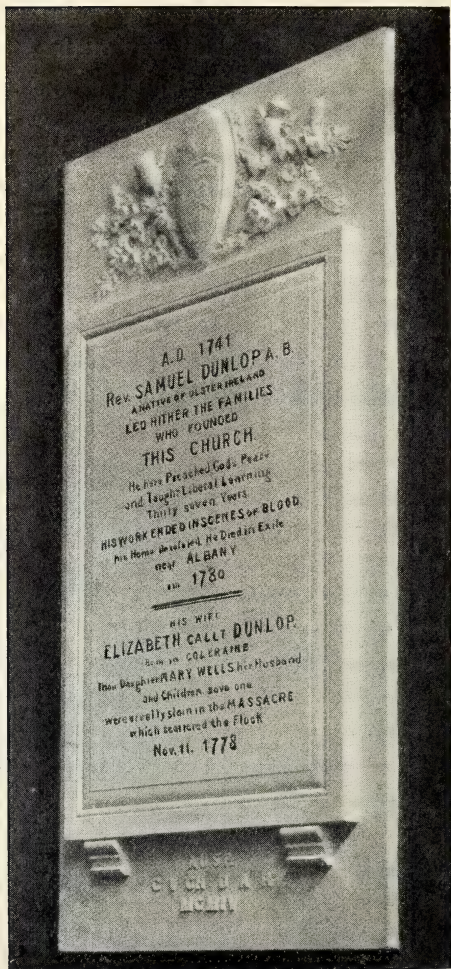
February 22nd we had an exhibit of relics in the public library parlors for the seventh and eighth grades of public schools. A great deal of interest was manifested by the pupils.

We have also given seventy-five dollars towards erecting the Lewis and Clarke boulder at Fort Calhoun on August 2, 1904.

Our past regent, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, who is quite a collector of historic wood, read in a newspaper sometime in the early winter of the tearing down of the old house built about the year 1804 by General Ivan Clarke, famous for his connection with the historic Lewis and Clarke expedition. In this house the treaty providing for the removal of the Osage Indians from Missouri to the Indian territory was signed. General Clarke was territorial governor of Missouri from 1813 to 1821 and was afterward superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis up to his death in 1838. She wrote for some of the wood; they responded generously by sending some very large pieces from his library, with a beautiful piece of iron scroll work, the design bunches of grapes and leaves, which ornamented the porches. She presented each one of our advisory council with a small souvenir plate made of this wood, bearing the dates 1804-1904. She also presented a handsome gavel made from the same wood to the Omaha Chapter.—ADELIA M. H. EVERETT, *Historian*.

Cherry Valley Chapter (Cherry Valley, New York).—On August 18, 1904, Cherry Valley Chapter unveiled a tablet in the Presbyterian church to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Dunlop. The tablet is a solid block of statuary marble, bearing this inscription as shown herewith:

Mr. Dunlop was one of the founders of Cherry Valley and gave it its name. He was the first pastor of the first church in



the settlement, this church being the first English-speaking church in what was then western New York. He was also the first teacher of the first school in the place, this school being the first classical school organized west of the Hudson river. No one man has left a deeper impress of himself upon the place than has Mr. Dunlop.

Many Visiting Daughters were present. The invited guests were entertained at an informal luncheon in the social rooms of the church.

After the luncheon, at two o'clock, we adjourned to the church proper, which we found beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The seats reserved for the Daughters were marked by blue and white ribbons and behind the Daughters were seated members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. C. O. S. Hearton, followed by the Lord's Prayer and singing of "America." The unveiling and presentation of the tablet to the Presbyterian church and the village of Cherry Valley by our regent, Mrs. Sarah Morse O'Connor, was performed with much grace and dignity. Dr. Swinnerton, pastor of the church, made the speech of acceptance, supplementing it with an historical address. This was especially interesting, as the speaker had made a study of the history of this vicinity and brought to light many facts not hitherto generally known.

Dr. Swinnerton's address was followed by the singularly beautiful and appropriate hymn, "O, God! Beneath Thy Guiding Hand, Our Exiled Fathers Crossed the Sea," after which Mr. Douglas Campbell, of New York, a descendant of patriots of the Revolution, whose lives were interwoven with that of Cherry Valley, gave us an interesting address well calculated to establish his claim as a worthy son of an honored family.

Mr. Campbell was succeeded by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, who will long be remembered here for his eloquent address. Dr. Potter is a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, for many years president of Union College at Schenectady. Dr. Nott was settled in Cherry Valley in 1796, being the first clergyman and first teacher in the settlement upon the return of the inhabitants from "exile" after the war of the Revolution.

Cherry Valley feels much indebted to descendants of Mr. Dunlop, several of whom have contributed generously towards the expense of the tablet.—MARY S. LEANING, *Secretary*.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, New York) will, on September 19th next, finish another year's work. During the year, meetings have been held monthly at the homes of different members and work of permanent value has been accomplished. The society is in a flourishing condition financially. Recently the chapter voted to place on the road from Saratoga Springs to Bemis Heights at least two granite markers with inscriptions which would indicate to the tourist the way to the battlefield.

September 19, 1904, also marks the tenth anniversary of the chapter's organization and preparations are already being made to celebrate this event in an appropriate manner, as we feel we have reason.—RENA MERCHANT, *Historian*.

Swe-kat-si Chapter (Ogdensburg, New York).—It is with no spirit of boastfulness that we claim that few chapters do better work than Swe-kat-si. We now number about seventy members, and we make our influence felt in the various undertakings of our city. Over \$800 passed through our treasurer's hands this year which was expended for prizes for historical essays written by pupils in our schools and neighboring towns; for books for the public libraries; contributions towards the building of Memorial Hall, and we raised \$400 by personal contributions and entertainments towards the building of a soldiers' monument. Our literary work for the year consisted of six delightful papers on colonial homes and customs. Socially we have had some enjoyable musicals and card parties, charging a small admission. We celebrated our chapter day by chartering a boat and through the courtesy of Miss Crapser, one of our members, were entertained in their island home near Waddington, on the St. Lawrence. This home was the original Ogden Manor House.

Our regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck, was unanimously re-elected at our annual election, with Mrs. Grant C. Madill as vice-regent.—MARION SANGER FRANK, *Historian*.

Tioughnioga Chapter (Cortland, New York).—Organized in 1900 with fifteen charter members, now numbers fifty. At one of the open meetings of the year held with the regent, Mrs. N. H. Gillette, the general program consisted of recitations from Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and an exemplification of the same. At the entrance to the brilliantly-lighted piazza was a large sign bearing the inscription "Red Horse Inn." Within were found the public room, the guest room, the tap room and the landlady's snuggerly, arranged and decorated after the fashion of the olden time.

Two prizes have been awarded this year for the best historical essays upon the subject of Robert Morris.

In May a large audience was entertained with Mrs. Jarley's wax works revised and up-to-date, with bright and witty explanations of a local character. A nice little sum was netted to be used toward a monument to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers of Cortland county.

The last meeting of the year was held in June at the residence of Mrs. F. J. PerLee, of McLean. The chapter accepted an invitation from Miss Harriet Green, of Homer, to meet with her for the presentation of the gold spoon from the National Society to Mrs. Colegrove.

A midsummer gathering was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Gillette. An old-fashioned quilting bee was the feature of entertainment. This quilt was pieced more than sixty years ago.—EDITH WATROUS JARVIS, *Historian*.



Mrs. N. H. Gillette, Regent
Tioughnioga Chapter.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York City).—The report of this past year begins with our chapter day reception at the home of Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, regent, an affair also given in honor of the general committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the borough of Manhattan, for the preservation of Washington's headquarters on Washington Heights.

The next social affair occurred in May, 1903, at the home of Mrs. J. H. Storer, the event happening within the week's celebration held by New York city to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the giving of its first charter. The entertainment prepared appropriately consisted of music, an address by the chaplain of the chapter, Dr. Chapin, who interspersed wit with history and instruction, and a paper "New York in its Infancy," read by the assistant historian, Mrs. Oviedo M. Bostwick. This reception closed the spring social season with many pleasant memories added to those of the past year.

The next event which should be embodied in this report is the hearing before the "Board of Estimate and Apportionment," given to the general committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, and members of the society, May 29th, 1903, at which hearing they agreed to purchase said property.

The first social meeting of the fall season occurred December 11th, 1903, and was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer. This proved a most enjoyable affair; the entertainment included a recitation by Mrs. Clara L. Folsom, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," by Oliver Wendel Holmes; following this, Miss Kramer sang the "Cantigur De Noel," by Adams. Mrs. Folsom then sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus with spirit, while Miss Kramer charmingly and appropriately posed the sentiment of the song, closing a program eminently patriotic and to those present delightful. I now mention the formal opening of the Jumel Mansion and surrounding grounds as a public park and museum, which took place December 29th, 1903.

The chapter decided to hold a social meeting on the same date and combine both events of the Jumel Mansion. The ceremonies were opened on this occasion by a prayer, followed by addresses. Military and patriotic music was played during the exercises, Mrs. Julius H. Caryl being the guest of honor. The speakers were Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, orator of the occasion, Mr. Logan, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mr. Cornelius B. Pugsley, vice president of the Sons of the American Revolution.

For the purpose of making themselves eligible to accept from the city the custody of the Jumel Mansion on Washington Heights, which the city recently purchased, the general committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution which brought about the acquisition of the property, decided to organize itself into an incorporated association, which being done, the newly formed organization elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer; vice-presidents, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. Fred Hasbrouck, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel; secretary, Mrs. William Cummings Story; treasurer, Mrs. William J. Lyon.

The mansion will hereafter be known as Washington's Headquarters, New York City.

The chapter held a luncheon at Delmonico's in conjunction with the National Society United States Daughters 1812, known as "Honor Day Luncheon," January 7th, 1904. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was guest of honor.

A reception and dramatic entertainment was given at the Waldorf by the general committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thursday evening, February 4, 1904, proving a success for the committee in charge.

The last social meeting comprised within the past year and which I will record as assistant historian of the chapter, is a reception and musical given at the home of Mrs. H. B. Kirk, our corresponding secretary. Recitations, music and a general good time mark this date in the annals of this chapter.

and close an active and most successful social schedule.—**FLOR-
ENCE C. BOSTWICK**, *Assistant Historian*.

Catawba Chapter (Rock Hill, South Carolina).—The Catawba Chapter was organized in Rock Hill, South Carolina, seven years ago, by twelve Daughters. Some of them were



Mrs. Hugh B. Buist, Regent
Catawba Chapter.

lineal descendants of the signers of the "Mecklenburg Declaration" and others were descendants of most illustrious sons of South Carolina. The honor of being the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this part of the state belongs to Catawba Chapter, as the Catawba Indians have always been the friends of the white men and have fought side by side with our men of the Revolution and in the war between the states, we named our chapter for the brave Catawbas, who are the only Indians that live in the state and who have always been true

to our men. Their reservation is ten miles from Rock Hill, South Carolina, they number sixty souls—in 1700 there were 8,000 brave Catawbas, now they are nearly all gone—to the happy hunting grounds. York county is very full of the memory of patriotic men and women and many descendants live here. The Catawba Chapter was organized when Mrs. Rebecca Pickens Bacon was our state regent, her efforts were crowned with success; as the beginning of any new work is always difficult, her letters and presence were always helpful

and encouraging. Our first officers here were Mrs. Hugh B. Buist, regent; Mrs. Willie Hutchison, vice-regent; Mrs. Edward Mobley, treasurer; Mrs. W. L. Roddey, registrar; Mrs. T. L. Johnston, historian, and Mrs. Ben Fewell, secretary. Our contributions have been generous to monuments and charity. During the Spanish war we made garments for the sick soldiers and sent to Atlanta to be distributed, and many a gallon of milk, coffee and soup, with underwear, was given at the Rock Hill station to sick and dying soldiers by individual Daughters of the American Revolution. The Catawba Chapter contributed to Daughters of the American Revolution day in Charleston. Our last contribution was twenty dollars to the monument to be erected in Columbia. We met once a month for years, now we meet four or five times a year and have interesting papers on historical subjects of people and places. Once a year we have delightful meetings and ask our gentlemen friends. Dr. James H. Thornwell is an honored guest. His wife is one of our members. Our chapter now numbers thirty members willing to respond to any good work. We had representatives at the congress in Washington and in Columbia; we also had representatives in Spartanburg. Last May we were most fortunate in having our state regent, Mrs. Hal Richardson with us. Her description of the congress was most enjoyable and we all were refreshed by her charming personality.

Some of the women who are leading characters in the women of the Revolution lived in York and the adjoining counties. Isabella Kelso, wife of Colonel Wylie, has many descendants among our Daughters of the American Revolution. All South Carolina women revere the names of Dr. Marion Sims and Dr. Robert Battey of Georgia, and our very own Dr. Gill Wylie and Dr. Robert Wylie are grandsons of Isabella Kelso Wylie. These worthy descendants are serving suffering humanity as earnestly and faithfully and generously as their brave ancestors did their state.

The names of William and Martha Bratton are dear to all sons and daughters of South Carolina. Their worthy descendants are numerous. The beloved bishop of Mississippi, Rev. Theodore Bratton, and the most eminent and successful Dr. Andral Bratton, of Yorkville, are among them, and our state historian, Mrs. Virginia Mason Bratton, a lineal descendant of this noted Revolutionary couple.—MRS. H. B. BUIST, *Regent*.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—Watauga has closed a satisfactory and prosperous year. By far the most stupendous work undertaken by our chapter is the erection of a memorial to Matthew Fontaine Maury. In referring to the reception of the Daughters of the American Revolution congress and others in Washington of the report of the Maury Memorial Committee, Mrs. Day says: "I met with encouragement and compliment upon the patriotism and courage of the undertaking and the finely prepared Memorial Bill." Three years ago Watauga established the observance of Flag day in Memphis, and if I mistake not, in the south. Each year, the military, the public and the Daughters of the American Revolution have been invited to participate in the celebration. The Forrest Rifles, a military company, pledged themselves to have a com-



Mrs. Thomas Day, Regent,
Watauga Chapter.

petitive drill each year on the 14th of June for Watauga's Flag day medal. This year our Flag day exercises were brilliant and inspiring. Hundreds of people including a goodly number of school children assembled at Overton Park. Old Glory waved everywhere. The band enthused the crowd with patriotic music, and some of Memphis' most talented sons and daughters rendered a most excellent program. Mr. Bolton Smith, master of ceremonies, gracefully introduced the numbers. Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy gave an original poem, "Tennessee Mother of Warriors."

Mrs. Oling Hill Overton gave her Centennial Ode "Women of Watauga."

Mrs. Jessie Alcorn Swift read a paper "The Evolution of the Flag." The orator of the day was Hon. Malcolm Patterson who made a brilliant speech. Miss Alice Collier faultlessly sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Then followed the annual drill by the Forrest Rifles for Watauga's medal.

This work of Watauga should be a source of pride to each member for it is a patriotic observance which fosters love of the flag in the young and pride in the old.—MRS. S. A. WILKINSON, *Historian*.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter (San Antonio, Texas) was organized and charter dated December 11, 1902, with Miss Eleanor Brackenridge as regent.

After the decision at the Continental Congress in Washington "that the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution could not be taken in as an organization or body of women as contrary to their charter but only on individual application," the claim to collateral descent having been expunged from the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, many former members of the Texas society Daughters of the Revolution decided to unite in forming a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The name San Antonio de Bexar dates long before the American Revolution. Spain so christened a little presidio that

priest and soldier founded upon an Indian village that nestled in a cup-like valley close to a clear, winding river. Near this limpid stream and within this vale Spain built the remarkable structures which still stand—the old Missions. The Mission Alamo was crumbling with age when the Liberty Bell in far off Philadelphia proclaimed its message. No echo was heard within the Texas province by Spanish soldiers—from Spain to France, back to Spain, in Mexico's hand, the Texas republic, United States, the confederacy—truly, under six flags now to rest, forever, under the glorious waves of the Star Spangled Banner. Under the spirit of 1776.

The society meets once a month. At such meetings the business and social work of the society is fully arranged. A short literary program covering some period of Revolutionary history makes a prominent and interesting feature, while personal anecdotes of distinguished Revolutionary ancestors are recorded.

Miss Brackenridge, the regent, entertained the chapter on July 4th from 3 to 6 p. m., at her elegant home in a cordial and happy manner.

Last week the chapter turned from this happy page on memory's tablet to mourn the loss of a co-worker, Mrs. Vories P. Brown. May the sorrowing mother see from afar the star that beams hope and peace—the star that shines beyond the earthly conflicts, beyond the battles that any human organization must follow day by day.

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Sarah B. French a strong local chapter of the Children of the Revolution grows day by day.

A movement is now on foot to form a society of the Sons of the Revolution.—SARAH S. KING, *Historian*.

Ann Story Chapter (Rutland, Vermont).—On Flag day, June 14th, 1904, the unveiling of the memorial to mark the site of old Fort Warren in Castleton, Vermont, was an event of unusual interest—the dear old flag floating on all sides gave

inspiration to the scene, while the large number in attendance gave full proof that Vermonters are interested in the history of early times.

The marker is a block of rough hewn Barre granite, and was the gift of Mrs. A. P. Childs, of Castleton. Other citizens of Castleton placed it, hence through the generosity of these patriotic friends, it was only necessary for Ann Story Chapter to give the inscription, which is:



Conflict—Site of
Fort Warren
1777-1779
Erected under the auspices of
Ann Story Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1904.

Mrs. H. H. Dyer, of Rutland, regent of Ann Story Chapter, gave the opening address, as follows:

"Gentlemen and ladies, Daughters of the American Revolution and guests: This occasion being under the auspices of Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it becomes my pleasant duty as it's regent, to bid you welcome, and it gives me great satisfaction to have the privilege to call this patriotic assemblage together on this

Flag day of 1904, upon this historic ground, which was occupied by Fort Warren in 1779—soil sacred to us as Fort Warren proved a safeguard for both your kinsmen and mine, during the stormy struggle in gaining their national independence, and in securing for these grand and beautiful Green mountains, rolling hills and vales, the honor of being the first born state of this vast and united republic, the first state which formed its constitutional laws to prevent slavery from coming within its borders, an honor of which all her sons and daughters may well be proud.

"Let us give due praise to those brave sires and wise men of that time who founded our beloved state so well, and gave to it the beautiful and emblematic name—Vermont.

"I open these exercises with a gavel which may be of historic interest to some of you, descendants of those noble men, who, now as veterans of the later wars, are honoring us with your presence. The gavel is made of wood in which a bullet was imbedded during the noted battle of the civil war fought on Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1853. It was presented by the members of Company A, First Vermont regiment of volunteers, upon their return from Chickamauga in 1898, and was given to Ann Story Chapter as a souvenir, and in memory of patriotic work done by the chapter for the soldiers of the Spanish war. Thus, this little gavel is a link between—now, and then—connecting ancestral patriotism with the unveiling ceremonies of a fine memorial for a Revolutionary fort to-day, and in behalf of Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I give heartfelt thanks to the patriots of the present time who by thought, by word, or by deed, assist the Daughters of the American Revolution in marking the historic spots upon which those heroes trod."

The chairman of the committee of arrangements was Mrs. Lucy Wadsworth Leavenworth.

The program, which was interspersed with appropriate music, included an invocation, The Rev. Frank Garfield; poem, Mrs. M. J. Francisco; greeting, Mrs. Leavenworth; unveiling of marker; presentation, A. P. Childs; acceptance, Dr. E. R. Clark; historic address, Prof. P. R. Leavenworth; short addresses by Sons of the American Revolution.

A delightful reception was then given the "Daughters" by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Childs on their beautiful lawn, which was the closing event of the day.

Mrs. Francisco's poem, which was read on this occasion, appears on a preceding page of this issue.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Question.—A resolution is pending and a substitute motion is offered and entertained. It so happens that most of the members of the assembly wish to adopt both motions, *i. e.*, they wish to agree to the proposition contained in the resolution and also to the one in the substitute motion, as they do not conflict. Can this be done?

Answer.—Yes. When a resolution is pending and a substitute motion is entertained if it be the wish of the assembly to adopt both measures the proper action is to vote down the substitute motion *as a substitute* and then move to amend the resolution by adding to it the proposition contained in the substitute. It will be noticed that such action is not equivalent to voting twice on the same question, as in this case the vote is first taken on the amendment when the question is "will the assembly *substitute* it for the resolution," and the second vote is taken on the question "Will the assembly amend the resolution by *adding* to it." The question is sometimes asked in a case of this kind: "While the substitute motion is pending cannot an amendment be offered to strike out the word substitute and insert by adding." This, of course, cannot be done, as it would have the effect of changing the "form" of the motion, which is under no circumstance allowable.

Question.—"An amendment was offered to a pending resolution and was entertained. The amendment was in poor taste and exceedingly objectionable to a majority of the assembly and a member objected 'to the consideration of the question.' This the presiding officer ruled out of order. Then another member moved 'to lay the amendment on the table and proceed to the consideration of the resolution,' which was also ruled out of order. Was the presiding officer right in her rulings? Many of our members think it was a mistake to allow the amendment to be voted on."

Answer.—The presiding officer was entirely correct in ruling out of order both the objections to the consideration of the question and the motion to lay the amendment on the table. The reasons are as follows: The objection to the consideration of a question may be raised *only* on a main motion. While the substitute motion was complete in itself it was an amendment and therefore the objection to its consideration was out of order.

While the motion to lay on the table was in order from a "rank" view point, as it is higher than an amendment, in this case it was evidently used with the intention of setting aside the objectionable amendment without affecting the resolution. This cannot be done, as an amendment cannot be separated from the main motion. The presiding officer could have stated this to the assembly and given an opportunity for the proper motion, which, if carried, would have set aside the entire question. See the March 1904 number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in which the motion to lay on the table is fully explained.

Question.—"Our By-laws require a two-thirds vote for the adoption of an amendment to the By-Laws. At our annual meeting an amendment to limit the membership of the society to 200 was being considered and an amendment was offered to substitute 300 for 200. When the vote was taken on the latter proposition the presiding officer declared it carried, although it was only a majority vote. A point of order was raised that it should have been a two-thirds vote, but the presiding officer ruled that a majority vote was sufficient. The

amendment to substitute 300 for 200 was finally carried by a two-thirds vote, but we feel that amendment should have had a two-thirds vote also."

Answer.—An amendment to a motion that requires a two-thirds vote may itself be carried by a majority. In the case of the amendment to the proposed amendment to the By-Laws a majority vote was sufficient.

FORT GRISWOLD.

Read on the anniversary of the battle, September 6, 1781.

Harriet A. Stanton.

Our fathers trod these heights that day
 When freedom veiled her face;
 Let every heart sweet tribute bring
 In honor of the place;
 They braved oppression's haughty power,
 They raised our ensign high;
 'Tis ours to keep that honor bright
 For which they dared to die.

A hundred years have passed away;
 A nation's loud acclaim
 Has proved the justice of our cause,
 The grandeur of our aim.
 As "Daughters" here renew your vows
 In honor of our name
 Emblazoned on yon granite shaft
 That shall long years remain.

Our father's God! to thee we raise
 A prayer of love and trust.
 Oh! keep our land from error's ways,
 And grant her statesmen just.

The November number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE will contain a full account of Daughters of the American Revolution day, October eleventh, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. There will be many illustrations.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."—*Shakespeare*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

130. THRALL.—In the records of the church at Vernon, Conn., 1762-1824, copied by Miss Mary K. Talcott, under date of May 2, 1773, is found the baptism of "Persia, Daughter of Lemmi Thrall." This may be the Persis inquired for, as the date and locality agree.

338. (BRYANT.—Estate of Alexander Bryan (extracts).)

"Know ye that whereas Alexander Bryan, late of Milford in ye Colony of Connecticut, departed this life leaving no executor, and Sibilla ye wife of ye s^d deceased having taken out letters of administration in ye s^d Colony of Connecticut, on her s^d husband's estate and given power to William Whiting of Hartford to dispose of and secure for her use certain negroes and other of the estate of the s^d deceased within ye County of Suffolk of the Province of New York." Administration was granted to William Whiting Sept. 27, 1700.

"And ye s^d William Whiting on ye twenty sixth day of August, Anno Dom. 1701, did exhibit an acct in & concerning ye s^d administration before Coll. William Smith which allowed & approved by the s^d Sibilla

who prayed that ye administration of ye sd estate of Alexander Bryan, deceased, may be granted to her, to whom ye same was granted on ye 27th day of Sept., Anno Dom., 1701."

("Early Long Island Wills," p. 215.)

The above mentioned William Smith came to America 1686, and purchased a large estate on Long Island afterward named "Manor of St. George." He was appointed judge of the prerogative court for Suffolk County 1691, and chief justice 1692. He died Feb. 18, 1704-5.

Several dates of Bryant births, 1721-1738; marriages, 1723-1737, and deaths, 1724-1746, can be found in vital records of Sudbury, Mass.

341. GRANT.—Among the list of signers to the resolution (see answer 486 in this no.) the name of Peter Grant of Virginia is found. If he is the ancestor of "O. G." it would give to her eligibility to the D. A. R. without doubt.—L. B. N.

449. CAMP.—Israel Camp of Durham, Conn., was appointed Captain of 1st Company Militia by the General Assembly, May session, 1769. (Colonial records of Conn., Vol. VIII.) He was one of the Committee of inspection.—K.

470. (1) KNIGHT.—In Vital Statistics of Sudbury are found—Samuel Knight and Ann Clap, married July 1, 1756, and Silas Knight, son of Samuel and Anna, born May 5, 1757; also the death Anne, wife of Samuell, Jan. 23, 1762.

(3) ALLEN—GREEN.—From the same record, Elizabeth Allin (Allen), daughter of Joseph and Martha, was born Oct. 2, 1704. Elizabeth Allen and Ebenezer Goodenow married Feb. 5, 1728-9.

Ebenezer, son of Edmund and Rebekah Goodenow, b. April 4, 1704. Rebekah, wife of Edmund died Feb. 6, 1719-20.

482 CARTER.—"M. H." will find a very interesting history of the Carter family in "Old Colonial Mansions and those who lived in them" by S. A. Allen, p. 297. This is a valuable book of old Virginia and Maryland families with a few from New York.—F. B. S.

An exhaustive account of the English family of Carters, with the probable ancestry of Rev. Thomas Carter of Woburn, Mass., 1642, d. 1684, was given in the Boston *Transcript*, June 1, 1904, by "H. W. C. C." Rev. Thomas Carter of Woburn, Mass., had children: Judith, Abigail, Theophilus, Deborah, Timothy, Thomas.

486. TEBBS.—"C. T. M." may be interested in the following from Meade's "Old Churches in Vir." (Vol. II.) Daniel Tibbs of Vir. was one of the signers of a resolution drawn up by Richard Henry Lee immediately after the passage of the Stamp Act of 1765. This association is said to have been the first in the land for the resistance to the Stamp Act. It was signed by one hundred and fifteen patriots of northern Virginia, Feb. 27, 1766.

Daniel Tibbs was vestryman of Cople Parish, Vir., 1755. The daughter of Rev. Henry Skyren and wife Lucy Moore (daughter of Gen

Bernard and Kate (Spotswood Moore) married Mr. Tebbs of Culpeper, Vir. Rev. Henry Skyren was born in White Haven, England. He is said to have been an elegant scholar and accomplished gentleman, remarkable for his eloquence and piety. (Meade's Old Churches of Vir., Vol. I.)

QUERIES.

509. PARMELEE.—I should like to learn the name of the wife of Giles Parmelee, born July 1, 1731, and when and where he was married. Had he a son John? Where did he marry and where did he live? Giles Parmelee moved from East Haven, or Killingworth, Conn., to Potsdam, N. Y.—S. O. S.

510. (1) BURCHARD—DIXON.—Information is desired of the ancestry, etc., of Joseph Burchard who married Hannah Dixon and was living in Renselaerville, N. Y., 1788. They had eleven children: Joseph, Daniel, Elias, Dixon, Preserved, Lyman, Amy (Barenger), Hannah (Nandike), Elizabeth (Hungerford), Esther (Frisbie), Dorothy (Post).

(2) BECKER—BICKNELL.—Peter A. Becker was living in Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1811. He was born May, 1773, died 1832 or 6. Married Olive Bicknell, b. 1787, d. 1850.

(3) DUNNING.—John Dunning, b. in Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1796; d. in Perry, Mich., Feb. 6, 1879; married Sarah Depew (DuPuy), born in Romulus, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1804, died Sept. 29, 1879.

(4) DEPEW—SHERBURNE.—Henry Depew (DuPuy) was living in Seneca Co., N. Y., 1804. He was born June 16, 1781; died March 19, 1813; married Feb., 1803, Clemmea Sherburne. Their children were: David, Sarah, Anna, Mary McQueen, Clemmea, Leticia, Electa Edwards.—MRS. K. B.

511. (1) EWING—HERRICK.—I would like the ancestry of Mercy Ewing who came from Vt. about 1809 with her half brother, Niles Austin, to Fort Covington, N. Y. She married William W. Herrick.

(2) CRANDALL—HERRICK.—Also the ancestry of Sarah Crandall, first wife of Stephen Herrick of Oswego Co., N. Y. He was a private in the Associated Exempts of Dutchess Co. militia.

(3) KINNEY—HERRICK.—Elijah Herrick, b. Jan. 25, 1736-7 married ——— Kinney of Preston, Conn. What was her given name?—A. H.

512. (1) BRADLEY—HAWLEY.—Who was Amey Bradley, wife of Joseph Chrysostom Hawley of New Milford, Conn.? Their eldest son, b. 1782, was named Hezekiah.

(2) PHELPS—HAWLEY.—The ancestry desired of Sarah Phelps (perhaps from Harwinton, Conn.) who married Hezekiah Hawley of New Milford. She had six children, the eldest born 1751.

(3) HUBBELL.—What was the maiden name of Patience, widow of Lieut. John Hubbell, from "Old Mill" a part of Bridgeport, Conn.? She afterward Samuel Hawley of Stratford and had six children, the eldest b. 1692.—M. C. H. W.

513. CUSTER—LEARS.—The ancestry is desired of Jacob, b. 1760, Margaret and Lears Custer, and of Margaret Lears, wife of Jacob Custer, b. 1759. Jacob Custer and his father were in Rev. war. Proof of service is desired and of any Rev. service of the father of Margaret Lears. C. C. C.

514. BRADFORD—BRYANT.—Desired the ancestry of Lydia Bradford who married Levi Bryant. He died Aug. 31, 1823. The widow applied for pension 1838 from Sumner, Maine.—M. P. H.

515. (1) JONES.—Lieut. Asa Jones served in Rev. war. He went from Colchester, Conn., 1768 to Claremont, N. H.; married Sarah Treadway. He was son of Jabez Jones of Colchester (Thomas, Jr., Thomas, Sr.), Thomas Jones 1677 (probably of Gloucester, Mass.), d. Oct., 1718; married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Gammen, of Newfoundland. Their only son was one of the proprietors of Colchester, Conn. I wish to establish the relationship of Thomas, Jr., father of Jabez, with Thomas of Gloucester—or was he a descendant of Thomas Jones of the New Haven Colony 1639—or was Thomas of Gloucester connected with the Thomas of New Haven. Any information will be appreciated.

(2) SPENCER.—Information of colonial service of Reuben Spencer, a Rev. soldier b. Middletown, Conn., Sept. 3, 1751; d. in Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 25, 1804.

(3) MINER—WILLEY.—Colonial or Revolutionary service of Timothy Miner, son of Elisha Miner of East Haddam, Conn. He married Keziah Willey.

(4) PARDEE—BEECHER.—Benjamin Pardee, Jr., married 1747 Hannah Beecher. Was he the son of Enos Pardee? Was Hannah the daughter of Samuel Beecher and ——— Farrington? How were they connected with the Lyman Beecher family? Can the Pardee line be traced to George Pardee of France?—H. E. J. D.

516. (1) EASTMAN—SHEPHERD.—Clark Eastman, b. 1763, Ashford, Conn., married about 1787, Mary ——— (whom?) Was she a Shepherd? Their first son, Jonathan Shepherd Eastman, was born in North Haven, Oct. 30, 1788; second son, Samuel, b. in North Haven; a daughter Mary, b. 1793 in Windsor, Vt.

(2) CONWELL—COULTER.—William Conwell, b. in Sussex Co., Del., married Feb. 24, 1768, Comfort Coulter, b. Nov. 25, 1748. In 1767 William Conwell moved to Fayette Co., Penn. Who were the parents of Comfort Coulter.—F. C. B.

517. (1) GREENE—FOSTER.—Peter Greene of Brunswick Co., Vir., married Dorothy Foster, daughter of John Foster and Anna Hancock, his wife, during or soon after the Rev. war. Was Peter Greene in Rev. service?

(2) Was John Foster of Brunswick Co., Vir., a Revolutionary soldier?—M. E. C.

518. MUNDY—ELGIN.—Can any of the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY give me any information of the Mundy (Munde) family? John Mundy was born in Staffordshire, Eng.; had two sons, Reuben and John, Jr., and with them and the Elgin family came to America and settled in Culpeper Co., Vir. Reuben married Miss Elgin. John, Jr., moved south of the Roanoke River, N. Car. Reuben Munday, a son (or a grandson) of Reuben, Sr., was born March 4, 1770; married June 27, 1799, Nancy Ashford; moved to Ky., 1804 or 1806. The records of Culpeper Court House, Vir., were destroyed 1865-6; therefore it is difficult to connect the family in Ky. with John Mundy of Eng. except through family records.—L. O. M.

519. (1) TAYLOR.—Jonathan Taylor of Amherst, N. H., served in Capt. Crosby's company, Col. James Reed's N. H. regiment, 1775. Was he a son of Capt. Benjamin Taylor of Amherst?

(2) WRIGHT.—Samuel Wright, son of James and Abigail (Jess) Wright of Northampton, Mass., was born May 16, 1675; went to Conn., married ——— Lewis. Their second child was Hester. Wanted date of Hester's birth and name of husband.—J. M. J. F.

520. LEWIS—HIGBEE.—I would like to learn the names of the children of Lorenzo Lewis (son of Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Curtis) and his wife Esther Coxe. Also the parents of Elizabeth Lewis who married Joseph Higbee and had a daughter, Mary Randolph, who married John Houston McIntosh of Georgia. Was Elizabeth the daughter of Lorenzo? Any information gratefully received.—L. B. S.

521. WHITE—DINNEY.—We have a prayer-book published at Edinburgh 1772 which was given by Simon Dinney to his daughter Margaret, born 1760, married to Grafton White, born 1750. Their first child was born 1781. They settled near Morgantown, W. Vir. We would like to learn where they came from and of any Revolutionary service.—MRS. W. J. W.

522. DUDLEY.—I desire to learn something of the Dudley family of Saybrook, Conn. Samuel¹ (Samuel³, William², William¹) was my grandfather and was in the Revolutionary war. Any record of the family will be acceptable.—A. J. D. R.

523. EILAND.—Wanted Revolutionary record of Enoch Eiland of Georgia. He was a private and was in a Georgia engagement.—S. F.

524. DUPRE.—Louis Dupre came from L'Ile de Re France with Rochambeau's fleet; fought in D'Estaing's infantry, Lafayette's Regiment. He married probably in Ga. or S. Car. Can the name of his wife or of his descendants be learned through the AMERICAN MONTHLY?—C. D. B.

All is not lost; the angel of God's blessing
Encamps with freedom on the field of fight.—Whittier.

THE OPEN LETTER.

To the Editor AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEAR MADAM:—The Board of Management of "The Declaration of Independence" Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, desires to call your attention to a very grave misstatement which appeared on page 245 of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March, 1904, reading as follows: "Called attention to the fact that this was the fifth anniversary of the founding of the chapter, this time having been selected because it was the date of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by Pennsylvania, and as this important event took place in Independence Hall, Independence Hall Chapter was chosen for our chapter name."

As this misstatement, if allowed to go uncorrected, would invalidate the certificates of membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of eight (8) of the organizing members of the "The Declaration of Independence" Chapter, all of whom were accepted by the National Board of Management, *through the Independence Hall Chapter*, prior to December 13th, 1899, the Board of Management of "The Declaration of Independence" Chapter respectfully requests that you will kindly publish the following statement of the facts of the case in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for October, 1904.

"The name 'Independence Hall' was suggested by the late Samuel Baird-Huey, Esq., of Philadelphia, and was adopted by the organizing members of the Independence Hall Chapter in July, 1898, in order that the magnificent war work, which formed the foundation of that chapter, should be done under a definite name. The charter of the Independence Hall Chapter was a personal gift from the organizer and first duly elected regent of the chapter, Miss Harriet Baird-Huey, and was presented in the supreme court room of Independence Hall, on December 13th, 1899, that date being selected *because it was the anniversary of the day on which the National Board of Management had granted authority to organize the chapter, December 13th 1898*. The fact that Pennsylvania adopted the National Constitution on December 13th, 1787, added to the interest of the occasion on the day of the charter's presentation, but was *not* the reason the day was selected. The charter was presented to Miss Huey by the then state regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Thomas Roberts; Miss Huey presented it to the chapter, and Mrs. A. S. Quinton accepted the charter on behalf of the

chapter. A full account of the presentation ceremonies can be found in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for June, 1900, pages 1195, 1196, 1197, and 1198."

The facts contained in the above statement are all recorded at the headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, and it is in the name of the organizing members of "The Declaration of Independence" Chapter that the chapter's board of management asks this correction to be published.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

EMMA DAY HOWELL, *Secretary pro tem.*

September 12th, 1904.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

GENERAL DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, Lafayette, Indiana, Mrs. Lida Atkins Andrew, regent. A varied program. "Out of Grandmother's Attic" is one of the subjects.

WAUSEON CHAPTER, Wauseon, Ohio, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brigham, regent. Domestic and social life in the Colonies is the leading topic.

RAINIER CHAPTER, Seattle, Washington, Mrs. John Leary, regent. A patriotic and interesting program is outlined.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. Adam Gray, regent. Contains an interesting account of the patriotic work of the chapter.

CORRECTION.

Mrs. Mary A. Lyons, Charlottesville, Virginia, desires to state that the entry, page 446, August issue of Magazine, "Mrs. Lyons of Virginia, desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Eagan, of Florida, for Vice-President General," is an error.

The Children of the American Revolution of Connecticut have raised one thousand dollars toward the annex to the monument house at Groton. The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter now has over twenty-five hundred dollars in the treasury and will proceed with the work at once.

Yon glorious bow of freedom, bended by the hand of God, is spanning Time's dark surges.—*George D. Prentice.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

No report has yet been received from Mrs. Charles A. Warren, the new state director of the California Children of the American Revolution. She has probably not had time as yet to get into close relations with her societies. However, from Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, president of the *Valentine Holt Society*, of San Francisco, a full report was received of that society's work, from its organization in February 22, 1896, with thirty-two members, to October 11, 1903, when it had eighty-one. One hundred and twelve members have been on its rolls during the whole course of these seven years, but some have died, some have married and some have withdrawn. Parts of this report have already appeared in these pages and the whole of it, in condensed form will appear with four illustrations in the forthcoming sixth report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. One of these illustrations will be the tablet erected by an honorary member of this society, Miss Frances Isabel Fairchild over the one grave of thirteen soldiers of General Montgomery's army, who fell in the assault on Pres de Ville near Quebec, December 31, 1775. Another plate will show this young lady's face, while a third will picture the gold card, costing \$75, which was presented on behalf of this society during the reception given May 24, 1901, by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to our late beloved President McKinley. Elsie Hilton Cross, aged seven years, and Douglass Chapin Mitchell, aged nine, dressed in colonial costume, were the bearers of this unique visiting card. Instead of a formal acknowledgment, the President took them in his arms and kissed them.

The society shows its interest in public affairs by spirited debates at its meetings. Also, it has given \$10 to the fund for the monument to President McKinley, and appropriated \$25 to place a new stone at the grave of its hero, Valentine Holt, to replace the old one now crumbling to decay in the Hampshire Hills cemetery at Mercer, Maine. A view

of this cemetery will form the fourth place in the society's report, and another view, showing the grave of Valentine Holt, will be part of the general society's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

COLORADO.

Mrs. Harry Seldomridge, state director, reports that a new society is about to form in Denver, under the auspices of the New Colorado Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The *Patty Endicott Society*, forming under Mrs. W. R. Hock, of the Arkansas Valley Chapter, at Pueblo, expected to organize in May of this year. Mrs. E. E. Griswold, president of the *Gen. James Noble Society*, of Colorado Springs, states that several meetings have been held during the past year, though not as many as would have been held if she had not been absent part of the time. In December, 1903, they were entertained by their president at luncheon, and had an unusually interesting meeting afterward. They have celebrated several Revolutionary anniversaries and have received two new members, making the present membership ten. No report has come from the *Gen. Thomas Nelson Society*, of Denver, now under the presidency of Mrs. Frank Merriman Keezer.

DELAWARE.

The *Blue Hen's Chickens Society*, of Wilmington, still remains the only society of the children in the state. It has 30 members and holds meetings on the third Saturday in each month. Papers on patriotic subjects are always read at these meetings and once a year a birthday party is given as an entertainment wherewith to replace the society's treasury.

A contribution of \$15 was given for the memorial at Cooch's bridge, and \$15 more were sent for the Memorial Continental Hall fund. The beautiful fountain to be erected on Washington Boulevard, at Wilmington, in memory of Lieut. Clarke Churchman, now engrosses all their efforts for its completion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mrs. George Marsh, the new director for the District of Columbia, reports that on taking charge of the work she found four properly organized societies, while a fifth has since been re-organized.

The *Capital Society* has had few meetings during the past year, owing to the illness and sorrow in the home of the president, Miss Annie B. Yeatman. A number of applications for membership have, however, been received, and the society hopes to record in the coming year a duplication of former successes.

George Washington Society has also had few meetings because of the enforced absence of its president, Miss Sue G. Hickey, in Florida, and no new members have been added. One social meeting was, however,

held at the home of the President, and she herself presented to Miss Wilson, a descendant of Betsey Ross, an insignia pin of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This received a gracious acknowledgment.

Piram Ripley Society has held eight regular, two special and two social meetings. Several members have resigned because they have reached their majority, but new members have taken their places. Mrs. Marsh, their former president, resigned to take the place of state director, and her successor is Miss Sidney A. Duffie, one of those who have just graduated from the ranks. Resolutions of sympathy were passed and an engrossed copy sent to Mrs. Martha C. Fowler, former state director, on the death of her honored husband, Edwin H. Fowler.

In April this society rendered very finely the little play "Mr. Bob" for the benefit of the Memorial Continental Hall fund. A photograph of the old Sutler's Tavern, 3051 M street, Georgetown, D. C., showing the tablet placed by this society, will form part of the general society's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and will also appear in the forthcoming report of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Red, White and Blue Society has languished during the past year, for lack of a leader since its former president resigned. Miss Emmeline W. Clift has now undertaken the duties of this office and two meetings have been held. The repeated contributions of one of its members, Master Edwin Porter Brereton, to the Memorial Continental Hall, have frequently appeared in the reports of the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, and last year's gift of another \$25 is recorded in the fifth report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, pages 70 and 133, thus forming part of the country's public archives. The banner of this society formed a fine background for the receiving party at the annual reception given at the Washington Club during the convention.

Trenton-Princeton Society has suffered through the illness of its president, Miss Cornelia L. Lloyd, and but four regular meetings have been held, with one social meeting at the home of the president. On the recommendation of Miss Lloyd, who now resigns, Miss Susie B. Bryant has been appointed to take her place.

The director for the District has established the custom of holding during the winter bi-monthly at her home, meetings for all her societies, and the young people try in every way to establish a spirit of the highest loyalty to our country.

SAMUEL MCDOWELL SOCIETY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1904, Mrs. R. L. Goodman, state director of Society of Children of the American Revolution in Texas, entertained the Samuel McDowell Society with a most pleasing program, consisting of patriotic music, both vocal and instrumental

Rarely can be seen together so fine a company of charming boys and

girls showing in person and manner their worthy descent from glorious ancestors.

In an appropriate speech Mrs. Goodman opened the meeting officially and introduced the speaker of the day, Samuel McDowell Clark, a direct descendant of General McDowell of King's Mountain fame. Under a canopy of massed flags and surrounded by fluttering draperies of bunting Mr. Clark told the story of our beloved banner. He alluded to some points in the history of the society, referring with feeling to the untimely passing away of its first president, Joel Samuell, a young man whose short career proved him worthy of his brave ancestral line, for at the age of twenty-two he had already attained a position of trust and influence as a practicing lawyer.

Mr. Clark closed his talk with an earnest appeal to the society to go out and bring in at least one young friend each, to share the civic blessings of membership in the Children of the American Revolution.

ELIZABETH G. COLLIER.

To the Children of the American Revolution:

Now that the long vacation is over, and you are once more in school, it is time to begin the work of bringing new members into our society. Among your playmates there are, no doubt, many who would make good workers in our ranks, if some one would take the trouble to look up their ancestral records. Ask your mothers and fathers about this. If they will help, your friend may, perhaps, be brought in, and the places of those who graduate from our society this fall will be filled by enthusiastic new members. See if each one of you cannot add at least two new workers to our roll during the next six months. If our membership were trebled in this way, we might do so much more good than it is now possible to do.

* * * * *

Don't you think it would be a fine thing if we could found a generous emergency fund, from which we might draw when some child's great need is brought to our attention?

Would you not like to help raise a sum large enough to yield an income for the education of some child?

Either or both of these good things might be done if you would all bring in new members whose dues would make the sum needed. Do you not want to help carry out one of these good plans?

Baby brothers and sisters may be enrolled now, and as they grow older, you can tell them about the plans and they can interest their friends also. And thus the funds will grow until something really worth while can be accomplished. Think about this, all of you.

* * * * *

Perhaps you noticed that the last annual convention approved the recommendation that a special souvenir spoon be made for the use of Children of the American Revolution. A committee from your National Board of Management was appointed to arrange for making such a spoon and the committee will probably report at the October meeting of the board. They plan to have spoons made suitable for christening gifts to a baby member or for birthday gifts to an older child. The spoons will be for sale at a reasonable price and the design will be patented and be owned exclusively by the society. If you are so fortunate as to receive one of these unique little spoons you ought to find your breakfast cereal much sweeter than ever before. It would be a good idea if you would tell people about these spoons.

* * * * *

Within the past year many of the boys who used to read these pages have "come of age," and thus have graduated from the society. To these November will bring their first opportunity to exercise the great privilege of influencing their country's history by their votes. Neither rain nor sleet should prevent a Son of the American Revolution from doing this duty at the polls, even as his ancestors did theirs at Valley Forge.

Perhaps the girls who have attained the dignity of membership among the Daughters may help in this matter if they refuse to associate with a man so unpatriotic as to shirk this duty. Put no trust in a man who thinks it is "no use" to vote. That is the utterance of pure laziness, is of an indifference unworthy of any true American. Even if the native voter's intelligent ballot is opposed by the ignorant ballot of some newcomer there is but the more reason why it should be cast. If it is not cast, the ignorant ballot may make a majority in favor of some legislative blunder from which all will suffer. Standing in line at the polls is not so picturesque a duty as leading a charge in some desperate battle. But it is infinitely more necessary at this time and counts for much more in the end. Don't forget that or let others forget it, girls.

No reports have been received from Mrs. Lulu Gordon, state director for Georgia, and no individual Georgia society has sent any account of its work. We fear that the members have all grown up and out of the society, without seeking to enlist others to take their places.

Illinois has also not been heard from through its state director. But one society, the *Lieutenant Stephen A. Decatur Society*, of Geneseo, reported through its president, Miss Lucy Magee, a membership of 17. The society was organized in June, 1901, and has done good work by fitting up a small reading room in the city hospital with an expenditure of \$20.00. The society is under the guidance of the Geneseo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Pressure of other duties has obliged the president to resign, and we fear that the young people

will become discouraged unless the parent chapter can find a worthy successor for the presidency.

After the lamented death of Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher, state director for Indiana, the Children of that state were for some time without a director and the work languished. But on June 9, 1904, a new director was appointed, Mrs. Hiram W. Moore. We hope for much good work from her. The local society at New Albany, known as the *Nathaniel P. Green Society*, reported a membership of 19. On Flag day in June, 1903, the Children made a pilgrimage to Clarksville, Indiana, the home once belonging to George Rogers Clark, and appropriate exercises were held on the supposed site of his house. At the close of the program came our familiar salute to the flag, given with a will.

No report was received from the state director of Iowa, but the local organization, *Rebecca Bates Society*, of Marshalltown, gives a very good account of itself. It was organized under the auspices of the Spinning Wheel Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1901, and has 19 members. Their heroine, Rebecca Bates, was the daughter of the lighthouse keeper at Scituate, Massachusetts. Her exploit in personating a company of soldiers coming with relief for the town during an attack by the British in 1812 was detailed in this magazine several years ago, as you may remember.

Mrs. John A. Lanabee, state director for Kentucky, reports that the work in that state is almost at a standstill because so many of the Children have grown to an age which takes them away from home to school. One society, the *Joseph Bulkley*, of Louisville, still maintains its existence, though with small membership and few meetings. The state director makes an earnest plea that the Daughters of the American Revolution should follow the instructions given to the Israelites to teach patriotism "diligently unto their children," and to bind its precepts for a sign upon their hands and as frontlets between the eyes.

Mrs. Estelle Hatch Weston, state director for Massachusetts, sends a good report of the work under her charge. The *Asa Pollard Society*, of Billerica, has 22 members. It is named from a citizen of the town who was the first to fall in the battle of Bunker Hill. The Children have made it their special duty to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in their local cemeteries. An entertainment was given and funds were raised for this work, and the names of 69 soldiers have now been rescued from oblivion by these patriotic Children, and three bronze tablets attached to as many granite slabs call attention to the unknown soldiers whose bones rest within the town limits. The charter of the society has been framed in historic wood and now hangs in the Bancroft public library of Billerica. In 1902 the society published Mrs. Lothrop's ode to the flag with music by Helen Marr Kelton. A fund now amounting to \$90.00 is held in the savings bank until it shall be increased sufficiently to warrant the publication of the fourth volume

of the Billerica town records which cover the period of the Revolution. A copy of the program of one of the society's entertainments was sent to the St. Louis Exposition with the exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution under the charge of the Smithsonian Institution.

Cambridge Society, of Cambridge, organized with 30 charter members in 1898, now numbers fifty on its roll. During its existence it has expended for patriotic work \$206.00, all raised by the members. The work included subscriptions for a memorial to the poet Longfellow; for the preservation of the old frigate *Constitution*; for a flag given to the Robert Gould Shaw School in Charleston, South Carolina; for another flag to the Spanish war veterans of Cambridge; framing and placing pictures in the grammar schools and home for aged people in Cambridge; assistance to a student in Berea College, Kentucky; contribution for a tablet to be erected in the Boston public library to the composers of patriotic music and verse; a gift to the Betsey Ross house fund; another for the Cape Cod memorial to be erected at Provincetown and \$100.00 to found a bed in the floating hospital for children. Meetings are held once a month from October to May, and speakers from the army, the navy, and from other walks of public life have made the members and friends see many things in a new way. A large silk flag was given to the society by its first president, now the state director, and a gavel made of historic wood was the gift of Mrs. E. D. Brooks. Excursions have been made by the society to Marblehead, Concord and Lexington.

Cape Ann Society, of Gloucester, 16 members, organized in May, 1898, under the care of the Lucy Knox Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Contributions amounting to \$26 were made as follows: To the Cuban orphans at Mantanzas, \$15.00; to the Governor Wolcott memorial, \$5.00; to the purchase of a flag, \$6.00. An epidemic of diphtheria and other contagious diseases prevented many meetings last year, but the outlook has lately been more encouraging.

Ruth Bennett Society, of Andover, organized in February, 1898, now numbers but five members, since the older Children have passed the age limit and new members have not filled their places. The heroine of the society, Ruth Gorham Bennett, was the mother of four sons, all soldiers of the Revolution.

Captain John Ford Society, of Lowell, and *Old North Bridge Society*, of Concord, seem to be practically disintegrated. But a new society formed under the Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Boston, has now begun work. It will be known as the *Signal Lantern Society*. We hope that its light will shine afar.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,

Vice-President in Charge of Organization.

IN MEMORIAM

The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years,
But thou shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter and the crush of worlds.—*Addison.*

The San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, San Antonio, Texas, at a recent meeting passed resolutions expressing deep sorrow in the loss of their beloved state regent, their earnest and efficient leader, Mrs. Cornelia Jameson Henry.

MRS. LYDIA A. FLANDERS, organizer and first regent of Wau Bun Chapter, Portage, Wisconsin, died August 11, 1904. Her constant thought and endeavor were for the improvement and upbuilding of the society and her loss is one that can not be measured or expressed.

MRS. MARY P. PEABODY JAEGER, Wau Bun Chapter, Wisconsin, died in Whatcom, Washington, May 19, 1904. She will be sadly missed by her associates in the chapter.

MISS ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON BROWN, Old Northwest Chapter, Ravenna, Ohio, died at her home in North Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 19, 1904, in her eighty-ninth year.

This spirit shall return to him
Who gave its heavenly spark;
Yet think not, Sun, it shall be dim
When thou thyself are dark!
No! it shall live again and shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By him recalled to breath,
Who captive led Captivity,
Who robbed the grave of Victory—
And took the sting from Death!—*Campbell.*

Valor consists in the power of self recovery.—*Emerson.*



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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

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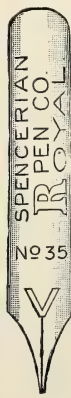
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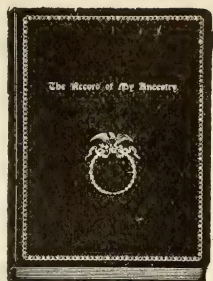
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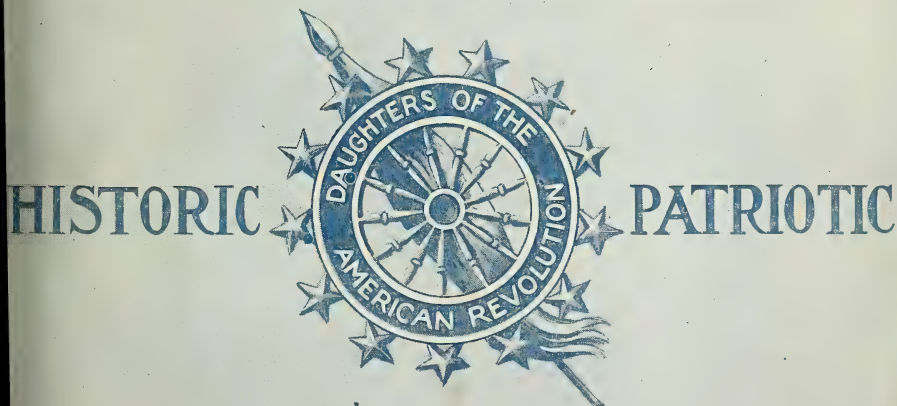
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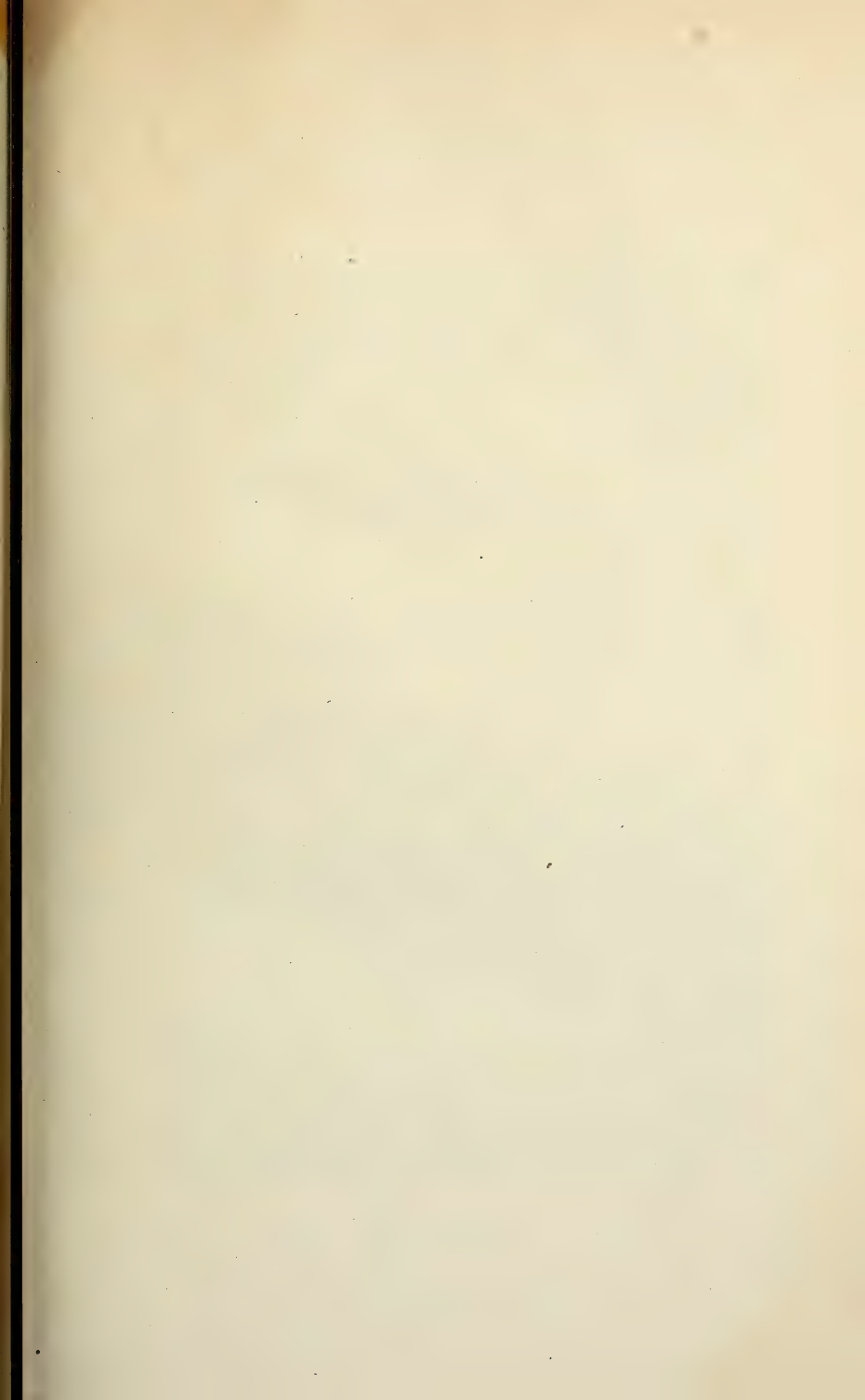




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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, OCTOBER 11, 1904.

The day was clear, calm and beautiful. The Exposition was at its best. Missouri and Missouri's Daughters gave joyous and happy welcome to the gathering throng.

Below is given the program for the day.

PROGRAM

Daughters of the American Revolution at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, October 11, 1904.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Presiding:

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks,
President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Music:

"Columbia, Gem of the Ocean."
"America":

Sung by Audience,

Led by Orchestra

The Lord's Prayer.

Address of Welcome:

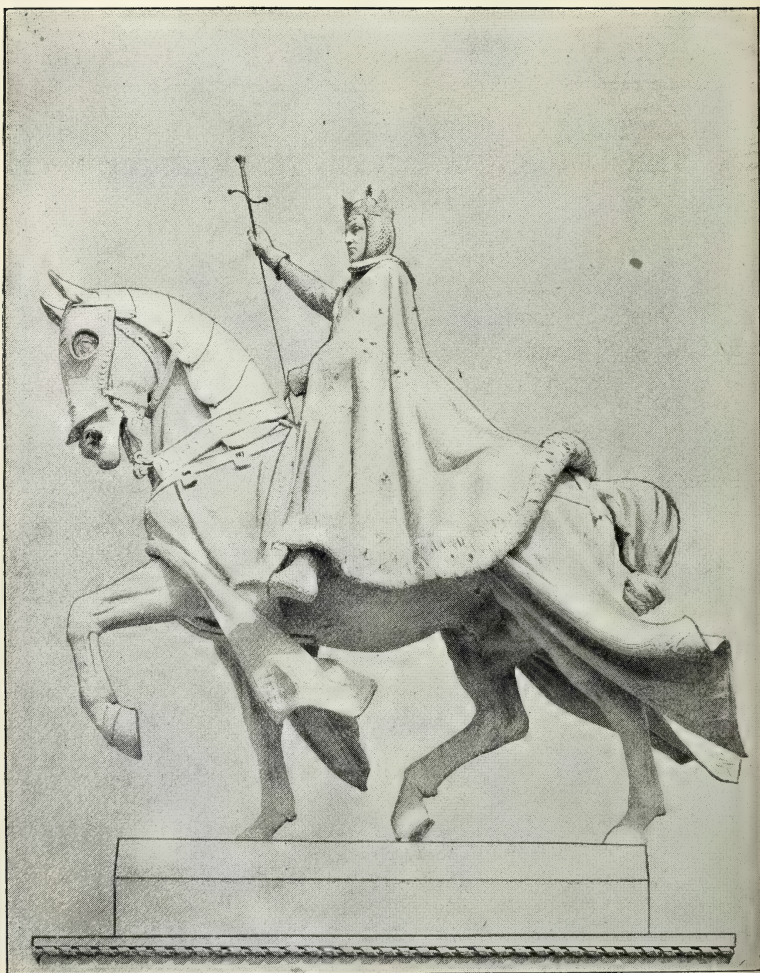
By the Hon. David D. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—Presented by Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

Music:

"Medley of American Airs."

Address:

"The Work and Ideals of the True Daughter of the American Revolution."



St. Louis.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President.—Introduced by Mrs. Wallace Delafield, State Regent of Missouri.

Music:

“The Star-Spangled Banner,”

Sung by Audience,

Led by Orchestra

Mrs. John R. Walker, Vice-President of Missouri.—Introducing Mrs.

Mary S. Lockwood, Chairman, D. A. R., L. P. C. Committee.

Music:

Orchestra.

Address:

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson,

Ex-President General D. A. R.

Five Minute Speeches by the following Ladies:

Mrs. John Miller Horton, N. Y., representing
Invitation Committee of 1902.

Mrs. E. Hardin Walworth, Saratoga.

Miss Mary Desha, Washington.

Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, Conn.

Music:

Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, N. Y.

Mrs. William Lindsay, Ky.

Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Mich.

Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, N. Y.

Music:

“Unto Thee, O God of Our Fathers,”

Words and Music by

Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, N. Y.

Sung by Audience—Led by Orchestra.

Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, D. C.

Mrs. O. J. Hodge, Ohio.

Mrs. Edward S. Bennett Rosa.

Mrs. James H. Walker, Chicago.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Ohio.

Music:

Mrs. John Middleton, Ky.

Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mass.

Mrs. James M. Fowler, Ind.

Mrs. James B. Grant, Colo.

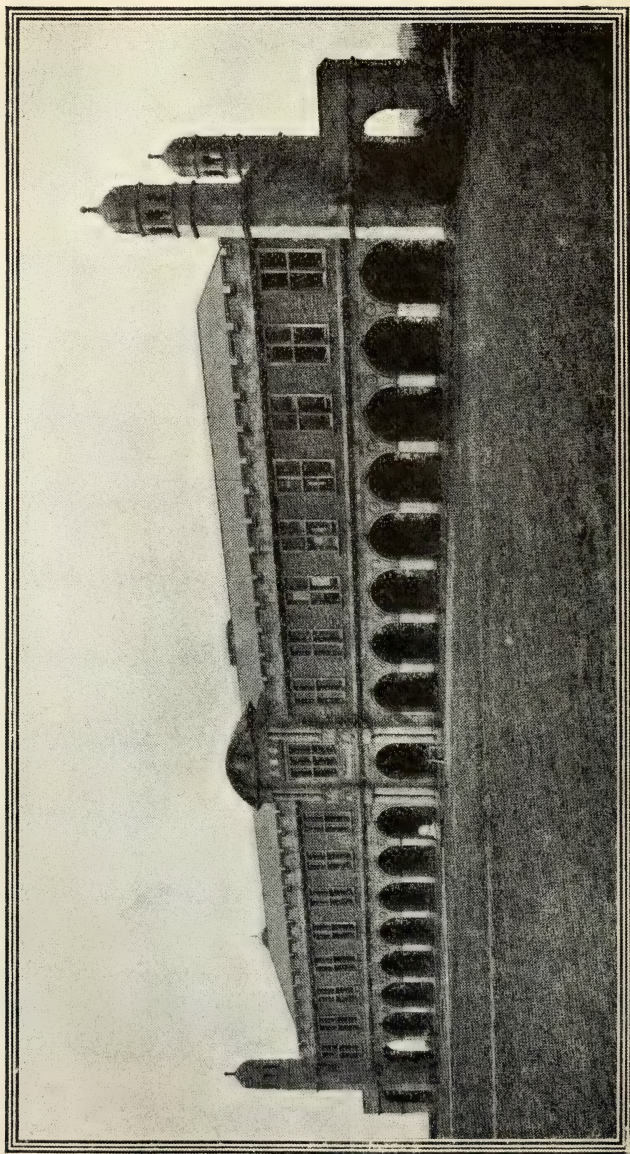
Mrs. John W. Holcombe, Conn.

Music:

“My Old Kentucky Home.”

Doxology:

Led by Orchestra.



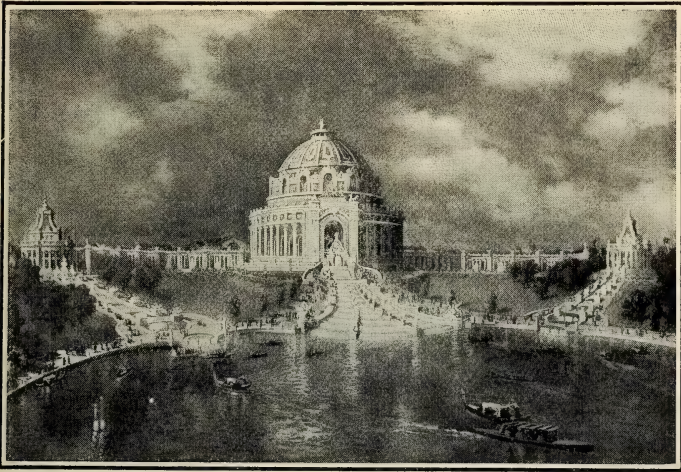
HALL OF CONGRESS, ST. LOUIS.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution met here, October 11, 1904.

The Hall of Congress was full of members of the society when the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, called for order. After the patriotic songs and the Lord's Prayer, Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the Board of Lady Managers, introduced President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Madam President General, President Francis, National Board of Management, and Daughters of the American Revolution:

It gives me great pleasure to be present here to-day and take a small part in the ceremonies of this occasion. To say you are welcome, thrice welcome, but feebly expresses the joy I have in your presence here. The delight we will have in meeting each other will add greatly to the enjoyment of this unparalleled exposition. When you travel



Cascade and Colonnade of States.

-over the ground and see the beautiful pavilions the nations of the globe have erected, when you traverse the plateau of states and find the characteristic houses of forty-five states of the Union, when you stand on the Plaza of St. Louis near the beautiful peace monument and see depicted on one side the figures of Livingston, Monroe and Marbeau signing the contract which passed over to our government the Louisiana Purchase States, when you look up at the cascades, with their rushing waters flanked on either side by the colonnade of states, and listen to the beautiful tones of the bells ringing out a welcome to you from the Deutsche Haus, when you sail on the lagoons and survey the beautiful exposition palaces which are well filled with everything that genius can conceive or intelligent humanity enjoy, you will say with me: It is glorious, all glorious!

You will understand at once to whom I refer when I tell you that we owe much in this wonderful panorama to the thought and broad conception of one man; when I tell you that it has been his ambition to make this exposition the best the world has ever seen; that in treating with countries, states, men and women, he has shown genius, unfailing graciousness, marvellous tact, and a consideration for others that has won the respect and admiration of those who have been associated with him. It has been my good fortune to know him for many years, and I am thankful that it has been my privilege to be associated with him in this great exposition. I have special pleasure and honor in presenting to you, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Hon. David Rowland Francis, the president of this great International Exposition.

The Hon. David Rowland Francis addressed the Daughters, as follows:

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:

My tongue refuses to give utterance to the feelings that come in my breast when I rise before an audience like this—the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. No woman, or few women, perhaps, I should say, can appreciate what an organization of this kind means, as well as can men, who are actively engaged in celebrating a great event in the country's history. The same motives that prompted your organization—the sentiment that binds it together and makes every year of its progress, is the sentiment that inspired us to hold this universal exposition. Who says we are always inspired by commercialism? No one dare call us a nation of shopkeepers! The commercial gain of this exposition or its commercial results is not the criterion by which to measure its results. You are not bound together for commercial gains, but inspired by patriotic motives. Your organization was formed to encourage patriotism, and all the people of our own generation will treasure in sweet remembrance the deeds of your ancestors—the heroes of the Revolutionary war. Your organization formed through pride of ancestry, through patriotism—that is the feeling that should be encouraged not only by every woman throughout the land but by all patriotic citizens in the country. Your meeting here in the grounds of this universal exposition gives additional encouragement to the men who have been engaged in this undertaking for six years past. The beautiful words of the president of the Board of Lady Managers in describing the physical features of this exposition are worthy of the pen of a woman. We desire to have the approbation of the women. We prize it more highly, if we were to make comparison, than the approval of men, because we know that they are inspired by a keener appreciation of the beautiful than any man can hope to obtain. We of the western country have been very much engaged in the past in driving back the savages, in tilling the soil. We have had little

time, as your ancestors, who fought in the wars of the Revolution, to devote to the cultivation of the beautiful, and when we presumed to invite to an universal exposition, on the west banks of the Mississippi, the cultured people of all civilized countries, some of our own people were disposed to question the wisdom of the undertaking. We do not mean to boast of this exposition, but we are proud that it is located in our country—we are proud that it is held within our own limits. The encouragement that we have received from the women of this country has been a potent factor in this success. An exposition so universal in character as is this, without the interest and coöperation of all the countries of the world, could not have succeeded. We have been able to gather within the walls of this exposition exhibits of the best products of all civilized countries. Here you can see the highest that the brain and the brawn of men can achieve. It is all in commemoration of an historical event whereby there has been no idea of commercial gain; no hope or expectation thereof, and that fact alone has contributed very greatly toward interesting the men of the nation who hold the purse strings. I will not ask you to consider the amount of treasure that has been expended in installing this great exposition, but the sentiment that prompted or aided. When a people grateful for the blessings they have enjoyed—for the progress they have made, appealed to the people of their own country as well as the people of foreign countries, to join with them in celebrating the great event of all sections of our country, induced by that fraternal feeling which is a very decided step toward the establishment of a universal peace—it would be almost inhuman if a deaf ear was turned to them. You have appreciated this sentiment. You have been more prompt to do so than the men of this country. They have fallen into line but your spirit and your influence has been very effective in bringing them to the same point of view that you have cherished. We are, therefore, grateful and proud that this meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be held within the bounds of this universal exposition. The sentiment that prompted the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is one that cannot be too highly commended. It is not for me, in this presence, to attempt to dwell upon the influence of woman. I only wish to call your attention to a situation that is now existing in the far East, where there is a sanguinary conflict that is being carried on between the two great countries of the world, without disparaging the valor or the patriotism of either side. If you will read how the Japanese mothers send their sons to the field of battle—inspire them with that love of country which prompts them to prefer sacrificing their lives rather than endure defeat, when they say “I prefer to see you brought back upon your shield rather than to surrender to your enemies or suffer defeat.” The Spartan mothers were not more noble than these Japanese mothers. If we were engaged in a foreign war the Daughters of the American Revolution would feel the same way. It is that spirit which cements a country, which makes it great.

I trust, ladies, that your meeting here will be all that you anticipated. This exposition speaks for us. By a special request of the women of this country no distinction was made between exhibits made, in whole or in part, by women's work, or the work made by men. As one woman put it: "If we can not compete with men upon equal grounds, then we have lived (upon an equal footing) to no purpose." In order to see that justice shall be done in all respects it has been provided that in every group, in every department, and on the superior jury as well, there should be a woman who should judge, who should be able to certify to her sisters that the awards had been made in accordance with the merits [applause]. We have not, however, overlooked what woman has done in bringing about this exposition, in bringing about the Louisiana Purchase. We have provided for a board of lady managers; those lady managers come from all sections of our country; they are representative women of their respective states and I am glad to have this opportunity to say, and I believe I have never given public utterance to this sentiment before, that the Board of Lady Managers from the beginning of this work has shown an appreciation of the undertaking—of the sentiment that inspired it, and given that encouragement and assistance which only women can lend. The unparalleled tact of the women who have had charge of this board of managers has steered us clear of every Charybdis and Scylla, so that to-day, speaking for the relation between the Board of Lady Managers and the Board of Exposition Management, it could not be more harmonious or more satisfactory to the management. We who participate upon this occasion—we congratulate you upon the progress the organization has made. We wish for it not only continued success but, if possible, increased success. I think every woman in the country who is eligible to become a member of this organization should make application for membership. We of the exposition have spoken time and time again about patriotism being one of the results of this commingling of the people of all the country,—that that effect alone would justify all the expenditure of time and money and labor. This organization which you have formed, which you have kept up with such wonderful tact and ability, fosters patriotism throughout this country. From every standpoint, therefore, the Exposition Company feels that it is benefited by this meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I thank you for your attention and I trust your session will come up to your expectations. [Great applause.]

The orchestra here played "Dixie" amid great applause.

Mrs. Wallace Delaford, state regent of Missouri, then introduced the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks with the following well chosen words:

Madam President General, Officers, Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends:

It is a very proud day for the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution to welcome our president general and so many of our faithful board and members in our city and to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the election of our first national president and board of officers; you know, perhaps, that our three founders met on August 9th, 1890, and formed our organization. I know the little band in Washington at that time had no idea that we would obtain the magnificent proportion we number to-day. One of our founders has passed to her rest and I am very sorry that Miss Desha and Mrs. Walworth are not with us, but we have Mrs. Lockwood, who stands next to our founders, and she has been the chairman of the committee to celebrate to-day and has always been at work, and also we have Mrs. G. H. Shields, our former regent, who was also one of the charter members and to whom so much of the growth of the Daughters in our state is due present to-day.

Our founders realized that with the steady immigration of foreigners to our country something must be done to foster patriotism and love

for our country and our flag and to make Americans of them, or there was danger of our being absorbed by the different nationalities among us. And if our society did nothing else beside trying to instill patriotism into the hearts and minds of our alien children it would be doing a great work, and I am very glad that some of our chapters have formed clubs for children of foreign parentage to teach them to love our country and to become loyal citizens.

When I look around me and see so many faces that I have seen in Washington I can almost imagine that we are having a small congress, but we will not be bothered by any amendments to the Constitution, nor by amendments to amendments, but I hope will



Mrs. Wallace Delaford.
State Regent, Missouri.

spend our day in listening to what the states and chapters are doing, and I am sure our meeting to-day will result in good to our society.

In our own state we have erected some tablets, placed over fifty soldiers' graves, given prizes for essays, assisted the library at Manila and aided the civil improvement league and are erecting a boulder for a memorial to all the soldiers whose bodies have been moved from Fort Belle Fontaine to Jefferson Barracks, and have sent our mite to Continental Hall.

We hope while you are with us that you may enjoy our vast exposition. It is vast not only in territory but in the breadth and scope of its exhibits and it certainly has been a great educator and has taught us more of the history of our country than we would have learned in years of study. And we are highly famed to be able to have so many different nations and tribes living in our midst in the same style and practising the same arts they do in their own homes. This exposition is a tribute to Jefferson, Monroe, Livingston and others and the purchase of the Louisiana territory first gave our country its power among the other nations of the world, as its area added to what we already possessed, gave us almost as much territory as Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal and Italy, and comprises fourteen states and territories with a population of fifteen million people.

Thomas Jefferson believed in education and founded the grand old university of Virginia and the Daughters all over our land are stimulating the children in learning the history of our country by giving them prizes for essays on historical subjects. A great many of our state buildings are reproductions of buildings that are rich in historic interest, also in portraits and furniture they contain. Virginia is a reproduction of Monticello, the home of Jefferson and contains a magnificent marble statue of him owned by the university, and great credit is due the Daughters of Virginia who aided so largely in having Virginia represented and who have helped furnish the building with rare old furniture and relics.

New Jersey is a reproduction of Washington's headquarters at Morristown.

All of the buildings have interesting things to see and each one has something entirely individual.

And now one word for our Continental Memorial Hall. I hope you all know that on the 19th of last April the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies and that the workmen are proceeding with the foundation as far as the funds in hand will permit. This is the greatest work before the Daughters to-day, and one that should bind us together all over the length and breadth of our land. Let us not talk now about reduction of dues or anything else, but Continental Hall, until it is an assured fact and in doing this we will be aiding our president general in the most substantial manner possible. And now I wish to present to you one who is known and beloved by a great many of us, but there are a great many of you who only know her by name and will have the pleasure of greeting her for the first time to-day. She has been the

chairman of our Continental Hall Committee for four years and we all know how near it is to her heart and I hope that the funds to complete it may be placed in her hands before she retires next congress. Ladies, it gives me the greatest pleasure to present to you our president general—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my privilege on behalf of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to tender to citizens of St. Louis its felicitations, that owing to their patriotic feeling and business principles that the distinction of holding a great international industrial exposition has come to their city.

St. Louis, the metropolis of the southwest is a most suitable place for an exposition celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. To President Francis and his distinguished, zealous board of commissioners, I offer the congratulations of this society that they have accomplished an exposition unparalleled in the history of such exhibitions.

This exposition, while it is a celebration of the addition to our country of the broad domain known as the Louisiana Purchase, is also commemorative of the memory of Thomas Jefferson, the sage of Monticello, the friend of humanity, the author of the Declaration, and the famous president under whose administration was consummated the momentous transaction between the great republic and turbulent France, which gave to America nearly a score of great states, filled now with prosperous cities and happy homes.

It is well that the centennial of such an event should be observed. It is well that the memory of the chief magistrate under whom it occurred should be honored. The Daughters of the American Revolution greatly delight in honoring the memory of the great, the brave, the liberty-loving men and women who stood for justice and right—hence they take an especial interest in this grand commemorative exhibition, for it is upon the line of work they pursue in order to perpetuate the spirit of liberty, and the institutions of this country.

In this exposition the attentive observer may find food for thought, opportunity for comparing all the inventions of the olden and the newer times. But it is so diverse in its collections and of such wonderful magnitude, that it can receive scarcely more than a mention in the hour which is given to this meeting. These marvellous contributions, however, gathered with infinite care and patience from every country in the civilized world, will later have volumes describing their wonders.

One of our most distinguished statesmen has said that expositions are milestones upon the world's progress. If this be true, of the usual ones, then this magnificent event may well be compared to a crystal temple from whose radiant interior flow broad streams of wisdom, light and knowledge, which serve to amaze, to instruct and to elevate



MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
President General, National Society, Daughters of the
American Revolution.

all who behold. Such is the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—an honor to its president and to its board of commissioners, an honor to America; for it has been broadly conceived and grandly executed.

It is an especial gratification to our society to feel that in the efficient and faithful Board of Lady Managers of the exposition many of its members are represented, and that it has had the honor of furnishing to it a president, in the person of one of its former presidents general. Its zealous and capable treasurer is also a member of our society.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have always the deepest interest in all industrial and educational as well as patriotic projects affecting the welfare of their country; so that they have been represented, officially, usually by their president general, at many expositions. They have sent exhibits to Atlanta, to Paris, where the then president general, Mrs. Manning, assisted in the unveiling of the monument to Washington, a demonstration in which our entire society was warmly interested. At the great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the society again sent an exhibit and many Daughters were in attendance upon this notable occasion, when the magnificent audience in the Temple of Music was addressed by representatives of the army and navy and the patriotic societies of the United States. The same occurred at the Charleston and the West Indian Exposition, and finally the Daughters of the American Revolution are again represented at a great and unparalleled exposition, and it is their pleasure and honor to have reserved for them a special day upon your program; thus giving them a place in the history of this now world-famed industrial achievement,—the Louisiana Purchase Exposition!

In making up its program the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition conferred the honor upon the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of having a special day to be known as "D. A. R. Day."

The notice of this courtesy was brought to the Continental Congress of the society through the Board of Lady Managers, represented by Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo; which courtesy was afterwards emphasized by Mrs. Blair, then president of the board.

The invitation was accepted with unanimity, and by consent or order of the congress, the "11th of October" was chosen, a day notable in the annals of the history of the society as the date when the first board of managers was elected, and afterwards celebrated by the breaking of the ground upon the site of the society's greatest monument, Memorial Continental Hall, therefore, the society is here to officially hold a meeting in the interests of patriotism.

It is fitting that it should, inasmuch as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a great national function, under the auspices of the United States government; and since this society does its work for home and country under a charter granted by that same government, and since the society's prime object is the extending of liberty; since the upholding

of patriotism is necessary to its existence, and since the promotion of a love of freedom under the law, is an object vital to its organization, and since all these are indispensable to the existence of the great republic; it seems then, that the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution makes it a part of the great machinery of that government, which the men of the Revolution fought to found, and the women of the Revolution toiled to sustain. This claim is not an idle one, because the society is required to annually make a report of its work, through the Smithsonian Institution to the congress of the United States. It is a society whose grandest and chiefest aims are the preservation of the principles upon which this government was founded.

To-day it is my pleasure to address you upon a subject which should be of interest to true Americans,—the story of the reasons for the founding of our society and the history of its great achievements, with a résumé of its splendid objects which are known to many of the members of our society, but to many others they are little known. To the vast number of American people engaged in the cares of business, of society, of politics, and of the church, it is a *terra incognita*. But the history of its beginnings and the *dramatis personae* of that time are full of interest.

The year of 1890 was the initial year for the Daughters of the American Revolution. In that year a number of devoted women began to reflect upon the dangers which seemed to be awaiting our country. They feared that those splendid principles of justice and liberty,—the foundations of our Government,—might be overwhelmed by the influx of an element which neither knew nor valued them. In this year occurred the denial to membership to the women of Revolutionary lineage, in patriotic societies then existing and which called forth that glowing story of Hannah Arnett, which solidified the sentiment for a patriotic society of women.

In this year was issued that call to organize the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was accepted by a few zealous and generous-spirited women, the first of whom was one whose freely offered services have been greatly valuable to this society, that of the generous-hearted, practical worker, Mary Desha, of Kentucky; another was a woman of fine legal and executive ability, who was the first editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the official organ of the society,—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth; another was the veteran club woman, Mary S. Lockwood, whose fiery pen sounded the note of organization among the women of the country; another was one whom her friends remember with admiration, and regret that she did not live to see the great progress of the society to which she was so ardently attached, Miss Eugenia Washington. In addition to those who have occupied such prominent positions in the history of the society there are scores of others who might be mentioned, none more deserving for her practical and most useful work than Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; while among

those who did splendid work for "home and country," in the early days of our society we find the names of Dickins, Johnston, Boynton, Tulloch, and Hetzel. In enumerating those to whom gratitude is due in the formative period and in the small beginnings of our now great society there must not be omitted the names of generous-hearted men who were interested: of McDowell; of Gill, of Dr. Browne Goode, of General Shields,—the latter its legal adviser,—and of Judge John Goode, the celebrated Virginia jurist, and ardent champion of our society. Also the society is indebted to A. Howard Clark for yeoman work at this critical period.

The accuracy of history and gratitude for benefits received bring before us the name of that devoted and patriotic woman, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who gave to the struggling society the benefits of her practical counsel, the impetus of her enthusiasm, and by the acceptance of office in its slender ranks, the prestige of her official position.

The name of Cabell reminds all of a noble woman who ably served her chief, by assuming her cares and responsibilities, when exacting duties precluded the possibility of meeting many requirements devolving upon the president general.

The 11th of October is a day memorable in the fourteen years of the existence of the National Society. Two great events have marked it especially upon our calendar. We are now enacting a third, which shall cause it to be memorable. The 11th day of October, 1890, saw the election of the first board of officers of this society; October 11th, 1902, saw the breaking of the ground upon the site, where even now is rising the greatest work performed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a grand memorial to the heroes of the war for Independence, and heroines who sustained them in their noble work.

The prime object of this society is the preservation of that spirit of liberty which animated the fathers and mothers of the American Revolution; this is to be accomplished: First, by promoting historic research; second, by preserving historical records and bringing to light hitherto unknown data, and aid in the great work of making history of that time accurate and authentic; third, by appropriately marking and rescuing from neglect the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers; by marking sites where were enacted great deeds for liberty, whether upon the battle-field, or in the leaguered fortress; by raising monuments to all patriots who wrought for their country's good; and finally, by the diffusion of knowledge, this knowledge is to be that which makes up the glory of this country, which is the history and appreciation of those patriots who gave all that they possessed that they might found a government whose watchwords were Liberty and Justice. It is considered by the Daughters of the American Revolution a sacred duty to impress upon the children of American parentage these glowing facts, not only that they may be worthy of the great heritage which

is theirs, but true to the principles for which the war for American Independence was fought.

These noble women of broad sympathies and clear judgment do not confine their efforts to those children who were born with the heritage of freedom, but they consider it a duty, in many of the great cities of our country to teach children of foreign parentage the recognition of the free institutions of the country, which give to them home and protection. By holding up to such the justice of the laws of this great republic, the privileges they enjoy under its care, they instruct them in the great necessity of casting from themselves ideas of sedition, foreign manners, and thoughts uncongenial to their environments here, and aid them in adapting themselves to the customs of Americans, so that they may be worthy of the citizenship to which they aspire. Such is a part of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This society, which worthily bears the name of the greatest struggle upon this wide world of ours (greatest, because fought in the name of Liberty and the advantages which flow from a liberty properly regulated), opens its ranks to every woman who carries in her veins the blood of the patriots of the Revolution. Every woman thus endowed has a right to enter this society and labor within its bounds. The ideal of the Daughters of the American Revolution is that her members shall become better wives and better mothers, better daughters and better sisters, because they belong to this society dedicated to the rights of liberty. They desire none within their ranks who seek for personal glory and seek not the good of their native land. The true Daughter of the American Revolution puts behind her all thought of self aggrandizement; she seeks to labor for country, now, as did the mothers in those early days. All honor, then, to the true Daughter of the American Revolution, to her noble work and to her lofty ideals.

There may be some who, in the storm and stress of active life, do not know and do not appreciate the work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and their lofty ideals. To-day it is my privilege and delight to recount to you signal acts performed by this society,—signal acts for the welfare of our country and for the diffusion of patriotism throughout the land. Almost the first act, as a society, was the taking from its modest hoard of money to aid in preventing the destruction of one of the most interesting spots on our continent, that of ancient Jamestown, the site of the first Anglo-Saxon settlement in America.

Since it is the delight of patriotic women to honor the teachings of those who instill love of country and love of liberty into the hearts of their children, they at a very early period of their life as a society, finished a noble work begun by others,—that of erecting a statue to Mary Washington—she who had so trained her children that in the time of her country's need they came to her family for a leader of the armies of the

free, known to all his countrymen, known to all people of the earth as the "Father of his Country."

Early realizing the necessity of implanting in the minds of American youth the love of their country and fidelity to its institutions, this society, under the appropriate leadership of Mrs. Lothrop, inaugurated the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

In response to that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin," the Daughters of the American Revolution have believed with that man who declared "let me write the songs of a nation; I care not who makes its laws." So, in accordance with this thought, they have encouraged and endorsed the idea of teaching our national hymns to all the people, beginning with children in the schools. Those who have travelled abroad will remember with what a thrill of pleasure they beheld waving in the air the beautiful folds of their country's standard,—none more devoted to this emblem than the Daughters of the American Revolution. Long ago they petitioned and memorialized congress in support of a proposition, that upon our national days should be found floating the flag of our country,—not only from every ship of ours upon the seas; not only upon our fortresses and public buildings, but that it also should float upon the farm-house, and upon the stately mansion, and the miner's hut; wherever there dwells a lover of his country.

In accordance with this same feeling they have been engaged in the splendid work of preventing the desecration of this flag, and it is a pleasure to me to hear that in many states of our country there has been enacted legal redress for Americans against any who heedlessly, who thoughtlessly, who ignorantly desecrate this flag as an advertising medium. Heaven forward the day when in every state of the Union the desecration of the flag shall be regarded as a foul misdemeanor; aye as a crime against a great people!

The Daughters of the American Revolution, believing it well that all our people should be informed upon the laws and regulations of our country, have warmly endorsed the hanging in public schools of the Constitution of the United States,—that which is truly the bulwark of our liberties, and which a great statesman of another land has denominated "the most remarkable document ever struck off at a given time from the heart and conscience of man."

Believing profoundly in the adherence of all loyal Americans to our government and to its armies, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Spanish-American war, arranged for and sent to the front well drilled, skilful and humane nurses, eighteen hundred in number, known as the "D. A. R. Hospital Corps." These noble women stood as unflinchingly as martyrs at their posts. They worked amid the wounded, the diseased and dying as bravely as ever did soldiers upon the battlefield; many of them died in the service, thus rendering up their lives freely and bravely for the cause of humanity.

The true Daughter of the American Revolution, true to herself and true to the objects of her organization, has no thought of self-aggrandisement. Her aim is the welfare and perfection of the great society of which she is a member; to increase its strength, to broaden its influence, to elevate its aims, so that it may the better serve her country and aid humanity.

The greatest work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to found a memorial which shall serve as a monument to those who devoted life, fortune and honor to the cause of American Independence; to erect a shrine upon the banks of the Potomac, commemorating the men and women of the Revolution. It is her earnest aspiration, that when the appeal is made to patriotism and loyalty, the Daughters throughout the country will come forward with eager hands and generous hearts to aid in this gracious work in honor of those determined ones who purchased for all Americans their resplendent heritage of freedom. It is a fond ideal that all will truly realize the debt of gratitude owed our noble dead; that in rearing this beautiful monument to commemorate their heroic deeds, that we are building not only for those who have gone before; not only for those who are working now, for this splendid object, but for those who shall come in the grand hereafter, when our country is still carrying out the lofty ideals of our society.

In promoting this grand-work, remember that this is the only patriotic building of its kind ever reared by women, and they now arise in their might to do honor not alone to the men who stood foremost in the cause of Independence, but to the humblest soldier who followed in their wake, not alone to the heroes of the Revolution but to the heroines, those steadfast women, who bravely bore the burdens of life which their soldier husbands had left, and toiled for the good of "home and country."

It is a glorious memorial; it tells the story of every patriot; it tells the story of all who served their country in its hour of need. By the building of this memorial we spread abroad again the story of patriotism; we cause to burn with higher, with clearer flame, the lamp of liberty. But the highest ideal of this society,—the *summum bonum* of its aspirations, is that the belief and practice of freedom having become universal in our country, in the world, that then shall dawn the era on an universal peace!

Mrs. Alice Ewing Walker, vice-president general from Missouri, next gave a word of greeting:

Madam President General, Officers, and Daughters of the American Revolution:

No pleasanter duty could have been assigned me than this—of welcoming you to Missouri. You are our honored guests, and we honor

ourselves, in honoring you—the representative women of the United States. In celebrating the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase we eagerly grasp the opportunity of placing our great state before the world in its proper attitude of dignity and importance; we have been much maligned and it has taken an immense amount of self-laudation to make others see us as we see ourselves.



Mrs. John R. Walker,
Vice-President, Missouri.

Two years ago a large party of loyal Missourians assembled at Newport News to witness the launching of our great battleship, the *Missouri*. The scene was so inspiring, the very air was charged with enthusiasm. The great ship itself seemed a thing of life in its gala dress of red, white and blue; as she received her name and glided into the arms of

old Ocean, such cheers and shouts went up as made old Virginia's shores echo and re-echo; every heart thrilled with patriotic emotion—we loved our ship, our state, ourselves.

That all honor might be shown our namesake, her health was drunk and so much of eulogy was spoken by Senator Cockrell, Secretary Long, General Lee, Mr. Corwin Spencer and others that the little boy who accompanied me concluded there was but *one state in the Union worth living in—our own Missouri*, and with sparkling eyes he said, "I am so glad I am an *American*; I am so glad I am a *Missourian*, but somehow I don't seem to care much whether I am a *Republican* or *Democrat*." That boy, that embryo citizen, struck the key-note of patriotism.

To-day the world unites in honoring Thomas Jefferson, not as the founder of a party but the American patriot, whose transcendent act of statesmanship opened the portals to this later Eden, planted in the wilds this enchanted land, responding to *any* and *every* need, with its prairies broad as the horizon, exhaustless mines, and water out-let to every land. The late senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, said of the Louisiana Purchase: "It is a territory to be hereafter the seat and centre of empire, certainly of this continent, and we confidently believe of the world." Its development has been so marvellous, it is difficult for the mind to conceive the transition; for we are hardly beyond the echo of the ring of the ax, the tramp of the buffalo, and the paddle of the canoe.

Jefferson was so unswerving and intense in his conviction of what was best for the young republic, so tenacious of purpose, so courageous, so masterful, he dominated the other extraordinary men of that extraordinary period; his national spirit was without limit, a domain as broad as the horizon itself alone could compass it; a perpetuity of freedom for the only English colony which had defied her sovereignty and maintained it; the firm establishment of American *nationality* absorbed him mind and soul; "the ruling passion strong in death," found expression in his last utterance, "I wish to be known as the founder of the University of Virginia." To give patriots to our country we must rear patriots, train *Americans for America*. This spirit, projected through the years, inspires the Daughters of the American Revolution—they have, by patriotic effort and insistence, made the study of our country, its founders and institutions of *first importance*; they are guiding the *young feet* into right paths. Thus we keep alive the fires of patriotism and maintain the institutions of American freedom.

Daughters of the American Revolution, should we not further instill Jefferson idea of patriotism and good citizenship—*war as a last resort*—counsel peaceful methods ever. In his inaugural address, Jefferson urged the supremacy of the civil over military authority, the encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce, as its hand-maid. This

great Louisiana Purchase is a monument to his policy—we could have saved our *dollars* and spent *lives* in its attainment, but through the wisdom of this man it became ours without the shedding of a drop of blood, without the loss of one precious life.

In our advanced thought and progress what a prostitution of inventive genius are the cruel and ingenious devices for the *slaughter of men*—how unworthy the age! *War is not progress*, it is lethargy and despair. Mrs. Browning's Italian mother wails: "*Both boys dead*," one of them shot, by the sea, in the East, and one of them shot, in the West, by the sea.

When Italy's king has his crown on his head and your flag takes all heaven, with its white, green and red, for what *end* is it done, if *we have not a son*. May the white wings of *Peace* hover over my country forever and aye. It has been said Washington ruled *superior to party*; Adams, in spite of party, and Jefferson at the head of a party, but Jefferson's idea was too broad for the limits of *partisanship*; he stood for *Democracy* as opposed to Federalism. He stood as the apostle of *Democracy*, pure and simple, the Jeffersonian criterion being—Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?

In the New York harbor a colossal statue proclaims to the incoming from other shores—*The land of the Free*. The figure of Jefferson might justly have been chosen by the sculptor as the embodiment of the spirit of the American republic. Our *Apostle of Liberty*, who proclaimed man's inalienable *right to be free*. There is no power but of God. The divine right of kings, a sentiment to be trampled under foot. The Supreme Law, that given on Sinai, inscribed on the tablets of stone by the finger of the living God.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are "bringing in the sheaves." In this new birth of freedom we are again a united people. There is no North, South, East or West. There is no question *mine or thine*, but *ours*, our country, our flag. All over this land the heart thrills as never before to our national songs as they ring out from the house of God, the school house, and every gathering of patriotic people. "My Country 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty of Thee I sing." Our country's flag was never so honored at home and abroad. Wherever we fling it to the breeze, on land or sea, it commands the homage of the world and carries a breath of freedom into every land and unto every people. The Daughters of the American Revolution "Come rejoicing bringing in the sheaves."

Mrs. Fairbanks now introduced Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the chairman who made the arrangements for Daughters' day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mrs. Lockwood responded to the introduction as follows:

Madam President of the Board of Lady Managers:

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are here to-day to honor the invitation that was extended to us two years ago by the Board of Lady Managers. We are not here to represent the thirteen original states, nor the Louisiana Purchase states; neither the states of the north or the south, but we are here to represent these United States, for we are Daughters of America. We are here, Madam President, for two reasons if not more—

First, to pay our respects to the men and women who have made this marvelous exposition possible.

Secondly, we have come incidentally to look after our inheritance. I am not going to talk "Daughters," but I am going to talk "out West."

You see when our fore-fathers planted the flag-staff on the Atlantic coast and the new flag began to unfurl, it unwound and unwound, and did not stop until it had crossed valleys and rivers and mountains and stretched out to the banks of the "Great Father of Waters," and then our fore-fathers said to their children, "An inheritance I leave with thee; watch over it, care for it, protect it, pray for it." And they did it, but there came a day when a foreign power said the waters of the Mississippi are no longer free to the people of the new republic, and their commerce cannot go to the sea. Trouble began and war was imminent, but a better judgment prevailed; the men in congress said it is better to buy what we want than to fight for it! Our president, Thomas Jefferson, who was a great stickler for the Constitution, hesitated but at last consented to bend the Constitution a little, and to expand a little by buying three millions worth of land at the mouth of the Mississippi so that our ships might have free access to the sea.

Mr. James Monroe, as envoy, was sent abroad, but Robert Livingston, our minister to France, and Talleyrand had been burning the midnight oil arranging and negotiating for this three million purchase, but they came across Napoleon Bonaparte one day and they found him in a state of "mind."

"I will not sell a small portion of my possessions in America. I need money, and I will not allow England to put her lion's paw upon mine in the western continent—but I will sell all my possessions for fifteen million dollars!"

Fifteen million dollars looked very large in those days. Livingston and Talleyrand began new negotiations. France was in an uproar at the thought. Napoleon's two brothers were inconsolable. They went so far as to force themselves into his presence while he was taking a bath. Napoleon fought with the only weapon at hand—that was water.

The brothers retired in "good order," but drenched to the skin, leaving Napoleon master of the situation. What a pity all battles could not be fought with water.



Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Livingston and Talleyrand began new negotiations for a new treaty, and when Mr. Monroe reached Paris he had to face a debt of fifteen million dollars. Then what happened? When Monroe came home congress voted the fifteen million dollars, and Mr. Jefferson said, "We will have to bend the Constitution a little more," and he signed the treaty. The Constitution can hinder but cannot prevent the growth of nations. Then and there expansion began and we have yet to hear that consent was asked of the governed. Then what happened? Why, Uncle Sam pulled up the flag-staff, put his left foot forward and stepped across the Great Father of Waters and planted it on the west side of the Mississippi, and the old flag again began to unfurl, and it unwound and unwound until it crossed rivers and plains and mountains, and when Lewis and Clark opened the way it did not stop until the most beautiful colors we know in the world were reflected in the sunset sea. Then our fathers said to us: "Another inheritance I leave with thee; watch over it; care for it; pray for it; protect it!"

A few years ago I came across a letter of Aaron Burr's to his daughter, Theodosia. That letter was written in March, 1805, just after that 3rd of March when he made that most remarkable farewell address to the senate of the United States, by which he kept friend and foe in tears, but when he walked out of those halls he had pinned crape on the name of Aaron Burr. He said to his daughter, "I shall leave Washington the thirteenth for Philadelphia, from there I am going to Fort Pitt." We have several Fort Pitters with us to-day—"From there I'm going to float down the Ohio"—of course Aaron Burr had to float down the Ohio in 1805, for that was the very year that by assistance of Robert Livingston and Joel Barlow, Fulton was perfecting the model of the steamer *Claremont* and that summer he was experimenting with it on Rock Creek, between Washington and Georgetown, and I saw by the papers on my journey here that the citizens of Washington were going to erect a monument to the memory of Robert Fulton on Rock Creek in the National Park, and so I repeat, Aaron Burr had to float down the Ohio. He writes to his daughter that he "shall stop at the little hamlet of St. Louis, now the capital of Northern Louisiana. It has about two hundred houses, populated by a cultured class of French people—situated twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri river. A letter from President Jefferson this morning assures me that he will make Dr. Brown secretary to the new governor at a salary of eight hundred dollars per year."

My friends I want you to read a late number of the *American Historical Review*. You will find in that the true story of Gen. Wilkinson and Brown, translated by our historians from the Spanish archives. You will learn of their negotiations with the Spanish to take Kentucky and Tennessee and hand them over bodily to the Spanish government. Glorious old Kentucky and Tennessee held their own in spite of it. [Applause.]

Now I say we have come "out West" to look after our possessions and to see how well our stewards are doing their work. In 1890 I was on the Pennsylvania road enroute to Chicago with a party of lady managers of the World's Exposition. We had been called to Chicago to organize the board and elect our president. An old lady east of the Alleghenies asked where we were going. I answered "Chicago." "Do you not know that it is very dangerous to go to Chicago now?" Visions of a strike came up before me. "I advise you not to go. Don't you know the Injuns are having a fight 'out West,' and you never can tell what them 'creeters' will do?" Nevertheless we took our lives in our hands and went to Chicago. From there I went five hundred miles farther west. I asked my host in Omaha what about the Indian fight. "Oh, its so far west, we get no correct news—and we are anxious, for General Brooks is in it—and she is in Omaha—very anxious." I told the old lady's anxiety for us. From Omaha we went three hundred miles farther west—out into the Great American Desert, into a little corner of the Louisiana Purchase, close to the Central Mountain. There was an old lady on the train who had come from Boston and was going west to see her boy. She showed her ticket to the conductor and ask him when she would reach her destination. "Oh, my dear madam, that is 'out West.' You have a long way to go." "Well, I have been going four days and nights, but if we ever reach out West let me know."

One of our party asked her if she knew the Indians were having a fight out West. "Oh, that's no matter was her reply. They will have plenty of time to declare peace before I shall get there."

I will tell you what we did find. If I could have carried away with me the works of art, of paintings of the old masters and of the best artists of the day that I found in two homes on the American desert, and could have carried them to the World's Exposition, it was a better collection than was gathered at the "Centennial." That is what we found in this part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1890.

Now we have come out west again, looking up our little hamlet of St. Louis, and we find that it, too, has caught the contagion of expansion; that the commerce annually is fifteen times greater than the fifteen millions paid for the whole Louisiana Purchase. That is a part of our inheritance. This little hamlet to-day has no peer as a city of homes, and we find within its meets and bounds there has arisen the only international city of the world, where the flags of the earth kiss each other and the old flag that unfurled itself across the continent has come back and is floating over every parapet and tower of this international city; it warms our hearts to read upon it that gracious word "America." I have not time to talk of the wonders herein, but I want every Daughter, before she leaves the city beautiful, to go to the Terrace of States and view the statue of Wyoming and tell me where

in the world would that artist have gone for the inspiration of that statue except in America and "out West." I want to say to you, Madam President, and to you, co-workers, that we are delighted with your stewardship and also to add "well done, good and faithful servants. Your own works praise you within the gates."

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, honorary president general, was next presented to the assembled Daughters by Mrs. Fairbanks:

Madam President General, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is in no minor key that I would speak to you to-day, but in tones of loud acclaim and



Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson,
Honorary President General.

genuine congratulations, upon the matchless achievements attained, during the years since last it was my pleasure to greet you.

Do you wonder, my Daughters, for such you will ever be to me no matter from what section of this fair land you come; I say, do you wonder that my heart swells with just pride, and that the tears are ready to start, as I gaze upon this great assembly of representative women, gathered from far and near, to commemorate the natal day of our beloved society.

Where was its beginning? Whence did it come? I know that time limits will not permit, yet, we will take a rapid glance backward and

review in brief, the wondrous start, development, and growth of the national society.

The first wave of inspiration, which swept from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard, came from the Sons of the American Revolution, and resulted in the rapid formation of many chapters of that organization.

The daughters of Revolutionary sires soon caught the infection.

Indeed, the contagion had been long in the air, and it became apparent, that if they were to accomplish any patriotic work, it must be within their own circle, and under their own leadership.

The ardor and zeal of a few undaunted women never flagged, and their determination to organize a distinctive Daughters society became a fixed purpose.

In their efforts to place before the country the objects and aims of a Daughters' association they were ably assisted by Col. W. H. McDowell, whose valiant efforts in their behalf and valuable services have always been fully appreciated by the Daughters. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood also gained eternal fame by arousing renewed interest in the heroism of women by her review of an old revolutionary story, "Hannah Arnett's Faith," which appeared in the *Washington Post*, July 13th, 1890. No one who has not felt the dispiriting heat of a summer morning in Washington, can quite realize the heroism in calling any kind of a meeting in August, in the almost forsaken capital. However, in spite of heat and the absence of many persons already interested in the movement these brave women held their first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Louis Knowlton Brown on K street, about July 25th.

The second meeting was in Mrs. Walworth's apartments at The Langham, August 9th. You know the history of that now famous 9th of August, when the three recognized founders, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. E. H. Walworth met by appointment, and it was then and there that the breath of life was first breathed into the organization, now so splendid in every branch of its development.

Nothing daunted by the absence of all other invited guests, these three ladies proceeded to effect an organization and appointed a board of management of seven. "Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison was elected President General, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Treasurer."

However, the formal organization of the society is officially dated from October 11th, 1890, the meeting having taken place at the home of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood at Strathmore Arms, on Saturday afternoon.

The appointment of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison as president general at the meeting of August 9th was confirmed by unanimous vote.

The constitution which had already been revised was submitted and adopted. An advisory board of six gentlemen was elected.

A committee on insignia and seal was appointed, and a motion was

carried, that the election of a national board of management be deferred to an adjourned meeting to be held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, on October 18th.

On June 8th, 1891, under the laws of congress, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was duly incorporated and later on a charter was granted by the District of Columbia.

I am indebted for these facts to an article written by Miss Eugenia Washington and read at the Atlanta Exposition October 8th, 1895.

Now, we have the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution launched, without precedent, without a home, without financial backing, without much knowledge of parliamentary usage, but in the hands of true, courageous women, with a firm purpose and undaunted faith in its success.

In 1893, when it was my high privilege, first, to have entered into the service of the Daughters, the meetings of the board of management were held in a little room in an upper story on Pennsylvania Avenue, scarcely large enough to comfortably seat the members of the board.

There were no paid officers, and the work was done mainly by the ladies, in person. There were one or two paid clerks, but the manual work has so increased that a corresponding increase in paid assistants has become imperative.

The early congresses were held at "The Church of our Father, Corner Thirteenth and L Street," the seating capacity not more than 700, I think.

The meetings were well attended, the enthusiasm unbounded, the purpose firm; and it was during this early formative period, always the most precarious in the life of any enterprise, that the solid foundation was laid upon which the splendid superstructure now rests.

A memorial home or hall was one of the objects first considered, and its erection earnestly advocated by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Cabell and each of the president generals during her term.

It gives me pleasure to recall Mrs. Cabell's appeal in behalf of Continental Hall. In language so graphic did she picture the beauties of this hall that you could almost see the white columns gleam in the sunlight, as the marble building was to over-top all national buildings, even the dome of the capitol. It was Mrs. Cabell who wisely and generously guided the uncertain fortunes of the society during the unhappy days when our beloved first president general, Mrs. Harrison, was prevented, by fatal illness, from lending a wielding hand. Mrs. Cabell's home, her large influence and acquaintance, and abundant purse, were all lavishly used in behalf of the Daughters, and right nobly did she play the parts of acting president general in those anxious days.

These facts I thought it well that the Daughters should know.

It was during the congress of 1894 that the amendment to the constitution was adopted by which the lineal descent was made necessary

to membership in the society, instead of the collateral, the then dividing line between the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the issue upon which the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was established.

It hardly seems necessary to refer to the wondrous achievements of the past few years.

The work accomplished during the Spanish-American war alone would have given deserved renown to the national society and placed it foremost in the rank of patriotic organizations. But the time will not permit a further review.

In the few moments left, there is one thought, one long cherished hope, very near my heart, which I would emphasize, as perhaps the highest aspiration within the grasp of the national society.

I refer to the union of the "Daughters of the Revolution" and the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

If not mistaken, it was my privilege to have appointed the first committee of the "Daughters of the American Revolution" to confer with a similar committee of the "Daughters of the Revolution."

The coveted prize seemed just within our grasp.

However, slight differences prevented a consolidation, and since then other committees have worked with the same end in view, but have met with a like result.

In the report of the state regent of Colorado, she states that "in January last, a large number of the most active workers among the 'Daughters of the Revolution' resigned, and joined the 'Daughters of the American Revolution,' and it was hoped by this action to bring about similar efforts in other sections of the country, thus uniting together under one banner all Revolutionary daughters."

It does seem as if this effort might be the entering wedge and that the example of the Colorado Daughters might open wide the door to happy union. You remember the old French proverb, "It is the first step that costs." Are you ready to take the step?

Are we not generous enough, Daughters of the American Revolution, with our splendid presiding officer, Mrs. Fairbanks, with our assured magnificent home, the Memorial Continental Hall, with our recognized financial ability which has challenged the admiration of the business world, with our about fifty thousand representative women, are we not big enough, strong enough, generous enough, to yield a point, aye, many points, to a sacred union of these two great societies.

I believe we are, and may God hasten the day when we will rise far above trivial differences and clasp hands over a united national society as we did over a reunited country.

In closing, there is one thought I would leave with you. In these strenuous days, when women are deeply imbued with the altruistic spirit, and want to rush upon the ramparts of all wrongs, with un-

flinching ardor—when reform all along the line, from pulpit to throne is the cry and clamoring too for a higher standard in municipal, state and national affairs, is there not real danger that we may forget the higher and more sacred duties of home, of wife and of mother?

May we not “do that in our zeal which our calmer moments dare not approve.”

Then, let us not forget that home is woman’s kingdom, the only place where she reigns supreme, the only place where her heart is content.

And let us *never* forget “that in love of home, love of country has its rise.”

If we forget not our womanhood, our wifehood, our motherhood, we may yet prove to the world the truth of Oliver Wendall Holmes’ prophecy:

“I have been ready to believe that we have even now a new revelation, and the name of its Messiah is Woman.”

This closed the addresses, but was followed by five minutes’ speeches.

Mrs. John Miller Horton the first on the list sent a letter of greeting and good wishes as she was unable to be present. Miss Desha and Mrs. Walworth, two of the founders, were also unavoidably absent.

Mrs. Kinney spoke as follows:

Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution and guests: One hundred years ago it would have been a far cry from New Haven to St. Louis, but in the ten decades that have just passed into history, steam, electricity, and perhaps other weird and incomprehensible natural forces have so obliterated time and space, that without the slightest inconvenience Missouri and Connecticut may, and do clasp hands and say “Howdy” over the garden gate!

Connecticut, the Constitution State, has set up some of her household gods, and is doing light housekeeping over on Constitution avenue, and Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution are here by scores and hundreds to fraternize with Daughters from every other section of the land, and to very especially rejoice with Missouri Daughters upon the first international event which is being celebrated at this time in St. Louis. It is possible that out of the approximately 4,000 Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, *all* of whom wished to be here to-day, a dozen or fifteen may have been detained at home, and it is my province to add the regrets of the absent ones to the hearty congratulations of all the Daughters within my jurisdiction upon the splendidly successful efforts of this state and this city to draw upon the re-

sources of the entire world for so much that is finest in art and science, and in the industries, crowning all with the magnificent scenic panorama which is spread out before us, and adding to all else such a wealth of personal and official hospitality that we already wish to stay on indefinitely within reach of St. Louis' latch-string.

It is a bit difficult at this time to say whether we should the more congratulate the St. Louis Daughters as hostesses of this occasion, or ourselves as their guests.

But it seems certain that the proudest lady in the land is, or should be, Miss Ouri, and the happiest daughters in the land are those who are her guests in this auditorium to-day.

Although this is "Daughters" day, and the feminine element is supposed to have the right of way, we are not forgetful of the fact that St. Louis is the home of a son to whom Daughters of the American Revolution everywhere owe a debt of gratitude. A society without a constitution is like a ship without a rudder. Our ship of state was well equipped with the necessary steering apparatus by two gentlemen who were thoroughly competent for the service and one of these gentlemen was General George H. Shields of St. Louis.

We are happy, on such a brilliant occasion as this to make public acknowledgement of our indebtedness—as a society—to General Shields and General Breckenridge.

The swift and steady and altogether phenomenal growth of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a notable example of what may be accomplished where women work together with a high and steadfast purpose toward a given end. Confidence in the high character of an organization coupled with a sincere belief that the development of its objects and aims is actually needed for the welfare of at least the day and generation in which we live, cannot but serve as a great motive power which shall make that organization forge ahead into the very front ranks of helpful activities. And where that motive power is strengthened by an esprit de corps which takes possession of rank and file alike, and makes each one willing and



Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney.

proud to sacrifice self for love of the cause, then, the organization should become practically invincible and powerful for good. We must put a deal of conscience in our D. A. R. work, for it is no small matter that we stand—individually and collectively—as the exponents of all that was highest and best in the makers of a mighty nation.

Daughters of the American Revolution should govern and be governed by an ethical loyalty to home and country, and to the organization which they represent. Then, and then only, may they hope to accomplish best results and nothing save the best should be possible to those who have in their veins the proud heritage of blood which gives them the right to sing

"The Queen of the Earth
Is the land of my birth,—
My own United States."

Mrs. Terry, state regent of New York, brought the greetings of the banner state.

Madam President General, Madam ex-President, Madam Honorary President, Madam Chairman, Members of the National Board, and Daughters of the American Revolution:

I bring you a greeting from the Daughters of New York state—your standard-bearers. We are proud of our state whose fair land we have dotted with memorials that tell the story from the valleys and echo it from the hills of the heroic deeds and self-sacrifices of our ancestors which made possible this nation.



Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

We are proud of Robert Livingston, of whom you have so eloquently spoken, who belonged to our state, and prouder still of his descendant who so faithfully and loyally led us for four years—our honorary president, Mrs. Daniel Manning; we are also proud of her having been so fittingly chosen to preside over the Board of Lady Managers of this Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I thank the Daughters of Missouri for the gracious and courteous hospitality extended to the Daughters of the Empire State.

Mrs. Terry was followed by Mrs. Lindsay, long an officer and efficient in good works. As chairman of the committee on architecture she was untiring till plans for Continental Hall were completed.

Madam President, Madam ex-President, Madam President of the Board of Lady Managers, Madam Chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Committee, and Daughters of the American Revolution:

It should be a source of inspiration to the Daughters of the American Revolution that they hold this meeting in a city and state that were no part of our republic for more than twenty years after the war of the Revolution had made good the Declaration of Independence, but which are to-day among the greatest of American cities and the proudest of American states. It is proper that on this historic spot we shall honor the memories of our Revolutionary patriots.

Their first experiment in the way of expansion made St. Louis an American city, and prepared the way for the creation of the galaxy of great commonwealths now existing within the territory embraced by the Louisiana Purchase.

It is also a subject of felicitation, that this great achievement with which Thomas Jefferson was intimately connected, was as peaceful in the manner of its accomplishment as it has proven beneficent in its results. The man who drafted the Declaration of Independence, and who inspired the treaty extending the boundaries of the United States from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, so identified himself with the history of our great republic that if there were no other obligation due his memory by the American people, his would nevertheless be one of "the few immortal names that were not born to die."

Now that the authority of our government extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the British possessions on the north to the Mexican Gulf on the south, to the islands of our southern seas, to the isthmus connecting the two Americas, and to Asiatic islands of the eastern ocean, it is the more important that the principles upon which American institutions were builded should be cherished, revered, upheld and unceasingly taught.

With our almost unequalled power comes the duty of tolerance and patience with and for those peoples of the earth who were not born to the inheritance transmitted us by our ancestors and permanently and irrevocably secured us by the service and sacrifice of the heroic men and women of the Revolutionary war.

The necessary defence of human rights is a duty we cannot and ought not to escape, but war for conquest or mere national aggrandizement is always to be deplored and condemned. Unregulated liberty leads to license but the true spirit of liberty involves the idea of self-imposed restraint. Ours is the duty to search for truth and pray for power to teach, that while there is a time for sternness to the foes of

country, there is also a time for tolerance, patience and self-restraint. "The hero of to-day does not consume his soul in solitary struggles with the mysteries of life, but spends himself without stint in the common service." We should, therefore, be of "those whose lives are in the current and not moored in the eddies." If I may quote from one near and dear to me, "the Daughters of the American Revolution are the sentinels on the watch towers of liberty." Our mission as such sentinels is to guard against the dangers that may and will follow even temporary forgetfulness of the theories and purposes of the war of the Revolution; and to cultivate the spirit that leads to true greatness along the paths of peace.

It is never to be forgotten that peace hath her victories and the blessings that have followed the treaty for the Louisiana Purchase illustrate the truth of the sentiment that the victories of peace are "more renowned than war" and that "peace on earth and good will to men" are the highest aims and the noblest objects of human government.

Knowing, after years of intercourse, the earnest purpose of our order, I cannot but feel that the city of St. Louis is to be congratulated that it has within its portals the representatives of a body of women noted for their patriotism, for their intelligence, their gentleness and for all the graces of womanhood, whose aim it is to inculcate love of home, love of country and the love of honorable peace.

Mrs. Lindsay's words of cheer were followed by a short address by Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, the president of the Children of the American Revolution.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:

In the five minutes allotted me to speak of our army of little men and women, now more than six thousand strong, patriots every one, embryotic Paul Reveres and Mollie Pitchers, if you please, I feel that I have scarcely more than time to bring their glad greetings which come echoing to our listening ears from nearly every state in the Union. Do you, Daughters of the American Revolution, know what earnest little patriots they are? And how much they are achieving? For I assure you that it is not a mere sentiment, this organization of the children, but something is doing, and that constantly in this kindergarten, as it were, of our great society, from which we have already graduated classes into the Daughters of the American Revolution. For instance the Little Men and Women's Society of Brooklyn, New York, graduated thirteen young girls who immediately formed a Daughters of the American Revolution chapter, calling themselves the Women of '76; and the boys, too, who are now in Harvard, Yale and other colleges, still proud of their Children of the American Revolution pins, are entering the ranks of the Sons.

Let me enumerate a few of the many things accomplished by this

juvenile band, for their work, as you know, is to help preserve the places made sacred by the men and women who forwarded American independence. To ascertain the deeds and honor the memories of children and youth who rendered service during the American Revolution. To promote the celebration of all patriotic anniversaries. To hold our American flag sacred before every other flag on earth. And to love, uphold and extend the institutions of American liberty, and patriotism, and the principles that made and saved their country. Surely a broad field have they entered, and no part is being neglected.

But to speak of what they have done. The Old North Bridge Society of Massachusetts (the first society organized) has had the old road over which the Minute Men marched on that April morning in 1775, where the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world, carefully traced out and surveyed and maps made by a son of one of the Minute Men, Luke Smith, this son having since died, so but for the work of this society the knowledge of this interesting and historic road would have been forever lost.

Again, the societies have presented historical books, pictures and framed copies of the Declaration of Independence to public schools, and they have put up tablets innumerable marking historic spots. They have assumed the care of neglected graves of soldiers, and have, further, taken upon themselves the duty of decorating these graves on Memorial Day. They have also contributed well to the monument for the prison ships' martyrs, and to the Washington and Lafayette statues. One society in Rhode Island contributed sixty dollars to a statue of Roger Williams, and the children have always contributed generously to the Daughters of the American Revolution work, giving of their funds to state and town objects.

From the beginning they have been most responsive for the Memorial Continental Hall fund (that interest so dear to all our hearts), having contributed \$1,113, besides much more that does not appear upon our records as it passed through Daughters of the American Revolution channels.

Nearly two years ago, Mrs. Lothrop, our loved and honored founder, and ever our inspiration in carrying forward this beautiful work among the children, appointed a special day to be designated Memorial Continental Hall Day, when the program should consist of a recital of the Memorial Hall movement, its progress, etc., so that the interest of the children should be thus quickened and renewed in this great and splendid undertaking of ours. She also suggested a special contribution to be taken up on this day, and, further arranged a series of programs by which with little effort they might earn money for this object. Some have offered prizes to the child contributing the most to the Continental Hall fund, and last year Mrs. John Miller Horton presented them with a silver loving cup, as the children are much like those of larger growth and seem to require a special incentive to put forth their best endeavors.

And when this beautiful building is finished the children know they are to have a home there, and it will symbolize the loving work and patriotism of the Children as well as of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Society of the Children of the American Revolution is the child of the Daughters, and we want your loving interest and solicitude for our growth, even as the true mother that never forgets the little ones in her own nursery. Wherever there is a Daughter of the American Revolution Chapter there should be a Children of the American Revolution society. Is there not some member in each chapter who would be not only willing but glad to gather the little ones together and lead them into these paths of patriotism? I appeal to every chapter regent here to-day not to be indifferent to this. It is a most important part of the work you are pledged to do and for which you are organized. The work already accomplished by the children has attained such proportions and importance as to be held worthy a place in the annual report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and our faithful vice-president (in charge of organization), Mrs. Dawin, has been most assiduous in making out this report of their work. This recognition of our society by our government is an honor that might indeed inspire us to do greater things, for are we not now making history? Again may I urge upon you chapter regents, when you go home, if you have not already a children's society, will you not organize one, and even by our next meeting we hope for the accession of so many new recruits that we may report a membership of eight, ten or twelve thousand instead of six. Will you do it?

And now, may I present the greetings and good wishes of our founder Mrs. Lothrop, whose absence we so regret to-day, who wished me to express her profound appreciation of what this patriotic assemblage can and will accomplish.

The following hymn and the music were by Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth:

"AN AMERICAN HYMN."

UNTO THEE, O GOD OF OUR FATHERS.

Unto Thee, O the God of our Fathers, we raise
The incense of prayer with the anthem of praise.
For we are thy people upheld by the hand,
That beckoned us forth to a new promised land.

CHORUS.

Lead us on ever more gracious Father above,
Brooding over our land with thy light and thy love.

As thou mad'st of one blood all the nations of old
 We welcome them here brought again in one fold.
 Though varied life's currents and impulses run,
 Defending the flag all our hearts beat as one.

We have moved on and on undeterred in our quest
 Till gates of the east open wide to our west.
 Thou leddest thy people of old through the sea,
 Thou makest a way for the march of the free.

O the full golden grain waving o'er our vast fields,
 The treasures the heart of the mountain ridge yields!
 The wide opportunity thrilling the soul
 That upward would move speeding on to its goal.

O the will and the power both to do and to dare,
 The freedom the hope we can breathe with the air!
 We bless Thee, our Father! Low bending the knee
 We so solemnly pledge our allegiance to Thee.

Make us strong through the deeds that the fathers have done,
 To rise to the heights that the heroes have won.
 We need not the pillar of cloud nor of flame.
 Our Guardian and Guide, we will trust in thy name.

Mrs. Tulloch mentioned briefly the lines of marvellous growth of the society, numbering now an *active* membership of 41,086. The number of chapters is 698.

Remarks of Mrs. O. J. Hodge, state regent of Ohio:

Madam President General, Officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Daughters of the American Revolution: I am here to bring you greetings from Ohio, "The Beautiful," my native State. The first carved out of the old Northwest Territory.

Upon whose soil the first struggle for "American Independence" took place. I have reference to Lord Dunmore's War in 1774. This territory in early times was called New France, and the first permanent settlers were from Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. With the Cavalier and the Covenanter came the Quaker and the Dutch, the Scotch-Irish and the German Moravians, who came, it is said, with the Bible in their hands, the French from the Allegheny Valley and the sturdy Swiss mountaineers. They were the pioneers of civilization in the west.

If you will look at the first maps of this section of the country you will see that Virginia owned us up to the Franklin county line; that just north of Columbus were two Refugee Tracts which were settled by people from New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Ver-

mont; that a tract of land near Newark, Ohio, was fought for by people from Carolina, and that the whole of northern Ohio was owned by Connecticut, *i. e.*, the Western Reserve and the Fire Lands until they sold us for fifty cents per acre.

No wonder that Howells has said of us that we were perhaps "the first of all true Americans"—since this state more than any other was settled by people from all the border and eastern states.

And then in turn this state, being the great highway of emigration, has sent to the westward more of its "Sons and Daughters" than any other state. It is said they now number more than half a million people. Ohio has given to the world many prominent men. I need not recall the fact that Grant, the Shermans, Sheridan, Thurman, Garfield, McKinley and a host of others, whose names have brightened the pages of history, were born in Ohio.

This year one of the political parties has chosen a "Son of Ohio" for its candidate for vice president of the United States, Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks, and there are a great many people in Ohio who hope and expect he will be elected.

And have we not been proud of having had for nearly four years a "Daughter of Ohio," Mrs. Fairbanks, at the head of this great national society of fifty thousand patriotic women? She was not only born in Ohio but schooled and married in our state.

I must not boast too much of the "Buckeye State" for fear my friends will remind me of my favorite couplet which runs thus:

"Tell me not from what stock you grew
But prove me your stock by what you do."

I can only say for Ohio "Daughters" that they have been and are "proving" their stock by their good work in educating children and foreigners along patriotic lines, and that they will continue their work in every direction for the good of their country and the advancement



Mrs. O. J. Hodge,
State Regent, Ohio.

of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, especially in building a memorial to the brave men and women of the American Revolution, who made it possible for us to enjoy the advantages of this present day civilization.

We are told that the elder Cato closed all his speeches with this expression, "And Carthage *must* be destroyed," and it *was* destroyed. Now Mrs. Fairbanks not only closes but begins all her speeches with: "And Memorial Hall *must* be built," and it will be built and I hope Ohio daughters will do their full share towards its completion that future "Daughters" may be proud of what has been accomplished by them.

I thank you, Madam President, for this opportunity of speaking even three minutes, of Ohio, my native state.

Mrs. Rosa spoke a few words for the National Officers:

I am asked to extend a word of greeting in addition to what has already been said—a word of greeting in behalf of the national society to you as representatives of daughters from all the states.

To be an officer of the national society is both an honor and a privilege, which I am sure all members of the board of management appreciate. It is no small responsibility that you have put upon your officers to conduct the affairs of a society numbering forty-one thousand active members.

That the society has had faithful service and talent of a high order in the past its phenomenal growth and unparalleled success abundantly prove, and that the officers of the present are as devoted as any of the past no one will probably question.

I may be pardoned for referring especially to the splendid work of our president general, not only in her place at the head of our society but also as the chairman of Continental Hall committee.

Every daughter has reason to be proud of the business like administration of the Treasurer general's office and of the thorough work that is being done in the offices of the registrar general and Historian general. And this work is becoming more and more satisfactory to these officers of the society as the facilities for genealogical investigation have improved.

Clearly of first importance in this work are historical and genealogical records, and it is to meet this need that the library is maintained.

Through the courtesy of many publishers and historical societies and the co-operation of a considerable number of daughters and chapters the library has recently secured many valuable publications. And I never miss an opportunity of saying that we are anxious to receive from Daughters and chapters anything in the way of state, town and county histories, genealogies and biographies.

The library is open to any one in search of genealogical data, and of course Daughters are always welcome.

I am delighted to greet you on this auspicious occasion and my final word is, Long live the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery gave a simple sentiment or prophecy, "May the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution increase in membership and good works in a geometrical ratio through the coming years! May it be guided in the future as it is now and has been by officers of wisdom and high patriotism! May it find in coming years members as loyal and as true as those who now make up its ranks! Then will its influence extend to the uttermost parts of the world and peace and good will come on earth."

There were other addresses as shown by the program, but the editor was not able to obtain copies for publication. At the close of the exercises the Board of Lady Managers gave a brilliant reception to the visiting Daughters. Mrs. Stevenson and the Illinois Daughters received in their beautiful state building. In the evening a reception was given in the Alaska building. On the twelfth the Lone Star Daughters greeted the Daughters of the American Revolution in their five pointed building. Missouri with stately courtesy made all welcome in the Kentucky home, while in the evening Elizabeth Benton Chapter received in the Kansas City Casino.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AS REPRESENTED IN THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The advancement of women in the political, educational and social affairs of the world during the past few years has been very marked, but in no one thing has this advancement been more noticeable than in the active part they have taken in the management of the greatest fairs and expositions of recent years. Until the Chicago exposition women were almost wholly ignored in the conduct of world's fairs, but in creating a board of lady managers in connection with the Columbian Exposition, with unlimited scope and authority, as well as powers, privi-

leges and the financial backing which gave it full recognition, congress took an unprecedented step, and from that time women have stood side by side with men in such work.

The act of the United States congress, approved March 3, 1901, which relates to the exposition, provided for the appointment by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, popularly known as the "National Commission," of a "Board of Lady Managers" in the following language:

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission is hereby authorized to appoint a Board of Lady Managers, of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said commission, subject, however, to the approval of said company. Said Board of Lady managers may, in the discretion of said commission and corporation, appoint one member of all committees authorized to award prizes for such exhibits as may have been produced in whole or in part by female labor."

The president is Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, New York, and Washington, District of Columbia. She is a direct descendant of Robert Livingston, the ambassador to France, who negotiated with Napoleon for the Louisiana Purchase; and as the wife of the late Secretary of the Treasury, she became known as one of the first ladies of the land. At the seventh annual congress of the Daughters of the Revolution, held in 1898, she was elected president-general. It was in her administration that this splendid organization formed a hospital corps of 1,000 women who went to the camps during the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Manning was elected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to represent that society at



MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
President.

the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at Paris, and President McKinley appointed her one of the commissioners to represent the United States at this unveiling, and also at the Paris Exposition.

Georgia furnishes a vice-president of the board in the person of Mrs. Fannie L. Porter, whose home at Atlanta has been the



MRS. FANNIE L. PORTER,

scene of that hospitality for which the South has become famous. It was there that she entertained Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland when the chief executive and his wife made a tour of the southern states. Her position in the social world is known not only in Georgia, but in other states.

Mrs. Porter is also widely known among the Daughters of the American Revolution, as she is one of the most enthusiastic and efficient members. Georgia was much honored in her appointment.

Mrs. Frederick M. Hanger, passed her early life in Iowa, but she has lived in Little Rock, Arkansas, long enough to become known as one of the most prominent women in the southwest. A recognized leader in woman's movements, she has been president of the Arkansas Federation of Woman's Clubs, and has held high positions in the Quinc Nunc Club, the Ingle-side Book Club, the Virginia Historical Society, and the National Society of Colonial Dames, and was secretary and treasurer of the Columbian Commission.

Mrs. William H. Coleman is a native of Louisville, Kentucky. She is an excellent conversationalist, of charming personality, and has executive ability of high order. She has been an exten-

sive traveler all over the world and has had an abundance of the experience so essential in matters of public character. Her family had much to do with historical events pertaining to the early days of this country, therefore she has naturally become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her nomination came from Indianapolis, where she removed with her father, Colonel E. A. Downing, in 1877.

Mrs. John M. Holcombe, of Hartford, Conn., representing the eighth generation of the family Goodwin, one of the first settlers of Hartford, organized the Ruth Wyilys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1892, and has since then been its regent. Under her leadership the chapter accomplished a great public improvement in Hartford by widening Gold street, the demolition of a row of old buildings and the opening to view of the ancient burial ground where lie the bones of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who led the colonists from Massachusetts.



MRS. JOHN M. HOLCOMBE.

Mrs. Holcombe is a public speaker and has frequently been heard at the national congresses of this organization. She is the leader in the social life of her city.

Mrs. Amelia L. von Mayhoff is a daughter of the late J. P. Levy, who was a descendant from the distinguished Knickerbocker family that settled in New York about 1665. Her father served with distinction through the Mexican war, and his brother, her uncle, was the distinguished naval officer, Commodore Uriah P. Levy. Her great-grandfather was one of the signers of the non-importation resolution prior to the Revo-

lution, and was also one of the signers appointed by congress to affix their signatures to Colonial money. Many of her ancestors served with distinction during the War of the Revolution. The Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, her brother, is the well-known owner of Monticello, Virginia, and she acts as his hostess for his guests at the famous Jefferson home. She has all the grace and charm that characterizes the American lady as the superior woman of the world.

Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, another member of the Pacific coast, is a resident of Portland, Oregon. Her father,



MRS. M. P. MONTGOMERY.

John S. Phelps, was a distinguished representative of the Springfield, Missouri, district to congress, and was also governor of Missouri from January 1, 1877, for four years, and during this term Mrs. Montgomery presided over the executive mansion. She is a social favorite in Washington City as well as on the Pacific coast, where her appointment has been hailed with delight.

Mrs. Montgomery is state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the state of Oregon. Her interest in the organization is great, and Oregon, though so far from the old thirteen, is not lacking in devoted Daughters.

Mrs. John Miller Horton is one of the foremost women of Buffalo, New York, where she is regent of the Buffalo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to which organization she belongs because of being a lineal descendant of the Revolutionary hero, General Samuel Fletcher. The

chapter made a large donation of books which were sent to the soldiers in the Philippines. Mrs. Horton is also vice-president of the Niagara Landmark Association, and she was chosen to unveil the tablet to the memory of Robert Cavalier de la Salle upon the spot in New York state where his boat, the *Griffon*, was constructed prior to his exploration of the Mississippi Valley.



MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON.

Mrs. Horton was a member of the Board of Women Managers at the Buffalo Exposition, being chairman of the entertainment committee, and was New York state representative to the Charleston Exposition. She has traveled extensively and has spent ten years in European countries.

Mrs. Horton is a member of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; of the National Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, and also of the Colonial Dames of Vermont. She is regent Buffalo Branch National

Society Daughters of 1812; vice-president Niagara Frontier Landmark Association; vice-president The Order of Americans of Colonial Ancestry; a member of National George Washington Memorial Association; National Mary Washington Memorial Association; National Society New England Women; director Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Buffalo Historical Society; Buffalo Genealogical Society; Buffalo Twentieth Century Women's Club; Buffalo Society National Sciences; St. Louis Woman's Club.

Mrs. Annie McLean Moores, of Texas, is the daughter of Judge W. P. McLean, of Fort Worth, who is distinguished as a jurist in the Lone Star state. From her school days she has had pressed on her honors by the several fraternities of which she was a member, and she is acknowledged one of the brilliant factors in the literary clubs of the South. As a business woman she is unique in that in 1893 she was made president of the First National bank of Mount Pleasant, Texas—the first woman to be so appointed in the United States—which position she has held ever since. Mrs. Moores has traveled extensively through Europe, Canada and Mexico; has studied music and elocution in Boston and Stanford University, California, and has made her impress upon literature.

The Continental Hall committee has let contracts to nearly the full amount in the treasury.

It is hoped the chapters will respond to the call for money with their usual generosity.

The *Chaparrone Magazine* for November, 1903, published in St. Louis showing woman's part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition contains a sketch of each of the Board of Lady Managers.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE MEMBERS OF ANN STORY CHAPTER, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Amsden, Abel; Andrews, Ebenezer; Allen, Lieut. Joseph; Allen, Lieut. Samuel; Arnold, Lieut. David; Arnold, David, Jr.
Beacon, Sergt. Joseph; Blaisdel, John; Ballou, Seth; Bixby, Asa; Baker, Bradford; Breed, Allen; Barrett, Col. James; Burt, Daniel; Bigelow, Col. Timothy; Bump, Salthial.
Carpenter, Lieut. Col. Benj.; Carver, Capt. Jonathan; Carver, Rufus; Chaplin, Moses; Chase, Lieut. Francis; Crane, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus; Carpenter, Zachariah; Coffin, Macajah.
Dewey, Ebenezer; Dunton, Abraham.
Eaton, Capt. Timothy; Eastman, Sergt. Stephen; Earl, Capt. George, Jr.; Eaton, Abraham.
Farrar, Lieut. Jonathan; Felch, Samuel; Fogg, Steven.
Graves, Rev. Joseph; Gould, Sergt. Ebenezer; Gordon, Chapman; Gove, Lieut. Nathaniel.
Hawkins, Capt. William Adrian; Harvey, William; Herrick, Sergt. Henry; Hitchcock, John; Huntoon, Lieut. Joseph; Hinman, Col. Joel; Hinman, Col. Benjamin; Hopkins, Sergt. Caleb; Holden, Lieut. Jonas; Holden, Capt. Aaron; Hyde, Capt. Jedediah.
Judd, Capt. Samuel.
Kimball, Joseph.
Lawrence, Ensign Samuel; Lord, William; Loomis, Oliver; Low, Samuel; Lyford, Lieut. Thomas; Lyford, John.
Morse, Joseph; Miller, Capt. William; Montague, Capt. Moses; Mason, Sergt. Ebenezer; Mott, Capt. John; Morgan, Ashby; Morse, Joseph; Mead, Col. James; Mann, Seth.
Norton, Ensign John; Nowell, Capt. Moses.
Olin, Hon. Gideon.
Parker, Sergt. Robert; Pattee, Loami; Pierce, Nicholas; Pepper, Simeon; Park, Capt. Benjamin; Preston, Zera; Potter, Lieut. John.

Roberts, Sergt. Christopher; Redington, Jacob; Ruggles, Samuel.

Stephens, Elnathan; Schaeffer, Patriot John Jacob; Schaeffer, Henricus; Stockbridge, Corporal David; Sheldon, Capt. Amasa; Smith, Col. John; Shumway, Capt. John.

Thomas, Lieut. Peleg; Tracy, Thomas; Tuttle, Andrew; Titlar, George; Trowbridge, Seth; Thrall, Capt. Samuel.

Wheelock, Sergt. Eleazer; Wilcox, James; Wood, Josiah; Wait, Col. Jenjamin; Warren, Capt. Samuel; Wentworth, Lieut. Nathaniel; Walker, Ensign Phineas; Wardwell, Lieut. Joseph; Webster, Thomas; Wyman, Col. Isaac; Webb, Capt. George; Whitcomb, Capt. Jonathan; Woodward, Deliverence; Whitney, Sergt. Peter.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

A list of Revolutionary soldiers, whose graves have been marked by Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania:

Col. Henry Spyker, Lewisburg cemetery.

Col. John Kelley, " "

Col. Wm. Chamberlin, " "

Capt. John Brady, " "

Capt. Samuel Dale, " "

Christian Nevius, " "

Thomas Wilson, " "

Hugh Wilson, " "

William Lebkicher, Mifflinburg cemetery.

Martin Cronmiller, " "

John Linn, " "

George Orwig, " "

Michael Grove, Dreisbach Church cemetery.

Michael Hafer, " " "

John Walter, " " "

John Brown, " " "

Christian Braucher, Laurelton cemetery.

John Glover, " "

Col. Thos. Sutherland, Buffalo Roads cemetery.

Dr. Robert Van Valzah, " " "

Thomas Jones, Rays cemetery.

Hon. Samuel McClay, Howard Green Farm.

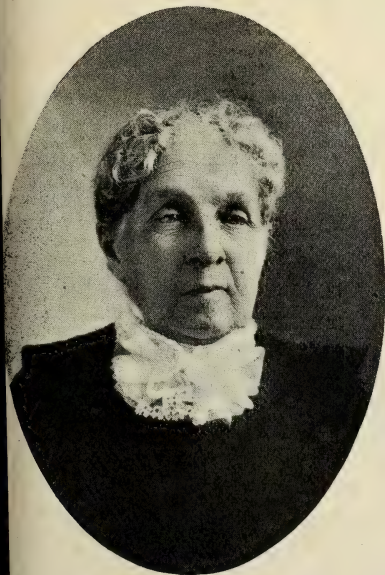
Alexander King, Huntingdon cemetery.

Work is being pushed on Continental Hall as rapidly as possible. Money is needed.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY W. PRATT AND MISS LUCRETIA A. HOPKINS.

The Faneuil Hall Chapter (Wakefield, Massachusetts,) has two "Real Daughters," sisters. They are Mrs. Mary W. Pratt and Miss Lucretia A. Hopkins. Their father enlisted at the early age of fifteen and served in several engagements through the war.



MRS. J. L. PRATT.



MRS. L. A. HOPKINS.

He was twice married and these daughters are the youngest two by the second marriage. The chapter feels honored in having them on the roll of membership.

MRS. FRANCES CONE DONNELL.

The Frances Dighton Williams Chapter has always felt a worthy pride in bearing upon its rolls the names of three veritable daughters, women who in their venerable age have stood

for all that is best of the old times of New England. We have recently lost the youngest of the three, Mrs. Frances Cone Donnell, of Alna.

She was born at Columbia, New Hampshire, in 1822, the daughter of a Connecticut soldier, who enlisted in the Revolutionary army at fifteen years of age; and both her grandfathers served, one as captain. Her father's home was at Windham. He married and became father of twelve children. Of these, eight were children of a second wife, Frances being youngest of the family. Her mother was Caroline Webb, a relative of the mother of Mrs. President Hayes. Frances was named for the wife of her half-brother, this lady being an aunt to the late Charles Dana, of the *New York Sun*. For the advancement of her education, the little girl Frances, then about twelve, went from New Hampshire to live with a married brother, a clergyman in Maine. Here she attended school for some years, afterwards teaching. Here she met Benjamin Woodbridge Donnell, a young man whose great-grandfather had come from Newburyport to Maine about a hundred years previous. The young school teacher was married to Mr. Donnell in February, 1849, and they began their married life on the farm where he was born, from which they have never moved. He was descendant of Rev. John Woodbridge, the first settled minister of Andover, Massachusetts, and also direct descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley.

'On this farm they have lived a comparatively uneventful and a quiet life. Here four children have been born to them; one died in infancy. Those who were spared have always been, indeed, "blessings from the Lord." Here, during the days of her maturity to her increasing age, amid the happy cares of her household and family, the pleasures of her books and her flowers, the service of her church and community, with a heart ever loyal to the grand historic past, interested and active in the duties of the present unswervingly trusting in the blessings of the future, loving and beloved, she lived until on December 13th, 1903, she "fell upon sleep," to awake in that land,

"Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light."

—ESTHER P. H. ESTES, *Historian*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Maricopa Chapter (Phoenix, Arizona) still the only chapter in the territory, must sometimes appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE or she would be altogether forgotten by the big, busy Daughters of the older states. She makes her bow timidly, having little to tell of work accomplished. The historian's heart sinks when the regent requests that a "report of the work of the chapter be prepared for publication." You see, we could not find a Revolutionary soldier's grave in these coasts to mark, not if we searched for it with a lamp, and there is not a battlefield to glorify—or scar—this sunny territory. God keep us always in honorable peace! But there is great scarcity of material for making interesting reports.

We continue to give prizes in the schools for historical and patriotic essays, and many good papers are submitted. We hang portraits of Revolutionary heroes in the school rooms and frame the Declaration of Independence to hang beside them. We "do something" on Washington's birthday and share the proceeds with the Continental Hall fund. And then we meet once a month and say nice things to one another and talk about the great work done by the eastern chapters in preserving the ancient landmarks. If we had even one ancient landmark, we would erect a totem pole on it and dance around it in the fervor of our patriotism and devotion! At some of these monthly meetings we have historical papers and patriotic songs. Sometimes we play 500 and have dainty refreshments. Always we go home with quickened love for comrades and country. At our last election of officers a regent was chosen from the younger membership, our gifted and beloved Elizabeth Kendrick, daughter of Bishop Kendricks.—BESSIE V. CUSHMAN, *Historian*.

Caesar Rodney Chapter (Wilmington, Delaware).—Flag day celebration and annual state conference of the Delaware Daughters was held at the home of the state regent, Mrs.

Clarke Churchman, on the banks of the Delaware river. The exercises were opened by a pleasing address of welcome by Mrs. Churchman, responded to in a glowing address by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general, who was the guest of honor.

Interesting reports from the five Delaware chapters were read, showing the growth of the work in our state.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the delightful luncheon served by the hostess at the close of the conference.

Through the courtesy of Bishop Coleman, a fitting close to the day's program was a reception from five to seven o'clock to Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks at Bishopstead, the historic home of the Bishops of Delaware. The house was beautifully decorated with flags. The guests were received by Bishop Coleman, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Clarke Churchman, state regent, Mrs. Eugene DuPort, state vice-regent, Miss Sophie Waples, regent Caesar Rodney Chapter.

During a meeting, a Delaware souvenir spoon was presented to Mrs Fairbanks by the Caesar Rodney Chapter.

The reception was well attended. The following day Mrs. Fairbanks was the guest of the Cooch's Bridge Chapter and visited the monument marking the spot where the stars and stripes were first unfurled in battle.—SALLIE M. COUNCIL, *Historian*.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter (Southport, Connecticut).—The year just passed though hardly as strenuous as the one preceding, which witnessed the dedication of the Pequot Memorial Fountain, has nevertheless been distinguished by united effort.

The key-note of the year's work was struck when, on the evening of September 15th, an enjoyable and successful musicale was given at the home of Mrs. Brooks H. Wells, which netted a handsome sum. With a portion of the proceeds a colonial dining-table was purchased and sent to Windsor, Connecticut, as the gift of this chapter to the Ellsworth State Home of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the October meeting it was agreed to give a series of entertainments in the early winter.

The first was given November 10th at the house of the Misses Wakeman on Rose Hill. It opened with musical selections, vocal and instrumental, followed by the reading by Mrs. Buel, regent of the Mary Floyd Talmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Connecticut, of her admirable essay, "Spinsters and Spinning."

The second of the series was given December 1st at the home of Mrs. Roderick P. Curtis. The large audience was delightfully entertained by the admirable recitations and the inimitable dialect stories of Miss Blount, of Washington, District of Columbia.

The regular chapter meeting was held on December 10th, and was the red-letter day of the year, for on it was celebrated the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter by Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, who was also its honored and able first regent. The chapter and its guests were entertained at the home of Mrs. Charles T. Rockwell, and nowhere could they have received more gracious and cordial welcome than there.

Mrs. Kinney honored the occasion with her presence and gave a little talk, affectionately complimenting the chapter on its successful and energetic development. She also gave an interesting description of the Ellsworth Home and told the chapter of the appointment of Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley as one of its directors and as chairman of the committee to arrange by-laws and regulations regarding care of the same.

A cup and saucer owned by Dorothy Ripley was presented to the chapter by Miss Dorothy Ripley Adams and received with due appreciation and a vote of thanks.

Refreshments were served and then all were invited to the dining-room to admire a birthday cake attractively arranged with pretty decorations and ten lighted candles.

On January 9th, another well arranged musicale was given at the home of Mrs. Edmund Guilbert, that being the third of the series. The fourth was given at the home of Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis. It consisted of vocal and instrumental music, followed by an interesting and able address by Mr. Howard Crosby on the "English in Egypt."

The proceeds of these four successful entertainments were devoted to the formation of a reserve fund to meet special calls. For that happy thought we are indebted to our able regent, Miss Cornelia R. Pomeroy, to whom and also to Mrs. Geo. B. Bunnell, chairman of the committee, the success of the series was largely due.

The social program of the season completed, the chapter turned its attention to matters patriotic and educational.

A prize of five dollars in gold was offered for two essays on Connecticut history to be prepared by the children of the public schools; two and a half dollars to the girl writing the best essay on Oliver Wolcott and a like sum to the boy whose essay on Roger Sherman should be the best.

Much interest was evinced and many essays prepared and of such uniform excellence that the committee experienced difficulty in selecting the best two.

On Bunker Hill day, June 17th, the chapter was invited to the school building, where they had the pleasure of listening to a program of patriotic songs and recitations in which the children had been well drilled. Miss Pomeroy, our regent, made them a little address, telling them, among other things, why Connecticut is the Constitution State. The prizes were bestowed and the happy children and proud parents departed, each and all carrying to their homes a quickened interest in the history of this fine old state of Connecticut, and realizing the words of the poet:

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of Time."

—ISABEL M. GUILBERT, *Historian*.

Geneseo Chapter (Geneseo, Illinois).—Geneseo Chapter, organized February 6th, 1899, now numbers fifty-five members, with more preparing to join us. We have enjoyed a pleasant, profitable year and have held eleven meetings, two of a wholly business nature, and two social, while our regular program meetings have been of unusual interest, our topics being varied,

the papers being carefully prepared. Usually we meet in our own room in Hammond Library building, but four meetings have been with members of the chapter.

"Flag day" was celebrated by us on June 13th with a picnic on the spacious lawn of a member, to which the families of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also the Children of the American Revolution were invited and a short but appropriate program was followed by a fine luncheon.

Our first meeting last fall was very enjoyable. We met with our secretary, who has a fine collection of old china, and as that was our topic, each member brought some old piece of china, silver or pewter and told its history. We have a full set of Lineage Books in our room and several copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are taken, one copy being placed by us on the library tables.

We have a representative in the Aid Society of our city hospital and our Daughters of the American Revolution rooms there, furnished by us, benefits by this. For five years we have given \$5.00 in gold to the senior class in our high school, and for the first three years it was given for the best essay on some Revolutionary topic, but for the past two years it has gone to the one standing the highest in the study of American history during the year, and was presented this year by our treasurer during commencement exercises. We were not represented at the national congress at Washington this year.

We have given \$25.00 this year toward the Continental Hall fund. We have not accomplished large results, but our aim is that of all Daughters of the American Revolution and we hope to always be worthy representatives.—ELLA N. TAYLOR, *Regent*.

The Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa) closed, with the season of 1903-4, a year of earnest study and high endeavor, under the regency of Mrs. Clay H. Jordan, whose high order of intellect and patriotic purpose rendered her eminently fitted for leadership amongst the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In May occurred the annual meeting and election of officers

at the home of Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson. The regent elected was Mrs. Jane Dexbury.

Flag day, 1904, was celebrated with unusual brilliancy at the home of a chapter member, Mrs. Jane Swiler, on the Bluff-side. The beautiful home, with its charm of location on the river side, the prospect extending miles into and along the far distance of the Illinois shore; the perfect day, the intense blue of the sky reflected in the Father of Waters; the animating strains of an orchestra discoursing patriotism; the gay throng, all gathered to honor their country's flag, which was everywhere effective, stretched from forest tree to forest tree, made the scene one of enchantment. On this occasion we welcomed our new regent, Mrs. Dexbury, to whom the chapter was introduced by the vice-regent. Mrs. Dexbury responded with a few earnest words. Stirring addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Maul, Dr. Sutherland and Dr. McMinn, and hospitality was extended to the City Federation of Women's Clubs. Many were thus introduced to a more perfect knowledge of the meaning and purpose of the order.

The recital of "Old Glory" thrilled the hearers as did the crowning feature, the singing of our holy hymn "America" by all present. The new Daughters of the American Revolution year opens September 1 at the home of Mrs. Jordan. Respectfully submitted, CATE GILBERT WELLS, *Historian*.

General Richardson Chapter (Pontiac, Michigan).—The chapter has closed its fourth year.

A colonial ball was given February 5, 1904, to raise funds for the chapter to enable us to contribute \$16 to the Continental Hall fund at Washington.

Prizes have been given to the pupils in the high school and lower grades for the best essays on Revolutionary subjects. A beautiful picture of the Old North Church in Boston was given to the grade school which stood highest in the marking for competition.

April 7, 1904, was observed as ancestor's day, when all members gave historical items of their ancestors.

After my return from the Continental Congress I gave a

full report of my service as delegate. I brought books, pictures, and pieces of the marble of the corner stone of Continental Hall, gave descriptions of Mrs. Fairbanks' reception, the receptions of Mrs. Senator Alger, reception at Corcoran Art Gallery, and reception given by President Roosevelt.

The historian also attended the annual state conference at Ann Arbor, Michigan.—MARCIA M. RICHARDSON, *Historian*.

The Boston Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts) held its usual eight meetings during the past year. All were unfailingly interesting and practical work was accomplished.

At the first meeting of the season Mrs. Mary O. Livermore gave her able lecture on "Perils of the Republic." The greatest danger, upon which she dwelt with her customary vigor and clearness, is the low order of foreign immigration rushing to our shores. The facts when marshaled are appalling, and every patriotic American who considers them must feel that an effort should be made to mitigate this evil before it is too late.

Tea Party Day was a literary and social success which was enjoyed by the chapter and guests, some being representatives of other patriotic societies. The state regent, Mrs. Masury, made a short address, enlivened by several amusing Revolutionary anecdotes. Hon. Solon Stevens, vice-president of Old Middlesex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of Lowell, read a paper especially prepared for this anniversary occasion on "The Acts that Led Up to the Famous Tea Party." After tracing the preliminary steps, Mr. Stevens described the picturesque event for which our chapter was named, and closed with an impressive warning against misuse of the liberty which the patriots by their wisdom and bravery earned. Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, president of the Daughters of 1812, brought greetings, and recited an original poem on "The Boston Tea Party of 1773," which was inspired by a farewell tea at the old Hancock Tavern. Miss Griswold sang, and Miss Spaulding played several piano solos. Many stopped to admire a copy of the picture "Throwing the Tea Overboard in Boston Harbor," by Darius Cobb, a gift to the chapter from Mrs. A. M.

Morton. At the close of the program elaborate refreshments were served.

In January the chapter met at the home of Mrs. Fowle in Brookline. Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzoldi, regent of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, told about "Grandmother's Cupboard." The history of pottery was sketched and illustrated by specimens of beautiful china from the collection of Mrs. Gozzoldi and the hostess's own corner cupboard. Tea and other simple refreshments were served in the dining-room, where pewter, brass candlesticks and old china made quaint decoration.

At the February meeting, held with Mrs. Nat. Head, Brookline, Miss Bertha Scripture gave an account of the work at the Mountain Settlement School, Hindman, Knott county, Kentucky.

The March and April meetings were held at the Old Royall House in Medford by the courtesy of Mrs. Charles Livermore and Mrs. E. C. Turner. At the first Mrs. Alice R. Moore read a valuable paper on "Ye Olden Times," and a large number of relics loaned by members of the chapter heightened the interest of the story. The principal feature of the April meeting was a sketch by Mrs. A. L. Joslin of her ancestor, John Proctor, who lost his life in the Salem witchcraft frenzy.

The chapter missed the customary privilege of observing the birthday of their honored "Real Daughter," Mrs. Hannah Newell Barrett, who died on Christmas day, in her 104th year. Her sister, Mrs. Louisa H. Barbour, of Cambridge, survives, and is a member of the Tea Party Chapter.

Mrs. A. M. Morton invited the chapter to hold the May meeting at her home on Chestnut Hill avenue, Brighton. Mrs. Morton has been accustomed to entertain the chapter once a year, and her generous hospitality is well known. This meeting was crowded with reports from the congress, annual reports, and election of officers. Refreshments and a social time were enjoyed, and many lingered unwilling to bring to a close the last of a season's pleasant meetings.

The annual June outing was held near home in quaint Old Lexington. The beauty of the town and many historic objects

furnished a delightful day to the Tea Party pilgrims. Luncheon was served at the Russell House, which hotel is furnished with many interesting antiques. The members scattered in the late afternoon to meet again in October.—MELLICENT F. BLAIR, *Historian*.

Faneuil Hall Chapter (Wakefield, Massachusetts).—This chapter has held meetings the second Mondays of each month from October to May inclusive. The entertainments have been of a high order and were arranged by an able program committee. Among those who have contributed greatly to the profit and pleasure of the chapter are Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who gave in an eloquent manner her splendid lecture upon General Grant. Mr. Edward S. Crandon, whose lecture upon the Puritan and the Pilgrim was highly appreciated; Mr. Levi S. Gould read an interesting paper upon Ancient and Modern Middlesex; Mr. Jerome C. Hosmer, one on Early Revolutionary Spies, and Chaplain Pici, recently returned from the Philippines, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on the Life of the Soldier in the Philippines. The chapter, under leadership of the pilgrimage committee, enjoyed two pleasant outings. The first was a visit to historic Faneuil Hall, and Darius Cobb's studio, where we saw Mr. Cobb's great painting of Washington on the Heights. It then and there became the desire of the members of Faneuil Hall Chapter that this grand work of art might be the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts to Memorial Continental Hall. Our next outing was to Mrs. John L. Gardner's Venetian Palace, to view the treasures therein contained. Fifty dollars has been contributed to the Continental Hall fund, ten dollars for markers for Revolutionary soldiers' graves, five dollars to Jefferson Memorial Association, and twenty dollars for prizes for historical essays in the schools. There has been three entertainments given for the purpose of raising money to carry on the work of the chapter, and the sum of ninety-three dollars has been realized. There are eighty active members, one life member, two honorary members and two "Real Daugh-

ters" who are sisters, Mrs. Mary W. Pratt and Miss Lucretia A. Hopkins.

Our chapter has also an orator, Mr. Elbridge H. Gose, the author of the *Life of Paul Revere*, the *History of Melrose*, and other historical works of value. The past year has been an encouraging one under the leadership of Mrs. Frank H. Brown.—HARRIET E. PAGE, *Historian*.

Fitchburg Chapter (Fitchburg, Massachusetts).—The last meeting of the chapter was on June 11th at the home of Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, of Dean Hill. It was our field day and the day was perfect. The tables were laid in the orchard back of the house, which is of the Colonial times, and furnished with rare old-time relics. After dinner we inspected our work of the year. A front wall of 260 feet long has been relaid at the Dean Hill cemetery, two boulders placed, one on either side of the gateway, and two tablets set in each boulder, one with the names of Revolutionary soldiers inscribed thereon. The other bears this inscription: "Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1903." An iron gate has been hung in place of the old one.

It was voted to relay the remaining wall the coming year.

The site upon which stood the first meeting-house in Fitchburg is not a great distance from the cemetery. It was called the "Lord Barn," from its unfinished condition, which remained such until it was torn down in 1825. A front wall has been laid and a boulder placed in the centre of the wall; a tablet set in center of the boulder marked "Lord's Barn, 1825-1903."

On the 13th of May the chapter formally presented ten facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence to the normal, high, and eight grammar schools.

Voted to continue the subscription to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to be given to the public library.

The chapter have eight new members, making fifty members at present.

Our recording secretary, Miss Ellen E. Arms, has been re-

moved by death. Her loss is greatly felt by the chapter and it will be hard to fill her place.

The chapter has held eight regular meetings. There were three evening meetings for the benefit of those who are unable to meet in the afternoon. The chapter held at the home of Mrs. Ellen M. Cushing, two euchre parties. Tickets were sold at fifty cents and nearly enough was realized to make up the sum needed (with what was already in the treasury) for the work of Dean Hill. The chapter has one "Real Daughter," Mrs. Harriet Hoar Chubb.—MARY FRANCES FIELD, *Historian*.

Buffalo Chapter (Buffalo, New York).—Flags floated bravely from many a Daughter's home in Buffalo on October third to welcome Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president-general of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. While in Buffalo Mrs. Fairbanks was the guest of Mrs. Charles Sumner Jones, a sister of Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter. At high noon on Monday Mrs. Truemein G. Avery, of The Circle, gave a handsome luncheon of twelve covers in Mrs. Fairbanks' honor, and from five to seven of the same day a brilliant reception was given in honor of the national president by the beloved regent of the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Horton, whose charms as a hostess is unexcelled.

Mrs. Horton's home was thrown open to the members of her chapter and visiting Daughters.

Over the front portico of the fine old mansion floated the starry emblem of liberty, and entering the wide hall a scene of beauty met the eye. The spacious rooms were decorated with roses and from the conservatory screened by palms came the sweet strains of an orchestra.

Mrs. Horton and her distinguished guest stood at the front of the long drawing room and these two handsome women made a charming picture. Mrs. Fairbanks wore a beautiful gown of white silk pongee with the badge of her high office over her breast and she carried a large bunch of American

beauty roses, the gift of the Buffalo Chapter. Mrs. Horton was regal in a mauve brocade, lace and superb jewels.

Soon after five o'clock the guests gathered in the large main hall and in the adjacent rooms to listen to several addresses. A raised dais was arranged for the speakers. In a few well chosen words Mrs. Horton gave the address of welcome. Mrs. Richard J. Sherman also extended a welcome. Mrs. Fairbanks was then introduced and spoke at some length with the eloquence born of sincerity on the subject nearest her heart, the Memorial Continental Hall.

"The beautiful structure which the Daughters have planned for a national headquarters at Washington, in which the organization may meet and may house its collection of relics and historical papers. The corner-stone is laid," said Mrs. Fairbanks, "and the next step will be the putting up of the steel beams, and by next Spring the building will have so far progressed that the next Continental Congress, which meets on April 19, 1905, will meet in the new auditorium. The building is to be a magnificent structure of white marble, a memorial to the many patriotic men and women who aided in the cause of independence, either on the field or with equal patriotism at home.

"The cost is to be about \$400,000; \$85,000 has already been paid on the building. When the work now done on the building is paid for, amounting to \$92,000, there will be on hand about \$3,000. The balance of the money will be raised by the different chapters.

When the speeches were over an orchestra stationed in a palm-lined alcove just off the drawing rooms struck up a lively air, and the women scattered, some to greet the hostess and meet the guest of honor, and others to the dining room, where an elaborate collation was served.

On Tuesday Mrs. Joseph T. Jones, of Buffalo, gave a trolley ride to Niagara Falls in honor of Mrs. Fairbanks. Her guests were the regent and officers of the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Charles E. Terry, New York state regent; Mrs. Hodge, state regent of Ohio, and a few others. It was an enjoyable and informal affair. On arriving at the Falls the private car crossed the bridge to Canada, affording a superb view of the Falls, and after a delicious luncheon at the picturesque Dufferin Inn facing the great cataract, the party was taken down the river to Queenstown, crossing the bridge to the American side

at Lewiston, and home along the famous Gorge route, which runs so near the magnificent rapids.

Concerning the Continental Hall, it may be well to say that although there is no doubt that Buffalo Chapter will continue to contribute to this laudable enterprise, it has already contributed liberally to the building fund, having forwarded two years ago, seven hundred dollars, the proceeds of a colonial tea and ball given for that purpose, and there have been other donations. Moreover, the regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, realizing the importance and prestige of this brilliant chapter of five hundred women, the second largest in the National organization, and always in the vanguard of patriotic endeavor, has with her accustomed generosity, pledged herself to give one hundred dollars each year until the Memorial Hall is completed.—LINDA DE K. FULTON, *Third Vice-Regent*.

DuBois Chapter (DuBois, Pennsylvania).—On the afternoon of September 17 members of the DuBois Chapter went to Brockwayville, a distance of ten miles, to meet with Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Cooper. We were met at the station by the hostesses with a tally-ho and given a ride into the country, after which we were driven to the hospitable home of Mrs. Marshall, when the chapter was called to order by the regent, Mrs. J. Vernon Bell.

Our chapter now contains thirty-six members and three new names were received for membership at this meeting. At six o'clock a luncheon was served, during which considerable merriment was caused by the guessing of conundrums which were given us. At 7.30 we departed for our homes, after having spent a most delightful afternoon.—ESTHER A. BROCKWAY BOWERS, *Historian*.

Washington.—On June 19, 1904, the second annual assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of Washington met at the Tacoma Hotel as the guests of Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma.

Mrs. John A. Parker, state regent, presided. On the platform were Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary state regent; Mrs. Addison Foster, of the National Board of Management; Mrs.

M. A. Phelps, vice-state regent; Mrs. Dyer, regent of Mary Ball Chapter.

The parlors were appropriately decorated with flags and emblems. The meeting opened with the salute to the flag and the singing of "America." Mrs. Dyer, regent of Mary Ball Chapter, graciously gave the address of welcome.

A pleasant incident was the relating of the history of the grand old flag which hung back of the platform. At the outbreak of the civil war this flag was presented to General Sprague's regiment by the ladies of Cleveland, and by this regiment carried in their march to the sea with Sherman. At Decatur, Georgia, the flag was planted in the court house square. Our men being driven out of the city, the flag was forgotten in their haste and left floating in the square. Upon discovering this, the general called for volunteers for its recapture, whereupon every man in the regiment volunteered for service. These men returned, captured the city and rescued the flag, which is in custody of the grandson of the general and is held sacred by all the family. It was loaned for this occasion to Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma.

The remainder of the morning was given to reports of officers and business. The report of the committee on education was read and adopted. It was in the form of a resolution:

Resolved, That the state assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution emphatically endorses the efforts of the commissioner general of immigration and his associates in congress in their efforts to restrict foreign immigration. That we favor an educational test; that we condemn the efforts of transportation companies to land upon our shores diseased or pauper immigrants from any country.

At 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned to the dining-room for luncheon, where one hundred and ten sat down to tables decorated with the beautiful roses of the season, each table being presided over by a member of the Mary Ball Chapter. At 2 o'clock state regent, Mrs. Parker, gave an interesting and pleasing report of the National Congress, after which each chapter of the state presented a topic for discussion.

Ranier Chapter and Lady Stirling Chapter, both of Seattle, brought forward the question of "term of office of the state re-

gent." Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, "The use and protection of our flag." Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma, "Plans for election of state regent." Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, "Shall Washington's Birthday be a legal holiday in the public schools of Washington?" After singing "The Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. McFarland, the meeting adjourned.—LYDIA GRAHAM.

The following resolution, relating to Pennsylvania, explains itself:

"Resolved, That this Board give formal notice, through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, that owing to illness and bereavement, the state regent of Pennsylvania has for the present passed her duties and responsibilities to the state vice-regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Pennypacker, who will receive all communications and transact the business of all Daughters of the American Revolution state matters."

Many chapter reports are in type, but were crowded out and will appear next month.

"When a certain great King, whose initial is G.
Forces stamps upon paper and folks to drink tea,
When these folks burn his tea and stamp paper like stubble
You may guess that this king is coming to trouble."—*Philip Freneau*.

"Let come what will I mean to bear it out,
And either live with glorious victory,
Or die with fame, renowned for chivalry."—*Shakespeare*.

"Shining forth in the heaven above us,
They recall every morning anew,
The hues of America's freedom,
The gay, golden buff, and the blue."

"It is not ours to separate
The tangled skein of will and fate."—*Whittier*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

COMMITTEES.

Referring a question to a Committee.

The assembly, we will imagine, is considering the question "Where shall the meetings of the Twentieth Century Club be held after May first?" A resolution is pending as follows:

Resolved: To renew the lease for one year of the rooms now occupied.

Subsequent action is as follows: [Discussion, recognition by the chair and the seconding of motions is omitted.]

Mrs. Ball—Madam President, Mrs. Ball—I move to refer the question to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair.

President—It is moved and seconded to refer the question to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair—are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Lee—Madam President, Mrs. Lee—I move to amend the motion by substituting "five" for "three" and "assembly" for "chair."

President—The chair can entertain one amendment only at time. As the member's motion shows her intention to amend the motion to refer to a committee in two different places, will she state which amendment she desires to offer first?

Mrs. Lee—Madam President, I move to amend the motion by substituting "five" for "three."

President—It is moved and seconded to amend the motion substituting “five” for “three.” Are you ready for the question? * * * All in favor of the amendment will say aye. All opposed will say no. The ayes have it. The amendment is carried. The question is now upon the motion as amended. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say aye; all opposed will say no. The ayes have it. The motion as amended is adopted. The chair will appoint Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Mann. [Or, The chair will appoint the committee later.]

The recording secretary will notify Mrs. Blake [in writing] of her appointment and give her the names of the other four members of the committee. She will also give Mrs. Blake a copy of the resolution referred to the committee.

In the committee.

After the committee is organized [see the September number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE] the chairman of the committee will read, or have the secretary read the resolution referred. After consideration of the question, which may extend over several meetings, the following motion is entertained:

To recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

To renew the lease, on the same terms, for one year of the rooms now occupied and to secure an option on a renewal for two additional years.

The foregoing resolution is, of course, subject to amendment by the committee but for the purposes of illustration we will assume that it is agreed to by a majority of a quorum of the committee. The report of the committee to the assembly in this instance should be as follows:

Report of the committee.

Your committee, to which was referred the resolution “To renew the lease for one year of the rooms now occupied” has given the question careful consideration in every detail and recommends the adoption of the resolution modified as fol-

lows: To renew the lease for one year, on the same terms, of the rooms now occupied and to secure an option on a renewal for two additional years.

Respectfully admitted,

MARY BLAKE, *Chairman*,
ANN BALL,
JANE MANN,
BERTHA JONES,
JULIA GREY.

The report of the committee may, of course, contain the reasons for the decision.

CORRECTIONS.

1. The headquarters during the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in April was at 902 F street.
2. Mrs. Julius J. Estey presented the book given by Senator Proctor to the Daughters, and not Mrs. Stranahan, who was not present at the congress of 1904.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

PEORIA CHAPTER, Peoria, Illinois, Mrs. Caroline G. Rowcliff, regent. A small envelope is inclosed, marked "Free Will Offering, Memorial Continental Hall, March Fourteenth."

ONWENTSIA CHAPTER, Addison, New York, Mrs. Mary E. B. Landers, regent. Outlines a varied historical and literary program.

HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER, Southington, Connecticut.

SHIKELIMO CHAPTER, Lewisburg, Penn., Mrs. J. C. Nesbit, regent. The work of the year is on the study of Pennsylvania as a colony.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Harvey D. Goulder, regent. Subject, "Our Territorial Acquisitions."

INDEPENDENCE HALL CHAPTER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mrs. James Gerhard Leiper, regent. Subjects: Historical Cities of America; History; Literature; Songs of the Nation.

JOHN ADAMS CHAPTER, Boston, Massachusetts, Miss Floretta Vining, regent.

The next issue of the magazine will contain a picture of the foundations of Continental Hall with full account of work to date.

Now is a good time to contribute.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."—*Shakespeare*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

243. WEST.—If Oliver West of Lee, Mass., was born 1733 and married Thankful Nye, then he was the son of Amasa (Francis, Francis).—(M. L. F. A., in *Newport Mercury*.)

283. PUNDERSON.—I find in old numbers of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE inquiry for Anna Punderson. Anna and Thankful were twin daughters of David⁴ (David³, John², John¹) Punderson and wife, Thankful⁴ Todd (John³, John², Christopher¹). These daughters (according to an old Bible) were born Oct. 5, 1763. Their elder brother (my ancestor) John, was born Jan. 11, 1747. d. Jan. 12, 1836. L. M. P.

334. NEWTON.—In the year 1702-3, Samuel Newton received a grant of land in New London, Conn. The following line of descent from him is probably the one inquired for by "K. T."

1. Samuel Newton and Ruth Spicer.
2. Christopher Newton and Deborah Sholes.
3. Mark Newton.
4. Stephen Newton and Esther Witter.

5. Stephen Witter Newton and Betsey Bell. Their children were Jane Bell and Samuel Newton.—C. N. S.

449. CAMP.—Israel Camp, 1723-1778, of Durham, Conn., was appointed 1774, one of a committee to "observe regarding non-importation," and in 1777 one of a committee of inspection. Jan. 24, 1777, the "Council of Safety" at Lebanon appointed committee of inspection to have the oversight of Ralph Isaacs, of New Haven, represented to be "a person inimical to the rights and cause of America."—G. F. N.

Capt. Israel Camp (see *Daughters of American Revolution* No. 1124.)

501. (9) HIBBARD.—Olive Hibbard, who married Caleb Smith, of Hadley, was the oldest child of George and Lydia (Allen) Hibbard. George Hibbard, ninth child of Dr. Joseph and Anna (Strickland) Hibbard, was born at Windham, Conn., January 1, 1746. He resided at Windham until 1780, when he removed with his family to Hadley, Mass., where he became one of the principle settlers of North Hadley, where he died July 13, 1823. Dr. Joseph Hibbard, third child of Joseph and Abigail (Kendall) Hibbard, was born at Windham, January 15, 1703. He married Anna Strickland, who died January 31, 1741. His second wife was Widow Martha (Smith) Gould, who died 1801. He died May 15, 1751. He was a physician, a man of extraordinary perseverance and great moral worth. He was eminent for his learning and skill. Joseph Hibbard, third child of Robert and Mary (Walden) Hibbard, was born in Wenham, Mass., May 15, 1678. He died at Windham, Conn., Feb. 28, 1755. Robert Hibbard, son of Robert and Joan or Joanna Hibbard, was born in that part of Salem now called Beverly, March 7, 1648. He married Mary Walden, of Wenham, Mass., where he lived until 1700, when he removed to Windham, Conn. He died there April 29, 1710. Robert Hibbard was born in Salisbury, England, March 13, 1613. He married in England, Joan or Joanna. He came to Salem with his wife some time between 1635 and 1639. They were members of the First church of Salem. The Baptismal Record of St. Edmund's Parish, Salisbury, England, gives "Robert, son to John Hibbard."

(From "The Hibbard Family," published in 1901, by Rev. A. G. Hibbard, Woodstock, Conn.)—M. A. H.

503. ADAMS.—The following lines show that the father of Mary Adams was third cousin to President John Adams, born 1735, and that Mary Adams was fourth cousin to President John Quincy Adams.

John Quincy Adams⁶, John Adams⁵, married Abigail Smith. Dea. John⁴ married Susannah Royston. Joseph³ married Hannah Bass. Joseph² married Abigail Baxter. Henry¹, Mary⁶ Adams b. June 27, 1754, married ——— Spencer.

Ebenezer Adams⁵, married Ruth Merrill; James⁴, b. 1693; Lieut. James³, b. 1662; Ensign Edward², b. 1630, married Lydia Rockwood; Henry¹ (Adams Gen.)—Franklin.

504. WILSON.—James Wilson was born about 1742, in the vicinity of

St. Andrews, Scotland. He studied successively at Glasgow, St. Andrews and Edinburgh. Came to America 1766 and served as tutor in the Philadelphia College. Afterward he practiced law at Reading and Carlisle, Pennsylvania, then removed to Annapolis, Md., but returned to Philadelphia, 1778, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Provincial Congress, 1774. Signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1776. A member of the convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, 1787. Judge of the Supreme Court, 1789. He married, first, a daughter of William Bird, of Berks Co., Pennsylvania. Second, a daughter of Ellis Gray, of Boston, had six children by first marriage, one child by second. He died at Edenton, North Carolina, in 1798. His widow married Dr. Thomas Bartlett, of Boston. She died in England, 1807. (Goodrich's Lives of the Signers).—L. H. C.

507. (2) RICE-GARLAND.—In my book I find that James Gariand b. 1722, married Mary Rice, of Hanover Co., Va. They removed to Albemarle Co., Va., and became very wealth. They had thirteen children, the youngest of whom, Rice Garland, b. 1766, married Elizabeth Hamner, daughter of Samuel Hamner and wife, ——— Morris. Information might be secured of the Rice family from the Lynchburg Garlands.—S. H. N.

514. BRADFORD—BRYANT.—Lydia^s Bradford, who married Levi Bryant, was daughter of John⁷, b. April 8, 1717, married Elizabeth Holmes. Samuel⁶, b. Dec. 23, 1683, married Sarah Gray. John⁵, b. Feb. 20, 1653, married Mercy Warren. Major William⁴, b. 1624, married first, Alice Richards. Gov. William³, b. 1590, married first, 1613, Dorothy May; second, 1623, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth. William² married Alice Hanson. ——— William¹.

515. PARDEE.—Benjamin Pardee, Jr., was son of Enos, and was a descendent of George Pardee, who was in New Haven, 1645. Hannah Beecher was daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Farrington) Beecher. George Pardee married (second) Dec. 29, 1662. Catharine Lane had Joseph, b. April 27, 1664, married Elizabeth Yale, had Enos, who had Benjamin, b. Jan. 5, 1719, d. May, 1777. Married Mary Bradley.—(*N. Y. Mail and Express*.)

Hannah Beecher was distantly related to Rev. Lyman Beecher. The latter was fifth generation from Isaac Beecher, born in England. The former the third generation from the same Isaac.

QUERIES.

525. SCOFIELD—WATERS.—Ananias Scofield (son of Joseph, b. 1739, in Fairfield, Conn.), married Martha Waters, daughter of John and Olive Waters, who lived near Stamford, Conn. Wanted, the ancestry of John Waters. Family tradition says the Scofield ancestry can be traced to the Mayflower—1620. Can any one give the line?—M. W. P.

526. CHAPMAN—CLOUGH.—Information desired of the parents of Mary Throop Chapman, b. Nov. 28, 1777, married in Mass., John Clough. She had a brother, Benjamin, b. in Readsboro, Vt., who moved about 1800 to Madison Co., N. Y. There was a Throop Chapman in Readsboro, 1793-1794, and a Throop Chapman who in 1783, with his wife, Deborah (Wilson), resided in Belchertown, Mass. Was the father of Mary Throop and Benjamin Chapman in Revolutionary War? The dates of birth and death of their parents desired.—B. C., Jr.

527. ECHOLS.—The ancestry of Richard Echols (Eckles) is desired. He was probably from Virginia, and his name is mentioned in Meade's "Old Churches of Virginia."—Q. L. E.

528. ROWE.—Matthew Rowe was a prominent man in East Haven, Conn. I desire to learn the name of his wife, and anything pertaining to his ancestors. Cynthia⁶, (Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Stephen³, John², Matthew¹), married Reuben Smith, son of Reuben, Sr., of Litchfield, Conn., and Mary (Hicks) Smith, Easthampton, L. I. Reuben, Sr., was son of Josiah and Abigail (Stoddard?) Smith, grandson of John and Martha (Wait) Smith. The children of Reuben and Mary (Hicks) Smith were Warren, Reuben, Wait, Hicks and a daughter, Lois. A granddaughter of Hicks Smith is said to be living in Milford, Conn. Any information will be appreciated.—E. I. F.

529. MANSFIELD.—(1) Ethrouphlis Mansfield was wounded in the battle of White Plains. Can any one give information about his family?

(2) WHITNEY.—Proof is desired of the Revolutionary service of Dr. Charles Whitney, who is said to have served six years in the Revolutionary War.

530. ALLEN.—The dates of birth and marriage and the names of the children of Ethan Allen are desired. Any information of descendants also will be appreciated.—H. V. F.

531. CLARK.—The ancestry of Ashahel Clark, of Bloomfield, Conn., is wanted. He was born about 1766, and died 1860. He married first about 1790, Elizabeth; second, Widow Dorcas Higley.—O. A. C.

532. HAIL—FOOTE.—I would like the ancestry of Sophia Hail, wife of Heber Foote. They had two children, Beeman and Sabring, born in Newtown.—B. F. S.

533. VAN BLARCOM.—Information in regard to dates of birth and death, and place of burial—also of Revolutionary service of Capt. Hendrick VanBlarcom. He married at Passaic, N. J., 1763, and afterward lived in Belleville, N. J.—M. V. B. M.

534. WHITE.—Revolutionary service of Capt. Johnathan White is desired. He was from Mass. or Conn.—L. S.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

Honorary Presidents, Elected for Life,

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,
(FOUNDER)

Concord, Mass.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
2144 California Ave., Washington, D. C.

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The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 9, 1904, in Room 420, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia, with Mrs. Hamlin in the chair.

Present: Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Tulloch.

After prayer by the chaplain the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

The treasurer reported a deficit of \$8.31. Her report was accepted, and her action in remonstrating with Bailey, Banks & Biddle for their recent poor work in the manufacture of the Society's pin, approved by the Board.

The registrar reported 24 applicants, and the secretary cast the ballot for their admission to the society.

A letter was read from Mrs. Burrows, national president, recommending that an exhibit of the society be placed in the exposition at St. Louis. The chair appointed Mrs. Darwin, Miss Hetzel and Miss Tulloch a committee to prepare such exhibit.

The vice-president in charge of organization reported that she had written 40 and received 20 letters since the last meeting.

She presented the following names through Miss Forsyth, state director for New York:

Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, for re-appointment as president of Hiawatha Society, Syracuse, New York.

Mrs. Wm. Austin Casler for appointment as president of a society at Cape Vincent, New York.

Mrs. Wm. H. Osborne, for appointment as president of a society at Mexico, New York.

Through Mrs. Lothrop the name of Mrs. Mary Lydia Amsden Woodward as president of a society at Kenton, Ohio, to be formed under the auspices of Ft. McArthur Chapter, Ohio.

The resignations of the following ladies were presented:

Mrs. Edward C. Bull, president Sagayawatha Society of Buffalo, New York.

Miss Lucy Magee, President Lieut. Decatur Society of Geneseo, Illinois.

The following names for state directors were presented:

Mrs. Sarah F. Dearborn for New Hampshire.

Mrs. H. W. Moore for Indiana.

On motion these candidates were elected, and the resignations offered accepted with regret.

Miss Hetzel was authorized to employ Mr. Dent to engross certificates and add date of election, stipulating that he shall forfeit half the cost of any spoiled certificate.

Mrs. Hamlin was authorized to incur the expense of sending the national emblem of the society to the state director for New York.

After a short prayer the meeting adjourned until October.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

"Only for a season
Our partings are, nor shall we wait in vain
Until we meet again."

MRS. CLARISSA D. PIERCE, Nelly Curtis Chapter, Bunker Hill, Illinois, died in Bunker Hill, May 18, 1904. By her death the Chapter is deprived of one of its most loved and respected members.

MRS. NAOMI RUTH (BAXTER) HOBART, Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts, died in Townsend, Massachusetts, September 19, 1904. Mrs. Hobart was a "Real Daughter."

MRS. FANNIE M. McCUE, Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville, Virginia, died suddenly, September 4, 1904. The chapter feels deeply the loss of this interested and active member.

MRS. E. S. BOWEN, Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, died recently, aged 38 years. She was much loved and the chapter sincerely mourns her early departure.

MRS. MARY E. CLARK, Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland, died recently at her home, 14 E. Mt. Royal avenue.

MISS CAROLINE JOSEPHINE NEVIN, Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, Massachusetts, died at her home in Edgartown, September 21, 1904. She was recording secretary of the chapter and will be greatly missed.

MISS ELLEN ELIZABETH ARMES, Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, died July 19, 1904. She will be deeply missed by those who knew and loved her.

MISS IRENE SWAN PORTER, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, died September 25, 1904. She was beloved by all and will be sadly missed by the members of the chapter.

MRS. MARION FLOWER HICKS HARMON, Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, died April 14, 1904. By the death of Mrs. Harmon the chapter loses one of its most intellectual and loyal members.

MISS EMILY S. CLYMER, Berks County Chapter, was called to her eternal home, September 18, 1904. She bore an honored name and will be greatly missed in the chapter.

MRS. JOHN LANE HENRY.

Texas has sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. John Lane Henry, the state regent. She had given of her strength and her enthusiasm to the work of the Daughters.

On Tuesday, August 17th, a dispatch announcing the death of Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Texas, was received in Galveston. In consequence thereof a special meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of Mrs. L. J. Polk, regent of the Galveston Chapter, and an appointed committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the inscrutable act of Almighty God Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Texas, has been removed from the scenes of her earthly dwelling place; and

WHEREAS, If in her kindly, gentle nature could be found root or branch of ambition, that ambition was dedicated to the advancement and betterment of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her deep interest in all state work of the Daughters was undeviatingly loyal, charming in social life, she also possessed the divine attribute of the heart. Therefore; be it

Resolved, That we the members and officers of the George Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Galveston, join with our sister chapters of the state of Texas in expressing our heartfelt sorrow for the loss of a devoted member of our association and a most efficient officer; and, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions shall be spread on the minutes of the George Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Galveston, and a copy shall be furnished the state board as a memorial of high esteem and tender love entertained by the members of this chapter for their deceased state regent; and, be it further

Resolved, We feel that our words of admiration and appreciation can bring no healing power to the wounded hearts of Mrs. Henry's husband and family—theirs is the real love, ours but the shadow; therefore we offer them our tenderest sympathy in this the time of their great sorrow, and we earnestly pray that hope and faith may lead them where all burdens are made light.

Similar resolutions were received from every chapter in the state.

She came of noble ancestry and nobly did she honor that ancestry.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1904.

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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one half the annual dues for the

current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Monday, June 13th, for the admission of members and the consideration of any matters pertaining to the good of the Society.

The meeting was opened at half-past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the membrs to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Carey, Vice-President General, of Indiana; Mrs. Park, of Georgia; Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia; Mrs. Terry, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Howard, of Virginia; Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Eagan, State Vice-Regent of Florida; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General, and Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General, arrived later in the course of the meeting.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which with a few corrections, stood approved.

Mrs. Main, District State Regent, as Chairman of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws, asked permission to make a special report. This being granted, Mrs. Main read communications from the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Boston, inquiring if it would be permissible to introduce a certain section in their Chapter By-Laws, and asked for a ruling of the Board on the subject, and also gave the action of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws relative to the proposed section.

The Chair invited discussion.

After some expression of opinion, Mrs. Park moved: "That the National Board sustain the recommendation of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws,—that the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter be requested to place Section 6, Article II, and also the rules regulating the duties of the Chapter Officers relating to the State conference, among their rules and not among their By-Laws, to avoid future complications."

Mrs. Park was requested to take the Chair, the President General withdrawing to attend a meeting of the Building Committee of Memorial Continental Hall.

The Chair called for the reports of officers.

The Recording Secretary stated that she had no regular report, as this is a special meeting; but announced regrets for this meeting from: Mrs. Lippitt, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Bryan, Tennessee; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri; Mrs. Coy, Arkansas; Mrs. Weed, Vice-President General, Montana; Mrs. Jewett, Minnesota, and Miss Williams, Maryland.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS was read, as follows: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I wish to present for confirmation the election of Mrs. Lucian E. Coy, of Little Rock, Arkansas, as State Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. Philip D. Scott, of Van Buren, Arkansas, as State Vice-Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. Edwin S. Walker, of Springfield, Illinois, as State Vice-Regent of Illinois, and Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, of New Orleans, Louisiana, as State Regent of Louisiana.

The following regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Melissa J. Douglass, Princeton, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Strother Randolph, Frostburg, Maryland; Mrs. Jennie Shuler Putnam, Manistique, Michigan; Mrs. Mary Scofield Clifford, Union, South Carolina; Mrs. Mira L. H. Lantz, Keyser, West Virginia; Mrs. Harriet L. Smith, Ravenswood, West Virginia; Mrs. Anna Richards Hill, Wheeling, West Virginia; Miss Jane M. Spaulding, Black River Falls, Wisconsin; Mrs. Frances L. Dunham, De Pere, Wisconsin; Mrs. Clara Rawson Dennett, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Mrs. Mary O'Rourke Whitaker, Chapter Regent at Tyler, Texas, presents her resignation for acceptance.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents, appointments are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Clara Teague Burch, Salina, Kansas; Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske, Cochituate, Massachusetts; Mrs. Lily Frances White Byrnes, Hammononton, New Jersey; Mrs. Willie Hunt Jeffress Lewis, Bristol, Virginia; Mrs. Minta H. Garrison, Nacogdoches, Texas; Mrs. Annie McKay Brown, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Mary O'Rourke Whitaker, Beaumont, Texas, and the re-appointment of Mrs. Jessie Dunham MacMurray, Webster City, Iowa.

Charter applications issued, 9; charters issued, 5; "Thirteen Colonies," Washington, District of Columbia; "Rochester," Rochester, Minnesota; "Ontario," Pulaski, New York; "Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith," Middletown, Ohio, and "Elizabeth Ludington Hagans," Morgantown, West Virginia.

Letters received, 177; letters written, 134.

In connection with the card catalogues, there have been: 43 corrections; 42 deaths; 13 resignations; 1 dropped for non-payment of dues; 8 re-instatements; 128 marriages; 505 new members' cards; 1,164 ancestors' cards, and 46 letters written.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

At the conclusion of the reading of this report, Mrs. Howard moved "That the election of the State Regents of Arkansas and of Louisiana and the State Vice-Regents of Illinois and Arkansas be confirmed."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood, and unanimously carried.

Upon motion, the report was then accepted.

At quarter past one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter past two.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 13th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Carey was requested to take the Chair.

The report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was presented.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lillian Lockwood Business Manager:

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to May 31st, 1904:

Subscription, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$314 85
Sale of extra copies,	8 4
Advertisements,	29 50
Cuts (paid for by individuals),	6 00

\$358 79

OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1st to May 31st, 1904:

To mailing extra copies 2nd class matter, as per vouchers, ...	\$ 94
" postage, 2 months,	4 00
" postal cards,	03

" express, extra magazines from Harrisburg, April,	1 00
" express, extra magazines from Harrisburg, May,	65
" mailing lists from Harrisburg, April,	30
" mailing lists from Harrisburg, May,	35
" express magazine envelopes from Harrisburg,	65
" plates to Harrisburg,	30
Cartage on magazines to post office,	20
Car fare, to deliver magazine,	10

 \$8 42

Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, April number, including postage,	\$270 37
Printer's bill, May number, including postage,	238 03
Salary, Editor, two months,	166 68
Salary Business Manager, two months,	150 00
Quarterly payment, Genealogical Department,	251 00
Postage, Editor,	10 00
Auditing Business Manager's accounts,	10 00
McGill & Wallace—500 bill heads,	\$2 25
1,000 receipt postals,	11 50
2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75
	<hr/> 18 50
J. E. Caldwell & Co., stationery for Editor,	6 90
Cuts and Magazines,	17 13
Frank Cullen, photograph of cornerstone laying,	1 00
Hodges—I cash book,	\$ 80
1 memorandum book,	25
2 Falcon files,	90
	<hr/> 1 95
Office expenses as per itemized account rendered and at- tached,	8 42

 \$923 98

As our contract for printing the Magazine expires this month, it is necessary to consider the bids submitted and award the contract for the year beginning with the July number. Four firms have submitted bids: The Harrisburg Publishing Company; McGill & Wallace, Washington; the Vail Linotype Co., and the E. T. Smith Co., of Cleveland.

I have drawn up a schedule of their comparative bids which I submit for your consideration. It will be seen that that of the Harrisburg Publishing Company is again the lowest.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed]

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

The Chair invited discussion on the bids referred to in this report. Mrs. Mann moved that the publishing of the Magazine be continued with the Harrisburg Publishing Company.

Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

May 1—May 31, 1904.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash in bank transferred by retiring Treasurer General, \$17,033 84

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$1,667.00, less \$92.00 refunded,	\$1,575 00	
Initiation fees, \$292.00, less \$7.00 refunded,	285 00	
Certificates,	1 00	
Fees for additional ancestors,	1 00	
Exchange,	03	
		<hr/>
		\$1,862 03
		\$18,895 87

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Telegrams, expressage and key,	\$4 85	
Clerical service,	50 00	
		<hr/>
		\$54 85

Office Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Telegrams and record book,	\$3 40	
Engrossing 29 Regents' commissions,	2 90	
Engrossing 10 charters,	5 00	
Clerical service,	110 00	
		<hr/>
		121 30

Office Recording Secretary General.

Telegrams and hauling,	\$1 61	
Clerical service,	100 00	
		<hr/>
		101 61

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Wrapping paper and paste,	\$1 35	
500 printed postals,	6 75	
Clerical service,	30 00	
		<hr/>
		38 10

Office Registrar General.

Binding 5 volumes Records and 13 additional papers,	\$18 00	
Expressage, office supplies, and car fare for messenger,	3 66	
Clerical service,	225 00	
	<hr/>	246 66

Office Treasurer General.

Bonding,	\$40 00	
One rubber stamp,	1 25	
Mimeographing 400 letters,	3 50	
Auditing accounts, February, March and April, ..	30 00	
Telegrams, notary's fees and report paper,	1 47	
Clerical service and extra service,	225 00	
	<hr/>	301 22

Office Librarian General.

Clerical service,	\$60 00	
	<hr/>	60 00

*Office Historian General.**(Lineage Book.)*

Postage,	\$ 30	
Freight, expressage and telegrams,	25 00	
Clerical service,	110 00	
	<hr/>	135 30

Postage.

President General,	\$10 30	
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	99	
Recording Secretary General,	1 00	
Corresponding Secretary General,	50	
Registrar General,	2 30	
Application blanks,	15 00	
16,000 stamped envelopes,	345 60	
	<hr/>	375 69

State Regent's Postage.

New Jersey,	\$5 00	
Pennsylvania,	5 00	
	<hr/>	10 00

General Office.

One dozen typewriter ribbons,	\$7 00	
Office supplies, expressage and car fare for messenger,	11 55	
Messenger service,	14 00	
Clerical service,	85 00	
	<hr/>	117 55

Certificates.

Postage,	\$30 00	
Engrossing 204 certificates,	20 40	
	<hr/>	50 40

Magazine.

Auditing accounts, February, March and April, ..	\$10 00	
Editor's salary,	83 35	
Business Manager's salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	168 35
Rent of office for May,	\$229 65	229 65
Rent of telephone for May,	14 50	14 50
Six bolts Daughters of the American Revolution ribbon,	27 00	27 00

Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee.

One visitor's register, packing and expressing same,	17 75	17 75
--	-------	-------

Thirteenth, Continental Congress.

4,335 badges,	\$287 10	
1,500 ballots and 1,000 amendments,	49 50	
Clerical service,	22 67	
Hotel and traveling expenses of one member of the Judicial Committee,	72 00	
	<hr/>	431 27

Total expenses, \$2,501 20

Balance May 31, 1904:

In National Metropolitan Bank,	696 28	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	15,698 39	
	<hr/>	16,394 57
		\$18,895 87

Fort Crailo Fund.

Fort Crailo Fund, \$51 00

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, transferred by retiring Treasurer General,.... \$65,138 64

RECEIPTS.

Charters.

Ann Arbor Chapter (re-issue), Michigan, \$2 00 \$2 00

Life Membership Fees.

Miss Ellen B. Camp, <i>Green Woods Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	\$12 50	
Mrs. Abbie M. Newcomb, <i>Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	12 50	
Mrs. Ella Merchant of District of Columbia,	25 00	
Miss Suemma V. Coleman, <i>Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50	
Mrs. Mary J. Hubbard, <i>Columbus Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50	
		75 00
Interest,	82 50	82 50
Commission on Recognition Pins,	8 30	8 30

Contributions.

<i>Sarah Ludlow Chapter</i> , through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, Connecticut,	\$25 00
Miss Tillinghast, through Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, Connecticut,	5 00
Miss Calista A. Baker, of <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , District of Columbia,	25 00
Advertisements in Directory, prepared for Thirteenth Continental Congress,	130 00
<i>Piedmont Continental Chapter</i> , Georgia,	10 00
<i>North Shore Chapter</i> , Illinois,	4 00
<i>Springfield Chapter</i> , Illinois,	80 00
<i>Stars and Stripes Chapter</i> , Iowa,	3 00
<i>General Edward Hand Chapter</i> , Kansas,	6 00
<i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Maryland,	200 00
<i>Abigail Batcheller Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	5 00
Mrs. Emeline B. Simonds, of <i>Boston Tea Party Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	10 00

Mrs. H. C. Hogdon, of <i>Old South Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	10 00	
<i>Paul Revere Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50 00	
Miss Mary J. E. Clapp, through <i>Princeton Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	200 00	
<i>Jacob Bennett Chapter</i> , New Mexico,	5 00	
<i>Astenrogen Chapter</i> , New York,	10 00	
<i>Gansevoort Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00	
Programs sold to <i>Kanisteo Valley Chapter</i> (at Army and Navy table), New York,	9 00	
<i>Cumberland County Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	25 00	
<i>Shikelimo Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	20 00	
<i>Agnes Woodson Chapter</i> , Texas,	25 00	
<i>Albemarle Chapter</i> , Virginia,	30 00	
<i>Blue Ridge Chapter</i> , Virginia,	10 00	
<i>Commonwealth Chapter</i> , Virginia,	25 00	
		947 00
		<hr/>
		\$66,253 44

EXPENDITURES.

One half-tone plate,	\$5 00	\$5 00
Balance May 31, 1904:		
In American Security and Trust Co.,	66,248 44	
		<hr/>
		\$66,253 44
		<hr/>
Balance in bank,	\$66,248 44	
U. S. registered bonds, transferred by retiring		
Treasurer General,	55,000 00	
		<hr/>
Total assets, counting bonds at face value,	\$121,248 44	

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE, as presented in the following letter from the Auditor, was submitted:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 13, 1904.

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Board of Management, D. A. R.

MADAM: I have the honor to report that I have completed the monthly examination of the books and papers of the Treasurer Gen-

eral, covering the period to May 31, 1904, which examination consists of checking off every item in the Cash Book, verifying the posting into the Ledger, examining all vouchers representing disbursements and verifying the trial balance, and I find the accounts correct, the balances agreeing with those admitted by Mrs. Davis.

I have also checked off the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine for the same period and find them correct.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL, *Auditor.*

Upon motion, this report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the Board of Management: The Supervising Committee report that after careful consideration of the business of this Office, they do not recommend any advance in the salary of any clerks during the summer. The Registrar General's office will be increased by statute twenty dollars per month by Miss Ashton having served six months on August 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
CLARA H. FULLER.

Upon motion, this report was accepted.

The Treasurer General presented for the consideration of the Board a matter connected with her department, on which she required instructions.

After some discussion Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, be authorized to refund the money due the Washington Loan and Trust Company,—\$22.83,— for protested check, from the permanent fund." Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Mrs. Park moved: "That the former Treasurer General be empowered to make the necessary change in her report, to correspond with the Treasurer General's in the matter of the protested check."

Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee on Louisiana Purchase Exposition, made a very interesting statement to the Board of her visit to St. Louis; of the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit there, and of the proposed celebration of "Daughters Day" at the Exposition.

Upon motion of Mrs. Park, a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Lockwood for her efforts in the interests of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Mann read a letter from Mrs. Delafield, State Regent of Missouri, offering, on the part of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis, the rooms of that Club for the use of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution during the Exposition.

It was moved and carried that this invitation be accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Mann also read a letter from Caldwell & Co., the official jewelers of the National Society, and received instructions for replying to the same, viz: That the Board would take the matter under advisement.

The Board decided that no action could be taken on this letter until the October meeting.

Mrs. Mann asked that instructions be given her in writing to Caldwell & Co. about the price of the Daughters of the American Revolution rosettes, this information being desired in order to quote the prices.

The Board decided that these rosettes be sold for 25 cents.

The Recording Secretary General, on the part of the Registrar General, read the following:

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: "Before action is taken relative to the resolution passed by the 13th Continental Congress, making a charge of 25 cents for each additional ancestor filed, should not a copy of the resolution be sent to each Chapter Regent? If so, when shall it go into effect, and who will send out notices, and from what time shall we begin to charge them?"

The Chair asked for a full discussion of this matter.

The following was then presented to the Board:

WHEREAS, The objects of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as set forth in its Constitution, Art. II, Sec. I, "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution, and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the *records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots*, and by the promotion and celebration of all patriotic anniversaries."

AND WHEREAS, To demand twenty-five cents payment on each additional ancestor is not only contrary to the Constitution, but obstructs the objects of the Society in "preserving the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots," and the "encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution," therefore,

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Committee on the Reports of National Officers at the 13th Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, being contrary to the Constitu-

tion, cannot go into effect until that clause in said Constitution relative to the objects of the Society is amended.

(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, *ex-Registrar General and ex-Historian General.*

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
State Regent, Virginia.

ALICE M. CLARK, *Honorary Vice-President General and ex Registrar General.*

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, *ex-Librarian General and ex-Treasurer General.*

MINNIE F. MICKLEY, *ex-Registrar General.*

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT, *ex-Registrar General.*

MARY DESHA, *Honorary Vice-President General.*

Miss Desha stated that in looking into the matter of the resolution passed at the 13th Continental Congress, making a charge of 25 cents for each additional ancestor's paper, it was found to be in conflict with the Constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, hence the action taken as embodied in the above statement.

The Chair expressed the opinion that there appeared to be advantages on both sides of the matter, inasmuch as the work of the Registrar General's office was largely increased by these additional papers.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the recommendation to charge 25 cents for additional application papers, accepted by the 13th Continental Congress, be not enforced until the 14th Continental Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Terry and others. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry, as Chairman of the Program Committee of the New York State Federation, requested permission to use the picture of the proposed Continental Memorial Hall, in the slides, at the entertainment to be given by the Federation on American Art.

Mrs. Park was requested to take the Chair.

Miss Desha brought to the consideration of the Board the matter of printing the new Constitutions and the proposed Amendments, to be sent to the Chapters throughout the country.

The Chair invited discussion.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "To refer the printing of the Constitutions; the Officers' Lists and the Committee Lists to the Printing Committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Upon a suggestion from Miss Desha, that all amendments be sent out together, Mrs. Terry moved: "That the Amendments to By-laws be sent out with the Amendments to Constitution."

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that ten thousand copies of the Constitution be printed. Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

A letter from Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, was read by the Cor-

responding Secretary General, addressed to the National Board of Management.

It was stated that this matter had been presented to the Board at a previous meeting. The consensus of opinion was that it could not be acted upon at this time, it being a special meeting of the Board, and called for stated purposes.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to so notify Mrs. McCartney.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Weed, regarding her testimony in the matter of the case of Miss Baird-Huey, as conducted by the Judicial Committee.

The Chair inquired about the records and papers to which Mrs. Weed referred, as being in the hands of Mrs. Boynton, a member of the Judicial Committee.

It was stated that those papers, so far as any one present was aware, had not been returned yet to the office.

This being the case, the Chair ruled that no action could be taken in the matter until the October meeting of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to reply to Mrs. Weed, that the subject matter of her letter could not be considered until the October meeting; also, to express on the part of the Board, sympathy in the illness of Mrs. Weed and her children, with sincere wishes for their recovery.

The matter of the Directory, which was ordered by the 13th Continental Congress, to be published, was considered.

Various suggestions were made as to the best method of compiling the Directory.

Mrs. Terry and others spoke in favor of the different States furnishing their respective "Daughters" lists, in order to simplify the work.

Mrs. Lockwood suggested that the compilation of the Directory be placed in the hands of Miss Stone, and expressed the opinion, that while it might appear, at first view, that the plan of apportioning to each State the preparation of its list of "Daughters," would simplify the work; yet considering the delays that this method would undoubtedly meet with, it would be wiser to place the entire matter in the hands of some competent person, to be assisted by others selected by her for the work.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Cabell, of Virginia, acknowledging resolutions of condolence from the Board on the death of her husband; also resolutions from the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter on the death of Mrs. Minerva Grant Snow, a "Real Daughter" and the oldest Chapter member.

At half-past six o'clock, it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General.

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

the official informal emblem, is sterling silver, the insignia in blue and gold resting on a field of white enamel.

Send name of member for whom intended with one dollar to **MRS. ELLENORE DUTCHER KEY, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.** and pin will be forwarded postage prepaid. National Number engraved free.

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By

Mrs. Emma Wait Avery

Honorary Regent Bellevue Chapter St. Albans, Vt.

This Ritual has now been in use several months by D. A. R. Chapters in different parts of the U. S. at the usual chapter meetings as a part of the regular program; at various public meetings such as Memorial Occasions, Annual D. A. R. Sermons at some of the recent State Conferences.

From all directions come strong testimonials commending it as supplying a long felt want for something to invest our meetings with more character and dignity in expressing to ourselves and to the world the lofty design of our organization.

Also, the Ritual supplies our chapters with a complete D. A. R. song book, with piano accompaniments for parlor meetings.

It is published in four bindings, with 10 per cent. discount on orders of a dozen or more.

Princess,25	Leatherette,50
Cloth,40	Real Leather,75

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St. Albans, Vt.**

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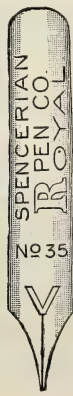
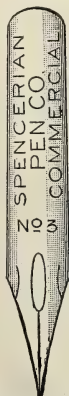
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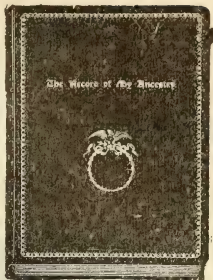
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VOL. XXV

DECEMBER, 1904

No. 6

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

HISTORIC



PATRIOTIC

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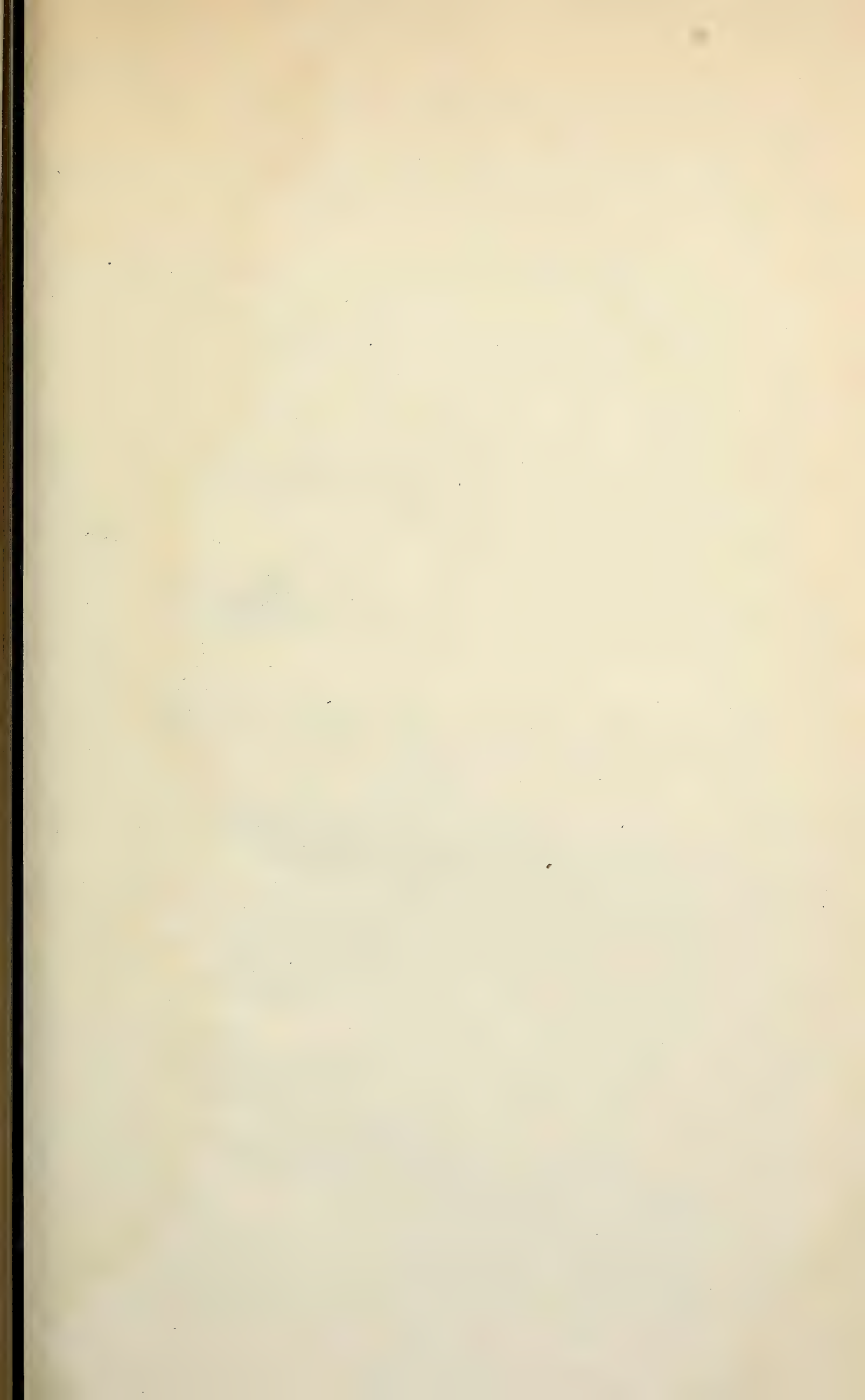
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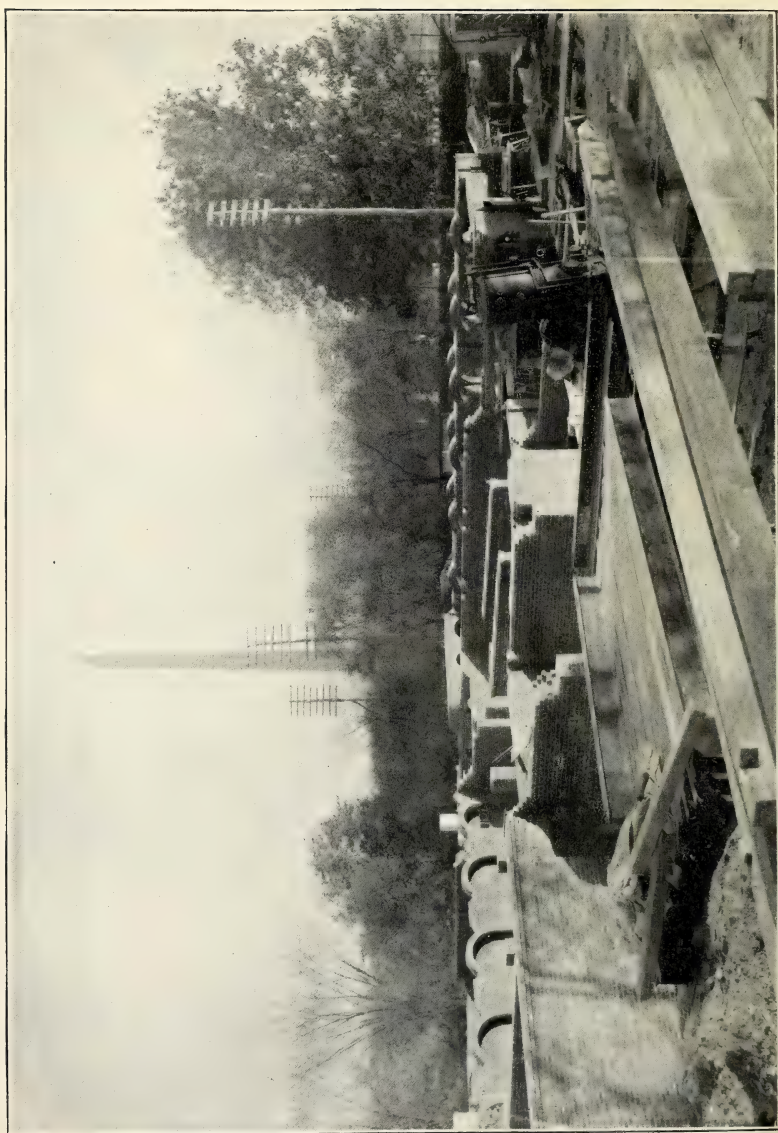
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Memorial Continental Hall, November first, 1904.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXV. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1904. No. 6.

FORT MOULTRIE.

By Mrs. S. Reed Stoney.

It is a well known fact in history that the original settlements on this continent were separate provinces, with no common tie of interest except dependence upon and allegiance to the British government—and the government of the colonies was regal. The king appointed the governors. The first step towards a union of the colonies was taken by South Carolina, and she was the first of the united colonies that adopted an independent constitution.

As early as 1773 a cargo of tea was shipped to this colony and was refused sale as "it was repugnant to the rights of the people that any tax should be imposed on them unless with their consent." "Our constitution is calculated to free us from foreign bondage, to secure to us our property, to maintain to us the rights of humanity and to defend us and our posterity against British authority."

At this time Lord William Campbell represented the royal authority. He withdrew from the colony declaring it in a state of revolt, and carried the great seal, leaving the government entirely in the hands of the Americans—he says in a letter to Henry Laurens: "I will never return to Charleston until I can support the king's authority and protect his faithful and loyal subjects." Prior to this move the administration of government was vested in Lord Campbell as the representative of the crown and in a committee of safety consisting of twelve men elected by the people. Upon the retirement of Campbell the committee of safety was disbanded and John

Rutledge was elected president and commander-in-chief of the colony. From the time the royal governor left Carolina he was untiring in his endeavors to secure a sufficient military force to reduce it to its former allegiance and Charleston was the point most desirable for this purpose.

On the 31st of May, 1776, advices were received by President Rutledge that about twenty miles north of Charleston a large fleet of British vessels were seen and that the objective point of this expedition was the city of Charleston and upon South Carolina the blow was to fall. On the 5th of June, 1776, the fleet of forty or fifty sail came to anchor just off of her coast north of Sullivan's Island, under the command of Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton. While the royal government was making preparations to subdue her colonies they were equally active to resist the attack and defend the country from invasion. Orders were issued by President Rutledge to the officers of the militia to report with their commands for the defence of the capital. In response to this call, Colonels Gadsden, Moultrie and Thompson promptly reported for duty. The two latter being stationed on Sullivan's Island. The whole force was put under the command of Gen. Charles Lee, an Englishman—a soldier of fortune with more reputation than ability, and in his endeavors to serve both sides in the struggle for American independence was true to neither. Fortunately for the Carolinians, President Rutledge refused to give up entire control and work was begun upon the defenses which progressed with much enthusiasm. "All men labored with alacrity, some for the sake of example, others for the usefulness of their labor," and soon the result of their work was some sense of security. Ammunition was scarce. Only a small quantity of powder was in possession; of the Carolinians, just sufficient for slow firing, and to supply the deficiency of lead, weights were taken from the windows and melted into musket balls.

The coast of our state is bordered with a succession of small islands covered with loose white sand, upon which grow in great profusion the palmetto and myrtle; two of these islands, Sullivan's and Morris, form the "natural defence to the harbor

of Charleston and became famous in the annals of war. The former island lies six miles east of Charleston and is four miles long by one to two miles wide. Fort Sullivan, as the fort was then called, but which name was shortly exchanged for that of Fort Moultrie in honor of the man who was to defend it, was of sufficient dimensions to accommodate 1,000 men when finished." It was built of palmetto logs laid one upon the other in two parallel rows at sixteen feet distance, bound together at intervals with timber and dove-tailed and bolted with logs. The spaces between the two lines of logs were filled up with sand and the merlons were walled or riveted with palmetto logs, notched into one another at the angles, well bolted together. The walls were sixteen feet thick, filled with sand, and ten feet above the platforms, these platforms were supported by brick pillars.

The palmetto is a species of palm which grows on the coast of the southern states, and frequently reaches the height of sixty feet. The wood is extremely porous and well suited to the purposes of defense at the time of the Revolution, the artillery burying its solid shot in the soft wood caused no splinters or otherwise injured adjacent parts of the fort and its defenders. Such was the condition of Fort Moultrie on the 28th of June, the day the battle was fought. The troops that were to defend this fortress were the Second South Carolina regiment of infantry, numbering 413, and a detachment of the Fourth South Carolina artillery of twenty-two men. The whole numbered 435 men under the command of Colonel Moultrie, of whom thirty-six were sick and unfit for duty. At the time General Lee assumed command "there were only twelve hundred men on Sullivan's Island."

From the first he strenuously opposed the defense of the island and had it been left to him would have abandoned the position without any show of resistance. When he made this suggestion to President Rutledge it was indignantly rejected with the memorable reply, "that he would cut off his right arm before he would write such an order." During the engagement private citizens stood ready armed to assist the militia—"their resolution was fixed to meet the invaders at the water's

edge and dispute every inch of ground"—before surrendering. Colonel Moultrie nobly seconded Rutledge and said: "I consider myself able to defend the post against the enemy." The whole force for the defence of Charleston numbered 6,522 men. The British consisted of 2,200 British regulars and a fleet of 52 gun ships, 5 frigates and 4 other vessels, carrying in all 270 guns. The bombardment of the fort began on the 28th and was answered with unabated violence from the fort, whilst the thunder from the ships, says a British account, seemed sufficient to shake the firmness of the bravest enemy and daunt the courage of the most veteran soldier. In the midst of this dreadful war of artillery the South Carolinians stood with the greatest constancy and firmness to their guns, firing deliberately and slowly with cool and effective aim. The fire of the fort was directed principally at the *Bristol* and *Experiment*. The former lost upwards of one hundred men killed and wounded, and not less than seventy balls went through her hull and the *Experiment's* loss was almost as great. Among the wounded was Lord Campbell, who served as a volunteer with much bravery, and was severely wounded in the side, causing his death. The garrison's loss was small, ten men killed and twenty-two wounded. "Hardly a hut or tree on the island escaped," says Ramsay. On the other hand our palmetto fort had not escaped injury but owing to the peculiar character of the logs of which it was built, little damage was done in comparison. During the battle the flag staff was shot away and fell outside of the fort, when Sergeant Jasper, of the grenadiers, leaped down and tearing the flag from the staff placed it upon a sponge staff and raised it again upon the ramparts of the fort under incessant and galling fire. While the battle was raging Colonel Moultrie received orders from Lee "to spike his guns and retreat with all order possible, if he was exhausting his ammunition without beating off the enemy," but as he was not ordered to abandon the fort he determined to hold it to the last minute, and by slackening the discharges of his guns he was enabled to lengthen the defense and thereby save the day. President Rutledge, however, succeeded in sending Moultrie 500 pounds of powder with the

injunction: "Keep cool and do mischief." The fort consumed 4,766 pounds of powder, the fleet 3,400 pounds. On the 30th of June, Lee and his staff congratulated the Carolinians on their heroic conduct, and on the 4th of July President Rutledge presented Jasper with his sword, "as a reward for his bravery and an incitement to further deeds of valor." It was not because of the palmetto tree that grew upon her soil (it grew elsewhere as well), but it was in commemoration of this magnificent triumph of American arms over the finest navy in the world that South Carolina adopted the palmetto as her insignia of sovereignty and had it placed upon the blue field which floated so proudly over the fort built of palmetto logs. Quoting from the History of South Carolina, Gen. McCrady says: "Excluding Lexington which ushered in the war and Yorktown which ended it, Fort Moultrie must rank with the three most complete and decisive victories of the Revolution. It was the first absolute victory." In comparison with Bunker Hill Fort Moultrie stands out in brilliant colors. "Bunker Hill did establish confidence in the Americans but the military advantages of the struggle lay with the enemy and the object was not attained. At Fort Moultrie, they fought with no less courage and valor and the result a glorious success." The battle of Fort Moultrie was the first of many great achievements and victories. Carolinians, North and South, may well remember Palmetto day and glory in its fame, for Carolinians only were actually engaged in that great battle and it was South Carolina blood only that was shed on the ramparts of the fort. It was owing to John Rutledge and William Moultrie the battle was fought and won. The defeat of the enemy was complete and disastrous. The battle was fought by Carolinians. By that victory the state of South Carolina was established and her darkest hour was redeemed by South Carolinians alone—Marion, Sumter and Pickens. As has been properly said by Bancroft, the historian: "Left mainly to her own resources it was through the depths of wretchedness that her sons were to bring her back to her place in the republic, after suffering more and daring more and achieving more than the men of any other state."

TO FORT MASSAC.

Emeline Tate Walker.

Across the memory of thy past,
The ebb and flow of Lethe's stream,
A deep forgetfulness have cast
Till thou—art like a dream.

Only the grass grown ramparts rise,
Gone are the guns, the shot, the shell,
And buttercups and daisies' eyes
Surmount the spot, where heroes fell.

Softly Time's shadows creep away—
As Hist'ry brings thee into view—
Thou art not part of *yesterday*—
The *present hour* belongs to you.

Within thy walls, in safe retreat—
De Soto, and his little band—
Defies the arrows sure and fleet,
From the strong bow of Indian hand.

The greens and gold of nature's dress—
(Those hints of hours, in hurrying flight)—
Unheeded go—'till one more blest—
Dates thy first gleam of gospel light.

We hear good Father Mermet's voice—
As he repeats the old, old story—
And with the savage hearts rejoice—
That all through Christ, are heirs of glory.

The false, the bad, the good and true—
The foreign tongues, of France and Spain—
As moving pictures in review—
Pass—never to return again.

Thou comest then, unto thine own—
Thy work is done—and gone to rest—
Kind mother earth, o'er thee hast thrown—
Sweet flowers, above thy valiant breast.

The golden cups, like fallen stars—
 The white fringed blossoms, telling fate—
 The purple clover—honey jars—
 Thy coverlid doth decorate.

We would not wake thee into life—
 And set thee in thy frame of war—
 Nor sound thy bugle's call to strife,
 Thou art at peace—for evermore!

L'ENVOI.

Midst frost and cold of winter days—
 When spring flings summer's gates ajar—
 And autumn dies in sunset rays—
 Thy watchers are the "D. A. R."

LOYALTY.

Ever loyal Daughters we,
 To our country, great and free,
 To our flag of colors three,
 To our own Society.

Now, a band of women strong,
 To America belong,
 To her aid with word or song,
 Or with deeds to right the wrong.

Revolutions came of yore,
 Peace now reigns from shore to shore;
 Spots historic we restore,
 Names of heroes love e'en more.

Glad hearts throb, as each one sees,
 Gently waved by sportive breeze,
 Our bright flag above the trees.
 Truly happy Daughters these!

—HENRIETTA GRAVES.

To Fort Dearborn Chapter.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
 Where wealth accumulates and men decay.—*Goldsmith.*

CONTINENTAL HALL.

The following letter has been sent to every regent, and it is believed that a generous response to this appeal will follow:

THE HIGHLANDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1904.*

Madam Regent:

I am sure that you and the members of your chapter will be glad to have the information contained in the following extracts from a letter addressed to our president-general by Mr. Bernard R. Green, chairman of the "advisory committee," to our building committee for the Continental Memorial Hall.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1904.

"MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

"President General N. S. D. A. R.

* * * * *

"At this time the foundations are very nearly all laid, and about one-half of the cellar walls built. The total cost of this work will probably reach \$27,000.

"After receiving good bids on a carefully prepared specification for the construction of the rough walls and roofing of the auditorium, to be completed by the 19th of April, 1905, ready for the assembling therein of the annual congress of the society, the lowest bidder fortunately proved to be the same contractor who is constructing the foundations. The contract was accordingly signed on the 19th of the present month for the construction of the auditorium for \$95,512. This, owing to the great size of the hall, includes fully three-quarters of the interior space of the entire building and but a small portion of the exterior stone walls.

"The stone to be used for these walls will be the beautiful white marble from Vermont, so that when the remainder of the building is constructed it will include all of the porticos with their beautiful columns.

"The building will be one of the architectural gems of Washington. This will be due to its beautiful design and the expression of it in white marble. * * *

"The total cost of the work, as per present contracts, will be, as above indicated, about \$122,000, and it is conservatively estimated that the entire building, excepting furniture and fittings, will cost about \$278,000 more, making a grand total not much in excess of \$400,000.

"You know the building is to be constructed practically fire proof and in every way as permanent as any government building.

"Yours very truly,

"BERNARD R. GREEN,

"*Chairman.*"

When I asked authority from the Memorial Continental Hall committee to send this letter to you, Mrs. Fairbanks made some remarks upon the subject which I also quote, feeling that you will endorse what she has so well said.

"We will appeal to the patriotism and loyalty of our Daughters throughout the country to aid in founding here a Temple of Liberty in honor of those brave and noble men who purchased for us, at the cost of their lives, the priceless heritage of the freedom we now enjoy. We will tell them this is a debt of gratitude we owe our noble dead, and in rearing this beautiful monument to commemorate their heroic deeds, we are building not only for those who went before us, not only for those who are working now for this splendid object, but for those who shall come in the grand hereafter, when our country is still carrying out the lofty ideals of our society. We must tell them that this is the only patriotic building of its kind in the world ever reared by women, and they must now arise in their might to do honor, not alone to the men who stood foremost in the cause of independence, but to the humblest soldier who followed in their wake; for this Temple is a glorious memorial to all who served their country in its hour of need."

When the members of your chapter are informed of the progress which has been made and of our expectations that our next annual meeting will be held in our own permanent home, I trust that there will be a general disposition to make a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds for the completion of our Memorial Continental Hall.

MARTHA L. STERNBERG,

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Attention is called to the frontispiece which shows the condition of Continental Hall the first of November. Pictures showing the progress from month to month will appear in coming numbers of the Magazine.

"He builded better than he knew;
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

CONCERNING FOUR REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

WILLIAM LOVE.—A soldier of the Revolution married Margaret McDowel, of Spartanburg County, South Carolina. In 1806 he moved to Pike county, Missouri, where he died in 1839.

JOHN MURPHY.—A soldier of the Revolution, immigrated from Ireland to America and settled in South Carolina. Married Jane Ross, a sister of Major Francis Ross. After the war moved to Mississippi, where he died in 1813. Interred in United Presbyterian cemetery near Caledonia, Lowndes county.

COL. WILLIAM HILL.—Of York county, South Carolina, wounded at battle of Hanging Rock; died several years afterward from the effect of the wound. Descendants scattered in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina and in Tennessee.

WILLIAM BURRIS.—Born in Pennsylvania, married Mary Ashe; came to McConnellsville, York county, South Carolina, in 1780, and took up arms at once for his country. Participated in the battle of Huck's defeat, July 12, 1780. Children: Robert, William and John; Mary, who married Samuel Givens; Betsy, who married John Miller, and Lillie, who married Reuben McConnell.

VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

AMES.—Capt. Jocham Ames, at Cooperstown, N. Y., May 9, 1812, aged 69 years.

BAKER.—Amos Baker, at Lincoln, Mass., July 16, 1800.

LATIMER.—Capt. George Latimer, at Hartford, Conn., June 8, 1850, aged 93 years.

LOVEL.—Major James Lovel, at St. Matthews Parish, S. C., Oct. 10, 1850, aged 92 years.

STURTEVANT.—Hosea Sturtevant, at Centre Harbor, N. H., April 20, 1850, aged 88 years, 2 months, 6 days.

TAYLOR.—Anseh Taylor, at Yarmouth Port, July 11, 1850, aged 101 years, 8 months.

WOODBURY.—Elisha Woodbury, at Salem, April 20, 1850, aged 89 years.

WHITNEY.—Capt. Joshua Whitney, at Pike, N. Y., January, 1850, aged 90 years.

WAKELY.—Abel Wakely, at Greenville, N. Y., April 13, 1850, aged 90 years.

WATTS.—Saml. Watts, at Jonesboro, Md., Feb. 28, 1850, aged 96 years.

GRISWOLD.—Alexander Griswold, at Norton, Ohio, April 22, 1850, aged 90 years.

WELLER.—Frederick Weller, at New London, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1850, aged 93 years.

WHEELLOCK.—Ithamar Wheelock, at N. Ipswich, N. H., Feb. 11, 1850.

ROBBINS.—Josiah Robbins, at Nelson, N. H., Feb. 11, 1850, aged 88 years.

SEARS.—Capt. Barnabas Sears, at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 26, 1850, aged 85 years.

SMITH.—Thomas Smith, at Marlboro, Mass., April 14, 1850, aged 86 years.

SPENCER.—Anthony Spencer, at E. Greenwich, L. I., April 19, 1850, aged 88 years.

TAYLOR.—Saml. Taylor, at Hartford, N. Y., May 5, 1850, aged 87 years.

THACHER.—Benj. Thacher, at Marlboro, Mass., April 10, 1850, aged 89.

PRATT.—Wm. Pratt, at Granley, Conn., Feb. 25, 1850, aged 100 years.

OTIS.—James Otis, May 5, aged 91 years.

NICHOLS.—Saml. Nichols, at Fenner, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1849, in the 92nd year of his age.

MARTIN.—Jos. Martin, at Prospect, Maine, May, 1850, aged 90 years.

LITTLE.—Lieut. George Little, at Grafton, N. H., May 7, 1850, aged 88 years.

LINCOLN.—Jacob Lincoln, at Lancaster, Pa., April 30, 1850, aged 88 years.

LINCOLN.—Lovell Lincoln, at Lewistown, Me., April 9, 1850, aged 95 years.

LANE.—Caleb Lane, at Gloucester, Mass., April 6, 1850, aged 90 years, 11 months.

CHANDLER.—John Chandler, at Jacksonville, Ala., March 13, 1850, aged 104 years.

HUGHES.—John Hughes, at Rockbridge, Va., Feb. 9, aged 107 years.

(To be continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. EMILY PIPER ALLEN.

Mrs. Emily Piper Allen, of Nottingham, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution and a member of Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, was born in Tuftonboro,



Mrs. Emily Piper Allen.

January 16, 1821. Her father, John Piper, commonly called Adjutant Piper, was born in Wolfboro January 17, 1760. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen and served during the war. After his return he lived in Wolfboro till 1806, when he moved to Tuftonboro, where he died April 20, 1830. As showing his unquenchable martial spirit, John Piper, although over 50 years of age, raised a company of soldiers for the War of 1812 and was appointed adjutant, but the

war closed before he had opportunity for active service in the field.

All that was martial of the Revolutionary veteran rests in the Tibbetts cemetery, south of Tuftonboro Centre.

By two marriages he became the father of twenty-one children, eight sons and thirteen daughters. Of this large family all but two were present at their father's funeral. Nineteen of them married and nearly all had families. Mrs. Allen was the youngest of these twenty-one children and is the only one

now living. Two sisters, Mrs. Hersey and Mrs. Mason, of Wolfboro, were members of our society, through Molly Reid Chapter, but they have been called home.

Mrs. Allen married Lyman Allen, of Nottingham, November 25, 1839. They had eight children, six of whom are living. There are eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. This portrait was taken March, 1904.—SARAH P. WEBSTER, *Historian*.

MRS. ABIGAIL HARRIS WOOD.

Mrs. Abigail Harris Wood, widow of Lorenzo Wood, passed away at Chester, Vermont, September 11, 1904.

She was a member of the Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, of which she was very proud.

The gold spoon was a great comfort to her in an illness which lasted nine years.

She was born in Springfield, Vermont, April 17, 1828, and remembered hearing her father tell of walking from Springfield, Vermont, to Boston to see and shake hands with General Lafayette and General Washington.

Her father, John Harris, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, July 2, 1758, and died February 22, 1840. He was a private in the American Revolution, entered the service at an early age and served the entire term of eight years; he was sick in ten different hospitals and a prisoner on ten different prison ships. He was a pensioner of the Revolution for the last twenty years of his life.

Mrs. Wood is survived by three children, Mrs. Isadore Ellis, Mrs. Anna Wyatt and Mr. Frank L. Wood, of Chester, Vermont.—MRS. ANNIE C. ELLSON, *Historian*.

MRS. ESTHER DAMON.

"A live neighbor is a much better thing to make sacrifices for than a dead grandfather."

Palestrello Chapter (Wallingford, Vermont) have recently become interested in Mrs. Esther Damon, the widow and the granddaughter of Revolutionary soldiers, who is living in Plymouth Union, Windsor county, Vermont. She is more than

ninety years of age; is in a very feeble condition and for the past two weeks confined to her bed.

Mrs. Damon is an intelligent woman and a most devout Christian. The woman with whom she has lived for nearly twenty years recently died and Mrs. Damon is entirely dependent upon her neighbors for care. Her only source of income is her pension, and this the small sum of three dollars per week, from which she has saved forty dollars. This she has given to a neighbor to pay her burial expenses.

Mrs. Damon is said to be the only surviving widow of a Revolutionary soldier, Esther Sumner having married, when only twenty-one, Noah Damon, who was seventy years of age.

Report of visiting committee.

GRACE CHILDS BUFFNER,
NELLIE BATCHELLER NEWTON,
SOPHIE HAMMOND MCKENZIE.

September 30th, 1904.

MRS. JANE GREY (CORBIN) JOHNSON.

Mrs. Johnson, member of Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, New Hampshire, was born August 17, 1821, the daughter of Clement and Sabrina (Chamberlain) Corbin. Her death severed one of the few remaining links connecting the present with the glorious history of 1776.

Clement Corbin was one of the Connecticut men who started from their homes on the Lexington alarm. He served several enlistments in the state troops, afterwards joining the continentals and remaining till the close of the war. He was a pensioner.

She was the proud owner of the gold spoon presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to all "Real Daughters."

They love their land, because it is their own,
And scorn to give aught other reason why;
Would shake hands with a king upon his throne,
And think it kindness to his majesty.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck on "Connecticut."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Little Rock Chapter (Little Rock, Arkansas).—October 11, 1904, the Little Rock Chapter celebrated the fourteenth birthday of the order, and the second anniversary of the breaking of the ground for the new Continental Hall at Washington, District of Columbia, by planting in the beautiful and historical city park of Little Rock, Arkansas, the historical osage orange tree, which was presented to the chapter by the national society last summer. The weather was ideal and the tree planting was attended by more than one hundred persons, members and friends of the order. The city park of Little Rock was formerly a United States



Mrs. Lucien W. Coy,
State Regent, Arkansas.

army post, and was given to the city by the government when the army post was removed to Big Rock several years ago. The building which formerly contained the offices of the various army officers, located in the center of the park, is now used as a woman's club house, library and kindergarten. Near this building, in a beautiful grassy plot, our Daughters of the American Revolution tree was planted. The exercises opened with the singing of "America" by the entire assembly. State Regent Mrs. Lucien W. Coy then read the history of the osage orange tree,

including the "rejuvenated Daughters of the American Revolution" history, and a new spade, elaborately decorated with the blue and white ribbon of the order was used in excavating. Mrs. John Barrow, regent of the Little Rock Chapter, placed the tree in position, and each member placed a handful of soil on the roots. In conclusion the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung in unison, being led by Mrs. Harry Howard Foster. Mrs. Helen M. Norton, ex-state regent, made some appropriate remarks in regard to the planting of the seed at the breaking of the ground for Continental Hall two years ago. The occasion was patriotic and inspiring.—KATHERINE BRADDOCK BARROW, *Regent*.

Connecticut Daughters. — CONNECTICUT'S "PATRIOTIC PILGRIMAGE" TO OLD WINDSOR.—Three times during the last twelve months has the little town of Windsor been an especial object of interest to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. First on October 8, 1903, when Elmwood was formally dedicated; second, June 7, 1904, when the regents' meeting was held there, and third, September 30th, when in response to the state regent's call for a "Patriotic Pilgrimage," more than six hundred loyal Daughters, from all parts of the state met there for "Daughter's Day" with the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter.

After luncheon, all adjourned to the Congregational church. This Congregational church organization is the oldest in the country, and the second in the world, dating as it does from March 30, 1630. The church is beautifully situated on the banks of the Farmington River.

Not far from two o'clock the procession entered the church, the audience rising.

The church was very prettily decorated with flags and autumn leaves. At the base of the pulpit, below the leaves, were four large laurel wreaths tied with blue and white ribbons. This is the second time in a little more than two years that the president general, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, has favored the Connecticut Daughters with her presence at one of the general conferences. Seated on the platform were Mrs. Fair-

banks, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Bowman, vice-president general, and Miss Jennie Loomis, regent of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Kinney, who introduced each speaker in turn, many of these introductions being exceedingly witty, while *all* were "to the point."

The invocation was by the Rev. W. F. Sheldon, pastor of the Methodist church. The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution hymn, "For Home and Country," was rendered by the Consolidated Chapter Glee Clubs, the audience standing.

A cordial address of welcome was given by Miss Jennie Loomis, regent of the entertaining chapter.

Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, state regent, brought "Greetings" from Rhode Island. A descendant of Roger Williams, and very royal to her state, Mrs. Lippitt was exceedingly happy in her tribute of praise and admiration for her next door neighbor, Connecticut.

Mrs. Kinney then introduced Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks as follows:

"On the 22nd day of last June, in the city of Chicago, a great national convention, representing every state in the Union, unanimously nominated a distinguished gentleman for the office of vice-president of the greatest country in the world. On the 26th day of February, 1903, another great national convention, also representing every state in the Union, unanimously elected a distinguished lady as president of the greatest patriotic-hereditary organization in the world. This distinguished gentleman and this equally distinguished lady are such steadfast personal friends that not even a possible difference in the political sentiments of their respective constituencies could cause a ripple in their friendly relations.

"Somewhere I have heard that a man and his wife are one—and that the man is that one. But in this particular case and from the Daughters of the American Revolution standpoint, the 'one' is necessarily the wife, for by virtue of her office as *president*, she is the ranking member of the family. But this trifle will not disturb the oneness of the lady and gentleman to whom I refer. A great honor came to him, and since he and she are one, the honor is also hers—and since she belongs, temporarily, at least, to us, why, every mother's Daughter of us is puffed up with majestic pride over the distinction which was conferred by the

Republican convention last June upon the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"After the occurrence of the crowning result which we are confidently anticipating for next November, an interesting problem will reveal itself. Just how this lady is to keep the peace between 'Madam President General' and 'Madam Vice-President'—not allowing one to speak for the other, or both at the same time, I do not venture to predict. But I do know that she has dealt successfully with far more difficult problems than the one to which I refer, and I am sure the Daughters need feel no real anxiety as to the outcome of her tactful efforts to preserve harmony between the two.

"I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting to you our president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks."

When the president general came to the front of the pulpit to speak for Continental Hall, the audience rose and applauded. Mrs. Fairbanks' address was a strong appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution to pay the debt of gratitude owed the forefathers, who founded our country, by making every effort for the completion of Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Fairbanks was the recipient of a large bunch of American Beauty roses, tied with red, white and blue ribbons. The enthusiasm which Mrs. Fairbanks aroused by her earnest words, took a very tangible form, when at the close of her remarks Mrs. Tracy B. Warren, state vice-regent, ascended the platform and addressing the state regent, announced that more than eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) had been pledged by Connecticut Daughters to pay for one of the thirteen original state pillars for the portico of Continental Hall, to be a testimonial given by Connecticut Daughters to their well loved state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, every chapter in the state having made a pledge. This announcement came as a complete and very delightful surprise to Mrs. Kinney, who said she was now quite convinced that women *could* keep a secret. Mrs. Fairbanks thanked the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, stating that this was the first pledge of its kind; to which Mrs. Kinney replied that "Connecticut was glad to set the pace."

The very old tune "Windsor," written about 1790, was sung by the Chapter Glee Clubs. An address, "A Bit of Church History," was given by the Congregational pastor, the Rev.

Roscoe Nelson. Mr. Nelson gave a number of facts in regard to the church, among which was that Oliver Ellsworth and family worshipped there, and that the chief justice was a member of the building committee of the present church, his own generous contribution having been five hundred dollars (\$500). Other members of this church have been Matthew Grant, the Grant ancestor in this country, Esther Wareham, grandmother of Johnathan Edwards; Roger Ludlow, the writer of the first constitution of Connecticut, said to be the first constitution in history, and several generations of the Wolcott family.

Miss Alice Reynolds, of the Mary Chap Wooster Chapter, spoke on "The Educational Value of our Organization."

"In years gone by a child would tell you that George Washington could not tell a lie, but perhaps had no idea of why he crossed the Delaware. Since these patriotic societies were formed have men or women read more or less history? Have the magazines given more or less attention to carefully elaborated accounts of campaigns and battles and heroes? Has the cherry tree George Washington increased in popularity? or have we welcomed his rival the true George Washington? Is there more or less enthusiasm over local history, over the old farm house, the old furniture? It is easy to confound fads with philosophy, but the fad which comes to amuse a nation, some times stays to elevate it, and the woman who would rather have her great-great-grandfather's farm house in Connecticut than a brand-new Italian villa in the Adirondacks has learned somewhere the lesson which the Trans-Atlantic critics say we miss.

"Surely an organization which sends its members to books for what is truest, to each other for what is best and which teaches us to unite for peace as well as for war, must help to educate us in the fundamental principles of American democracy."

Miss Clara Lee Bowman's subject was "The Future of our Organization." Honest work for the cause was the keynote of the address, and she also referred to Mrs. Kinney's testimonial, saying of our regent that "she had always been looked to as a pillar of state, and we are glad that she was now to be represented in a pillar of the nation." After referring to the work which has been done in the past, and the prospect of future work and needs, Miss Bowman concluded as follows:

"Our country has a right to expect much from our organization, which has carried the olive branch from Florida to Maine and has made as one family the Daughters of all the states from Massachusetts to California. Unity of purpose, high ideals, unselfish devotion to cause and country; these have accomplished wonders; they may accomplish all things in the future which lies before us."

Miss Florence M. Fisherdict (of the Ruth Hart Chapter) gave an entertaining "Glance Backward." "Assuming," she said,

"A view-point far off in time, so far that I have been unable to locate it definitely, I look back and see that woman, in the centuries that have passed has become gradually absolved from the thralldom of her afore-time pocketless condition. Not the possession of full supply even yet can I assert, but I see womankind provided in some degree, at least, with those adjuncts of a higher civilization, so indispensable to unwavering self-respect and unlimited effectiveness of service. Can any of you rise with me to the glories of such a vision as this?

"And why, you ask, do I attribute this reform to the agency of the Daughters of the American Revolution? The answer is, nothing but ancestral courage, hereditary determination, supported by all the strength of united multitudes, could accomplish this result.

"And I would like to refer to one other achievement of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one suggested to me by my own profession, that of teaching. A year or two ago a commission came over from England to investigate the American public school system. They went back, pronouncing certain dicta. They said, among other things, that one of the dangers of the American public school was that of over feminization. Doubtless you are all conscious of the dread peril! One sees it in the present tendency on the part of the American boy toward increasing gentleness of manner, softness of tone, deference for age, mildness in sport, and effacement of personality in general! Now I hear it said in this far-off time that through the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution this impending doom was averted. They, though women, to be sure, were able through the influence of their martial spirit and the impartation of their stern calibre, to save the youth of the land and hence their land itself from the ignominy of over-femininity! Verily, not in vain did the Daughters of the American Revolution live.

"I too believe in the possibilities within the grasp of the Daughters of the American Revolution. An organization so continent-wide, that possesses in its membership so much of gentleness of instinct, of appreciation for culture and regard for high ideals, that stands pledged, moreover, to no ends political or purely social, or socialistic, or in any way such as to arouse antagonism in any quarter—an organization that does

something to inspire and foster such sentiments as love of country, regard for its valuable antiquities, reverence for the great ideals of the past, pride in honorable lineage—such an organization has its opportunity. Bright with the promise of most gracious service is the future of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

“America” was sung by the audience, and the second adjournment was to the old cemetery back of the church, where Mrs. Kinney, in behalf of the Daughters, placed two of the beautiful laurel wreaths on the table stone monument of Governor Roger Wolcott and wife, with the following words:

“In behalf of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, these laurel wreaths—as fresh and green as is the memory of the blessed dead—are placed upon the graves of Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott.”

Mrs. Fairbanks placed the second pair of wreaths on the flag-draped monument of Oliver and Abigail Ellsworth, speaking as follows:

“In grateful remembrance of their sterling virtues and distinguished services in behalf of home and country, I now place the victor’s laurels on the graves of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth—and I do this in the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

The doxology was then sung, and standing on the base of the Ellsworth monument, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. F. W. Harriman, rector of Grace church.

The third adjournment was to Elmwood, two miles further on, which was reached by trolley, the Daughters of the American Revolution being most systematically packed, two rows to a seat, more than one hundred ladies in each car.

The old house was inspected, and Mrs. Kinney, with the president-general, also Mrs. Lippitt and Miss Bowerman, held an informal reception. On the lawn, Mrs. John M. Holcombe, giving a short address, planted a small oak tree, grandchild of the original Charter oak, several of the Daughters adding a shovelful of earth, and afterwards the pilgrims began to disperse, not folding up their tents, but once more repacking in

the trolley cars, and the "Patriotic Pilgrimage" was an event of the past, and one ever to be pleasantly remembered.

Our state is unique in that it is the only one in the Union which has its own Daughters of the American Revolution home, made possible to us through the efforts of Mrs. Frank C. Porter and the great generosity of herself, and the other heirs of the Ellsworth family, it having been a gift from the 116 living heirs and descendants of Oliver Ellsworth to every Connecticut Daughter of the American Revolution.

In connection with Elmwood, I trust it may not be considered out of place if I add a word of praise for the one woman in Connecticut to whom so much of the success of reclaiming and refurnishing the historic old place is due. She has had most able and willing assistants to work under her, to be sure, but the planning, and with the coöperation of her assistants, bringing those plans to perfection, has been very largely the result of the indefatigable labors of her, whom we are always proud to look to as our leader, and patriotic inspiration, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut.—MRS. CLARENCE E. BACON, *State Secretary*.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter (Putnam, Connecticut).—After having beautified and improved our much frequented spot, "Putnam's Wolf Den," by the construction of an artistic gateway of natural stone, which is guarded by a tall flag-pole from which continually floats the stars and stripes, of a cobble stone curb for the ancient well, and by the opening of a more accessible path to the "Den," we turned our attention to our own city. Believing no more potent means of exciting patriotic interest to exist than the imparting of the knowledge of past events, a free reading room was projected. A suitable room was well equipped for the purpose by Mrs. John Addison Porter, a valued chapter member, who also contributed generously toward the rental. So successful proved the venture that ere the close of the first year larger accommodation for the public library was secured and the free reading room was merged therewith, the chapter pledging for its support the sum of \$200, besides providing a liberal supply

of newspapers and current magazines. Various expedients were employed to raise the money, perhaps the most successful being a "silk sock social."

D. A. R. SILK STOCKING SOCIAL

This little sock we send to you,
Too small for you to wear,
We hope you'll graciously receive
And place therein with care
In dimes, bright nickels or in cents,
Two times the number of your size.
Indeed we hope it is IMMENSE,
For then large gifts would greet our eyes.
So if you wear a No. 10
You owe us 20;—See?—
Which dropped within this little sock
Will fill our hearts with glee.
Now if you have a friend quite dear
You'd like to bring with you,
Or if you know some one who'd come
We will gladly furnish two.
More funds we need for our Free Reading Room,
For a Library Building we long,
So we hope you'll respond to our modest request
And help the good cause along,
We'll welcome you with open arms
In answer to your knock,
If you cannot come, REMEMBER THE DATE
And send along your sock.

Certain interesting events in our year's history include a notable address in February on "Washington and His Times" given by Miss Ellen Larned, a charter member of the chapter, vice-president of the Connecticut Historical Society, and though she has passed the three score and ten mark in life's journey, in energy somewhat exceeds that of the juniors.

On June 17th we entertained at the Wolf Den as distinguished guests, the "Worcester Society of Antiquity," "who celebrated their annual field-day by a pilgrimage to the shrine of Israel Putnam in Windham county, Connecticut." Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. S. M.

Wheelock, a lineal descendant of the doughty wolf-hunter, afterwards so famous in history as major-general of the Revolutionary war. Souvenir silver spoons, postals and decorated china, the exclusive property of the chapter, were highly appreciated by the visitors, and thus was brought to a full measure the pleasures of an hour delightful alike to all privileged to be present on this occasion.

The first meeting after the summer vacation took the form of a "little journey" to interesting points in the adjoining town of Thompson. "Fort Hill" was visited, one of the stations where John Elliot, the apostle, gathered the Indians for religious worship in colonial days, and the old church which was built nearly a century ago by the hands of the father of the chapter's only remaining "Real Daughter," who lives in the near vicinity, hale and hearty, in her 96th year. The beautiful old home of Miss Larned was also visited, where the wonderful stores of antique furniture, china and silver proved a veritable "treasure trove."

A dainty year book containing an interesting program for the year's study on "Women of the Revolution" has been arranged and adopted.

We shall be well represented at the annual state field day held at the Ellsworth Homestead to greet our honored president-general and other prominent officials, and pay homage to our state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who holds an unexcelled record for continuous and faithful service in the Daughters of the American Revolution organization. We pledge our loyalty to our officers and desire to sustain them under all circumstances.

Mrs. George E. Shaw, regent, Miss S. Elizabeth Clark, vice-regent, Mrs. William Vaughan, recording secretary, and other capable ladies constitute a full corps of officers.—HELEN MANNING KENT, *Historian*.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter (Southington, Connecticut).—Hannah Woodruff Chapter has just closed a very pleasant and profitable year, under the administration of Mrs. C. H. Bissell, regent.

Several new members have been added and the membership is now about sixty-five. The members are working harmoniously and the chapter is in a prosperous condition. All meetings have been largely attended and the programs have been interesting. Five papers were read at different meetings by members of the chapter, the subjects including, "Recollections of a Summer in a Foreign Land," by Mrs. Walter H. Neal; "Biographical Sketches of the Connecticut Signers of the Declaration of Independence," by Mrs. Betsey Haviland; "The Louisiana Purchase," by Mrs. William H. Cummings; "The Honor Roll of Southington's Revolutionary Soldiers," by the historian; and "Colonial Furniture," by Mrs. Frank B. Bradley.

The chapter was delightfully entertained at one meeting by a lecture on "Human Nature as seen in Women" by Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury.

One meeting was a musicale in charge of Mrs. R. G. Andrews, Mrs. E. N. Walkley and Mrs. John Hemingway, vocal selections being rendered by Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Hall of the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter of Meriden, assisted by members of this chapter. On February 22nd a special meeting was held of a unique kind, being a reception to the children of the chapter.

A paper on "Old Songs" was read by Mrs. L. K. Curtis of the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, illustrated by solos, duets and quartets by members of this chapter. The selections included Robin Adair, Annie Laurie, Home, Sweet Home, Auld Robin Gray, Old Uncle Ned and many other old songs that touch the heart. The room had special decorations including flags of many nations with red and white carnations. A "Jack Horner Pie" with refreshments, prepared with special reference to the children, was served.

The April meeting was made of particular interest by the presentation of a drama under the direction of a special committee, Mrs. W. L. Curtiss, Miss E. J. MacKenzie and Miss H. F. Clark. It was entitled "An Afternoon with Some Women of the Revolution," and was arranged by Mrs. Curtiss and the regent.

It represented an afternoon reception given by Martha Washington to a group of friends, assisted by Mrs. Robert Morris.

This chapter has contributed generously toward the furnishing of "Elmwood," the Ellsworth home, in Windsor.

Mrs. F. B. Bradley gave a mahogany chair, a cap basket (over one hundred years old), a pair of long tongs. Miss Edna L. Woodruff's donation was two mahogany chairs, while Mrs. A. M. Lewis and her sister, Miss Alice Hubbard Tuttle, loaned a large mahogany table and footstove. The chapter made and gave a pair of fine silk portieres for the drawing-room, while a rug is in process of construction for the library. The financial efforts of the chapter have been directed toward replenishing a depleted treasury and a considerable sum was raised by three food sales and the sale of tickets when the drama was presented. The chapter contributed \$27.90 to Memorial Continental Hall fund, which makes an even \$100 contributed by this chapter to the fund. The regent for the coming year is Mrs. Charles H. Bissell.—ELLEN TUTTLE LEWIS, *Historian*.

Princeton Chapter (Princeton, Illinois) organized April 13, 1896. Mrs. Darlene Stevens Reeve was chosen regent. February 22d the Daughters gave the program for the Woman's Club. The hall was elaborately decorated with the stars and stripes and pictures of the Rev. Leves. The farce "The Point of View," written by Alice W. Emerson, a Daughter, was given, which was highly enjoyed.

Flag Days have been observed by the members displaying the flag in their homes.

May 26th we celebrated the ninety-first birthday of our beloved and honored "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary P. Keyes, when she responding in her modest way to the sincere wishes and substantial gifts, she said we were remembering her for her honored dead ancestors. But it was for her own dear self as well as for her ancestors. Long may her beautiful and exalted life be spared to us.—HESTER FIELD, *Secretary*.

Louisiana State Regent's Report.—*To the President-General, Officers, Delegates and Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Greetings:* After looking over our past year's work, we can congratulate ourselves on a steady march forward to success. We have encountered many obstacles in our pathway, as this is the most difficult of all the states to form and foster women's organizations.

New Orleans is the only very large city in the state; it is so cosmopolitan, composed of so many foreigners who do not appreciate our American ideas or traditions. The Latin races predominate, and as is well known, they take small interest in progress and none at all in women's societies. Our chapter in New Orleans is called the "Spirit of '76," and at every meeting new names are offered for membership—we have members all over the state. It has been my endeavor to gain as many members as possible, believing there is strength in numbers, and also believing that it is not necessary for applicants to tread a royal road to be admitted through our portals. I have been honored for the fourth time to represent Louisiana as the state regent, Daughters of the American Revolution.

I am happy to report that during my administration our membership has doubled in size. I have attended two Daughters of the American Revolution congresses in Washington, District of Columbia, but was prevented from going to the last congress by the serious illness of my son.



Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault,
State Regent, Louisiana.

There is a great drawback to our organization in this state. The Daughters of 1812 (to which I also belong) have as their name, The Daughters of 1812 and 1776. The Daughters of the American Revolution should make a protest against their having '76 attached to their name, as this is the only state in the Union that has such a combination. Ladies have told me that they had joined the 1812 organization believing that they were in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I wish to present a suggestion to the Continental Congress that an amendment to the by-laws be made whereby chapters can be formed by five members instead of twelve. In the South and West conditions are different from the thickly populated East. In the South especially there is a paucity of large cities, and by allowing five members to start a chapter our membership and chapters will be increased. As it is now, those eligible for membership in small towns and in the scattered country find it impossible to get twelve to form a chapter, therefore they must join chapters in large cities and be deprived the pleasure of active membership.

We take deep interest in current affairs pertaining to our great Republic, and add our offerings for the advancement of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When the bazaar was given in Washington, District of Columbia, for the Continental Hall, we sent a creditable exhibit, which represented Louisiana products, and the papers gave a complimentary notice of the same. When Miss Alice Roosevelt visited our city we sent her a handsome bouquet of white brides' roses tied with our colors with Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution in gilt on blue and white ribbon. On the 22d of February last we celebrated the day by giving a handsome luncheon at West End, one of our lake resorts. A costly monument was raised in Nashville, Tennessee, to General Robinson, the founder of that city. Mrs. A. G. Swain went as a delegate to represent our state on that occasion—it was appropriate as she is a direct descendant of General Robinson. Mrs. Buckley and Mrs. Swain sent to Washington, District of Columbia, interesting papers of their family history, to b-

filed away in the Daughters of the American Revolution archives.

I have been complimented each year by being placed on important national committees, the ones for this year are the Louisiana Purchase Exposition committee, Memorial Continental Hall committee, and committee on patriotic education.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Louisiana passed a resolution "that the school books shall adhere to the original words of the Star Spangled Banner," written by Francis Scott Key. It is not generally known that the grandson of the famous Key lives in New Orleans; he rented one of my houses, and in that way I often saw him; he is very old now. I tried to induce him to go to St. Louis on Flag Day, as I thought it would be very interesting to have him there with the flag, but he declined, saying he was too old and feeble.

For several years we have given handsome gold medals to the three high schools of this city for the best historical essays on Revolutionary times, but the school board decided recently that the scholars could receive no more prizes; they thought, perhaps, there was too much rivalry and bad feeling engendered by this competition.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have established an alcove in the Howard Library of this city, where we hold our monthly meetings, and we donate a sum every year for the librarian to purchase books of history pertaining to the American Revolution.

The past summer the chapter "Spirit of '76" sent five dollars to the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBALD,
State Regent.

New Orleans, October, 1904.

General de Lafayette Chapter (Lafayette, Indiana).—October 12th the members of the chapter met at the grounds of the public library and planted the tree grown in the soil from the foundation of Continental Hall, sent by Mrs. Mary F. Lockwood to the state regent Mrs. James M. Fowler, and

who, as she used the trowel in filling the excavation, told the story of the tree, and of her hope, that each chapter in the state would in time have a tree grown from the seed of this. At the close of these remarks, the members were driven to the country home of Mrs. Frank S. Crockett, where the regular monthly meeting was held, the paper being presented by Mrs. A. A. Wells on "Old Time Gardens and Old Time-pieces." An account of the chapter's own Daughter, Mrs. Wilson, of West Virginia, was read from the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, and also the article upon Fort Oniatenon, by the chapter's historian. November 6th Mrs. W. V. Stuart, a descendant of Oliver Ellsworth and Governor Wolcott of Connecticut, will present a paper entitled, "From Grandmother's Attic."—LIDA ATKINS ANDREW, *Regent*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—At a meeting held October 8th, Mrs. T. B. Tomb was elected regent. The regent and other members attended the exercises at St. Louis January 14th. It is to be hoped that Flag day hereafter be set aside for special services in all the chapters.

October 11th and 12th were distinctly Daughters' days at St. Louis, about fifty of our members were present at the various exercises.

The reception given at the Kansas City casino by our regent to Mrs. Fairbanks and other visiting Daughters was an unusually enjoyable affair.

We of the Elizabeth Benton chapter as loyal citizens of Missouri, and loyal Daughters as well, feel proud of the achievements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition committee. They have certainly won laurels for our "Grand Old State." Where in all history is there a parallel to the marvelous growth of the vast stretch of barren prairie, trackless forest, and mountain fastness through which Lewis and Clarke fought their way, step by step, only a hundred years ago. Their "Blazed Trail," hundreds of miles long, has become a highway of civilization. Napoleon, that builder of empires, builded better than he knew when in a fit of pique he ceded to the United States government what to him had become an un-

manageable problem. And in so doing gave to the mightiest republic on earth what has become under wise management a veritable bulwark of safety. Speed the day when the true history of this great and perilous journey shall be written up and put into circulation for the enlightenment of our people.

Upon receipt of a request from our state regent that our chapter send a suitable piece of furniture for the Daughters of the American Revolution room at St. Louis, a beautiful table, upon which was placed a silver plate bearing a suitable inscription, was promptly sent and occupied a conspicuous place in the Daughters' room in the Anthropological Building at St. Louis during the World's Fair period.—EMMA S. WHITE, *Historian Elizabeth Benton Chapter.*

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York).—An enthusiastic meeting of Catherine Schuyler Chapter was held in Wellsville, Flag day, June 14th, this being the seventh anniversary of the founding of the chapter. In the absence of the regent, the first vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. Folwell Jones, very ably presided. It was greatly regretted by all that our beloved regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, was unavoidably absent. We were glad of another opportunity to express our appreciation of her efforts in her unanimous re-election as regent.

A short program was given, consisting of readings, music, and a very enjoyable paper, written in verse, by Mrs. Robt. Armstrong, of Cuba.

The report of the prize essay committee showed very satisfactory results from the use of the gold and silver medals. For several years past, five silver medals and one gold medal has been awarded by the chapter for the best historical essays in the high schools of the county, and the chapter will continue this work another year.

The July meeting was held with the regent, Mrs. Ward, in Belmont. The Cuba members entertained the chapter in August at the home of Mrs. Sheldon. As a guest at this meeting was Mrs. Wm. Allen, of Bermuda, a descendant of the Schuyler family, for whom the chapter was named.

In September the meeting was at the home of Mrs. Guy Wellman, Friendship. Since the chapter last met with the Friendship ladies we have been called to mourn the death of one of their number, our beloved member, Mrs. Walter Willis.

At this meeting the state regent, Mrs. Terry, was the guest of honor, and gave an interesting address. A delightful incident occurred when, in the progress of the meeting, announcement was made of the birth, that afternoon, of a daughter to one of the members, Mrs. Joseph F. Rice, of Friendship. The pleasing information also followed that the new "Daughter" would be named Catherine Schuyler.—MAUD BINGHAM WITTER, *Historian*.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—Beside the regular meetings, the chapter members and their friends enjoyed a delightful reception in commemoration of Washington's birthday, February 22nd, at the home of Mrs. M. B. Jewell.

Flags were attractively arranged about the rooms, while the dining room was decorated in red and green. One of the novelties of the occasion being a small cherry tree upon the center of the table. An enjoyable program of historical and patriotic addresses, interspersed with music, was given during the evening. Many of the receiving party and guests were arrayed in "ye old time" costumes. On Memorial day the customary wreaths were placed upon the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in our town. June 11th the chapter members were invited by the regent, Mrs. G. H. Strong, to a special meeting, followed by a reception. On this occasion an interesting account of the laying of the cornerstone of Continental Hall was given by a little nephew of our regent, who was the only person present from Olean at the ceremonies on April 19th.

The article on "Memorial Hall," from the April number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, was read and also the account of the laying of the cornerstone, written by Mrs. DOLLIVER, published in the May number of the same magazine.

The annual essay contest again proved of interest to the pupils of the public schools and in the evening of June 14th,

Flag day, the prize essays and those receiving favorable mention were read. The gold medals were presented by the chapter's chaplain, Mrs. N. L. Reed. The successful contestants were as follows: Helen T. Hanson, subject, "Washington's Preparation for the Revolution"; Claud E. McDermid, subject, "The Louisiana Purchase"; W. Manderville Troy, subject, "The Stamp Act"; Stuart Fitzpatrick, subject, "Battle of Trenton."

The great feature of the year, however, has been the work in connection with the erection of the memorial boulder and tablet. At the meeting held December 5, 1903, it was decided to undertake this work and the regent, Mrs. G. H. Strong, was elected chairman of the boulder committee. She chose as her co-workers, Mrs. George Fobes, Mrs. Green, Miss Brooks and Mrs. Horner.

Through the efforts of the Olean Chapter an interest was aroused in local historical matters, which resulted in a call being issued by Major J. H. Waring for a mass meeting of citizens to consider the advisability of observing the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Olean. Mr. Waring was elected president of the centennial committee. An executive committee with various sub-committees was appointed and October 6th and 7th were designated as the days for the anniversary celebration, which has just been brought to a successful termination. In connection with the historical exercises was the unveiling of the memorial boulder and tablet. The stone is of "Olean Conglomerate," weight about fifteen tons, and the bronze tablet is the work of Paul E. Cabaret & Sons, of New York City. It is placed at the west side of the city park, facing Union street, which ground was given by Major Hoops for park purposes. The inscription is as follows:

In memory of
Major Adam Hoops,
a soldier of the Revolution
and
Founder of Olean, N. Y.,
1804.

And to keep in remembrance
the Patriots of the
War for Independence
who are buried in
Cattaraugus County, New York.
Erected by the
Olean Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
1904.

October 7th was indeed a memorable day in the annals of the Olean Chapter. The military and civic parade at 9.30 o'clock was one of the best ever seen in this city. It was participated in by all the many labor organizations here, many banners being displayed. The parade was followed by several band concerts at central points, where band stands had been erected, and at 11 o'clock the exercises, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were begun in the park. A chorus of 300 school children furnished the music.

The presentation of the boulder, which was erected to the memory of Maj. Adam Hoops and the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Cattaraugus county, was made by Mrs. G. Howard Strong, the regent of the Olean Chapter. She said:

Daughters of the American Revolution: I am commissioned to perform the honored duty of saying a few words of welcome to you here. This day marks an epoch in the history of our city and as an outward and visible sign we, the Olean Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have placed this memorial boulder here in the hope that our children, when they read the inscription thereon, may realize that the life of the log cabin of the pioneer produced men and women of simple self-reliance and perfect trust in God, that the founder of their town was a gallant and accomplished gentleman and a patriotic soldier of the Revolution. His far-sighted thought for future generations is shown in his gifts of our parks, public squares, cemetery, and sites for public school buildings. That he was a patriot we know from the records of his military service, and the names he gave our streets, nearly all of which suggest heroes whom he would have us remember. We would have this inscription bring to all hearts a sympathetic thrill both for him and for the eighty-eight equally brave soldiers of the Revolution buried in our beloved county.

We believe if we teach our young people that their great-grandfathers helped to win the battle for their independence, that these same battles

made us a nation, then the story of our heroic past will stir their hearts to a proud enthusiasm. Patriotism should be active as well as retrospective. We should meditate on the Declaration of Independence, but we should act on present-day patriotism. There is a right and a wrong side to every national question to-day as there was in 1776. To teach our children to look for this right side is the duty to-day.

For months this occasion has been in our minds, and in presenting this boulder in behalf of the Olean Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the city of Olean, I do but honor the memory of Major Adam Hoops, its founder; the Revolutionary soldiers buried in its county, and the sturdy pioneers who made this day a possibility.

The tablet was unveiled by Miss Maud Brooks and the memorial wreath was placed by Mrs. John Bradner. Then followed the address of acceptance by Mayor J. H. Waring.

The exercises were brought to a close by reading the anniversary poem by Mrs. F. B. Humphrey.

Patriotic exercises followed in the armory, which was crowded. Hon. Peter A. Porter, of Buffalo, spoke on "The Pride of Ancestry as Typified by the History of our Region"; Mrs. Charles Terry, state regent, spoke on "Daughters of the Empire State and their Work;" Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, brought greetings from the Buffalo chapter.

At 1.30 o'clock a reception and luncheon was given by the Olean Chapter to their guests at "The Elms," Mrs. G. H. Strong acting as toastmistress. A telegram from Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks extending greetings and best wishes with regrets that she could not be with us, was first read, then Miss Lilla Wheeler gave the "Welcome" and the Hon. Peter Porter responded to the toast "The Daughters." Mrs. Terry, New York state regent, gave an interesting account of "Continental Hall." "Centennials" was responded to by Mrs. George Patterson, regent of the Patterson Chapter, of Westfield. Other toasts were, "The Boulder," by Mrs. F. N. Blakeslee; "Neighbors," by Mrs. John Miller Horton; "The Twentieth Century Woman," given by Mrs. Roberts, vice-regent of New York state, and "Auf Wiedersehen," by Mrs. Shirley Brown, regent of the Kanisto Valley Chapter of Horrellsville.

During the two days of the centennial celebration the Olean

Chapter kept "open house" at the chapel of St. Stephen's Church.

It has been my pleasure and privilege to obtain the names and record of service of one hundred soldiers of the Revolution in Cattaraugus county, the graves of forty-six being located. The list does not pretend to be complete, but it may be the means of obtaining the names and records of the patriots who have for so many years been overlooked and almost forgotten.

The activities of the past year have appealed very strongly to us all. We feel that we have accomplished something in the way of perpetuating the memory of heroes, identifying and locating historic spots and in promoting educational and patriotic growth. By our endeavors we have secured a definite place in the social and intellectual life of our community and while congratulating ourselves in the success of our recent work, we are not weary in well doing.—MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter (Cambridge, New York).—Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter was organized November 8, 1894, with seventeen charter members. It now has an actual membership of sixty-four.

Flag day, June 14, was fittingly observed by a drive to Schuylerville, where historical points were visited, including the Schuylerville monument and the old Schuyler mansion.

At the annual meeting of the state historical society held at Lake George August 16 and 17, the four chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington county were asked to take charge of the afternoon session of August 17, and provide literary and musical program for the same.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter has every reason to be proud of her representatives at this meeting. Miss Martha Hill McFarland, M. A., gave an interesting and instructive paper on "Art and Artists of the Revolutionary Period." Miss Helene B. McNish well rendered a piano solo, and the able manner in which our regent, Miss Jennie M. Qua, presided

over this meeting did much credit to our chapter and to herself.

One of the pleasant social events of the year was the lecture and reception given by Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter at Hubbard Hall, September 16, to nearly two hundred invited guests.

Mrs. Harriet Bishop Waters gave her entertaining lecture on "Burgoyne's Campaign," the description of this campaign and of the interesting part Washington county played in these stirring times was very vivid, and the lecture was illustrated by excellent stereopticon views of the scenes described, including one of the "Checkered House" which we are told has the honor of being mentioned in English history.

Five dollars has been given to the utility fund and \$63.00, one dollar for each member of our chapter, to Continental Hall fund by our delegate to continental congress in Washington, District of Columbia, as a gift from Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter.

An alcove in the new library was given the chapter and fifty-seven books have been donated by various members and placed on the shelves, besides sixteen lineage books belonging to the chapter.

The fac-simile of the "Declaration of Independence" has been framed and hung in the Daughters of the American Revolution corner of the library.

A history study club under the able guidance of Mrs. R. R. Law, one of our ex-regents, has met each Monday afternoon during the autumn and winter months in the library.

This last year our chapter issued its first year book containing programs for the entire year.

We have also permanently marked fifty-three graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Cambridge and vicinity by cutting the words "Revolutionary Soldier" upon each headstone, and there are still more graves to be marked. Flags were placed on Revolutionary soldiers' graves on Memorial day.—MRS. ALFRED G. HILL, *Recording Secretary*.

Columbus Chapter (Columbus, Ohio).—The twenty-eighth of June, 1904, was a day of great interest to the Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the citizens of Columbus in general, for that day saw the consummation of a year's thought, hope, and labor on the part of the chapter, and of expectation on the part of all interested in American history and in the commemoration of events that have built up this nation and made it what it is.

The ceremonies of the unveiling of the Peace Memorial from their inception to their triumphant conclusion were dignified and impressive, and in every detail were in perfect harmony with the character of the event they were to commemorate.

The quaint invitations modelled after those of one hundred years ago gave evidence that not only the letter but the spirit of the occasion was to be observed. They were without envelope, and the sheet, which was a double one, after being folded with the ends tucked under, was sealed with red wax upon which was stamped the spinning wheel and distaff, the insignia of the National Society.

The program of ceremonies was carried out in the presence of an audience gratifying both in numbers and in enthusiastic interest.

PROGRAM.

1. My Own United States,Columbus Rifles Band
2. America, Audience
3. Invocation,Rev. Washington Gladden
4. Address—Presentation of the Peace Memorial to the City, ...
.....Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.
Regent of the Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
5. Unveiling, Master James Milton Wilcox, Master Allen G. Thurman
6. Military Salute,Battalion, Twenty-seventh Infantry, U. S. A.
7. Address—Acceptance by the City,Hon. Robert H. Jeffrey
Mayor of Columbus.
8. Star Spangled Banner,Columbus Rifles Band
9. Address,General Benjamin R. Cowen
10. Benediction,Rev. Washington Gladden
11. Quickstep, Columbus Rifles Band



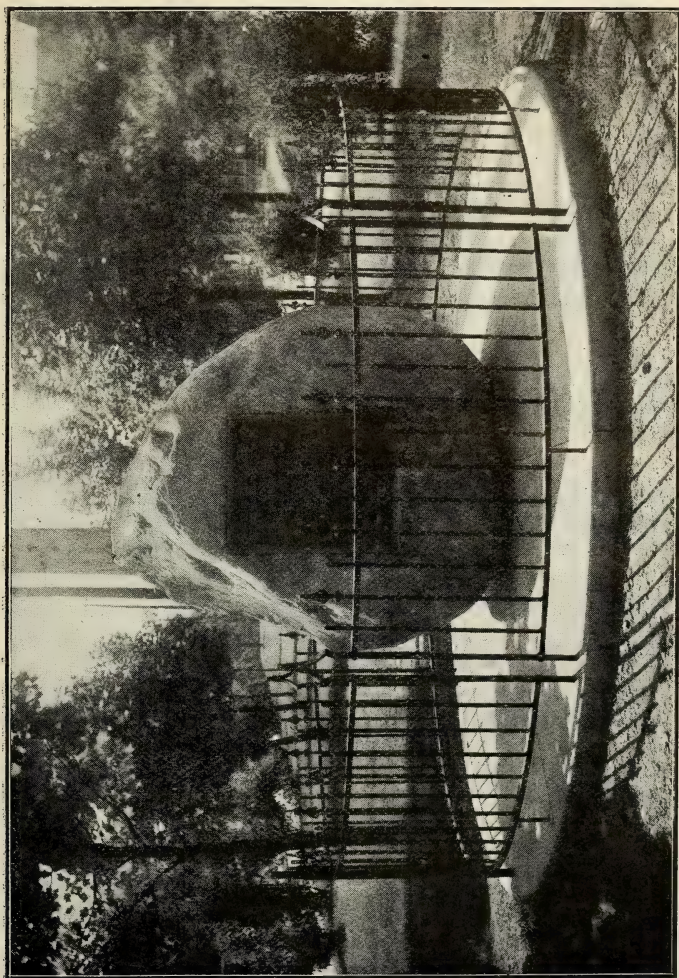
The Peace Memorial Tablet.

In nothing was the attention to detail more happily shown than in the choice of the gavel used on that day. It was presented to the Columbus Chapter by Mrs. James H. Anderson, a charter member, and bears the following inscription: "Gavel from an ancient oak on Crawford's battle ground, Battle Island, Wyandot County, Ohio. Battle fought June 4, 1782. Presented by Princess A. Miller Anderson to Columbus Chapter, D. A. R., Columbus, Ohio, Dec., 1901."

Colonel William Crawford, the friend of George Washington, and a gallant soldier, commanded this disastrous expedition. He was taken prisoner and was afterwards with extreme cruelty burned at the stake by the Indians. The council, which has here been commemorated, forever put an end to such scenes in Ohio.

Following the invocation by the Rev. Washington Gladden came the address of presentation and as Mrs. Orton concluded with the words, "And now at last after many months we have reached the conclusion of our loving labor, and believing that that which commemorates an event of great public interest should belong to the public, I, now, Your Excellency, Mayor of the City of Columbus, on behalf of the Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, present to the city of Columbus, the Peace Memorial," the signal was given, the trumpets rang out in salute, the battalion came to present arms, the cords were drawn and "Old Glory," instead of falling in wrinkled folds at the base, floated in triumph high above the monument, displaying to the eager eyes of the observer an immense boulder of pink granite, beautiful in shape and color, a fitting memorial of a great event.

Hidden for centuries from the eyes of man, just at the time the chapter was in search of a boulder, this one was unexpectedly brought to light to fill its present honorable position. As now placed it lies on a circular bed of masonry, protected by a surrounding fence of iron, and long after those who listened to Mrs. Orton and General Cowen shall have been ferried over the Styx by grim-faced Charon, the writing on the bronze tablet mounted on the northern face of the boulder will tell the story of the famous council.



Peace Builder Memorial.

Following the presentation Mrs. Orton remained standing until Mayor Jeffrey began his speech of acceptance.

Mrs. Orton spoke as follows:

Our Distinguished Guests, Ladies of the Columbus Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled here to-day to commemorate an event more than local in character, far-reaching in its results, and of the greatest importance to the state, as well as to the capital of Ohio.

Ninety-one years have passed since then, nearly a century.

At that time Columbus was established *by law*—on the east bank of the Scioto river—in reality it was still the forest primeval. On the west side of the river, a little community, known as Franklinton, was in a most flourishing condition. It had been founded in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant, three generations of whose family are living and are present to-day.

It was during the period of our national history known as the "War of 1812." The British, assisted by Indian allies, were waging a cruel and relentless war.

The headquarters of the Army of the Northwest under General William Henry Harrison, afterwards ninth president of the United States, were at Franklinton. The Indian tribes of Ohio were a constant menace to the safety of the inhabitants. It was resolved to take measures which would relieve and possibly entirely control the situation.

In pursuance of this determination a council was held between General Harrison, representing the United States government and four Indian tribes, the Wyandots, the Shawnees, the Senecas and the Delawares. The spokesman for the Indians was an old and venerable Wyandot chief, known as Tarhe, the Crane. He was recognized as a leader, respected for his fine traits of character, and was supposed to be friendly towards the whites.

The council was held on the 21st of June, 1813, on the property of Lucas Sullivant. A most picturesque and convincing account of it is given in the Sullivant Memorial written by Joseph Sullivant, the youngest son of Lucas Sullivant.

The General was surrounded by the officers of his staff in brilliant uniform. Behind was a detachment of soldiers. In his front were the Indians. Around all were the inhabitants of the region, far and near, with many a mother and maid as interested spectators.

The General began his address in calm and measured tones, urging the Indians either to move farther into the interior or else openly espouse the cause of the Americans against the British foe. At the close of his remarks a profound silence followed. It was a trying moment for all. Human life and safety depended upon the response.

At length old Tarhe arose and gave his hand to General Harrison

in token of friendship and stated that he and his braves would become the friends and allies of the Americans.

A scene of great excitement followed. Shouts of joy filled the air. Women wept and the children by laughter and cries added to the confusion.

The Indians were true to their promise. The council while not properly a treaty, may be regarded as such. It in effect confirmed the treaty of Greenville, and resulted in permanent peace between the whites and Indian tribes of Ohio.

This is the event we are celebrating to-day. By we, I mean the Columbus Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization formed for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the spirit of the men and women who gave us the independence we are enjoying to-day. Our claim to admission into the society rests upon the military service of ancestors who served in the War of the Revolution. In a new country, such as ours, where records have been poorly kept and often entirely omitted, the establishment of the ancestry of so many individuals, for our membership exceeds forty thousand, is of incalculable value. We are writing the history of the Revolution by means of the individual.

We aim to encourage historic research; to preserve documents and relics; to promote patriotism by the celebration of national anniversaries; to promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge; and to mark and preserve historic spots.

Our national history is being literally written in stone since the organization of the various patriotic societies of the country. The Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, all have the same laudable ambition. Naturally these societies have been most active in the thirteen colonial states where our history began.

The Columbus Chapter is a new one. It was organized December 13th, 1899. As Ohio is so far removed from the scene of the Revolutionary struggle, the members did not realize that they, also, might erect a land-mark.

In November, 1902, the Secretary of the Chapter received a communication from our genial and distinguished fellow-citizen, Judge Gilbert H. Stewart, directing the attention of the chapter to the historic occurrence just related, and pointing out the opportunity for the chapter to fulfill its mission. Action was at once taken by the chapter and a committee had had charge of the matter ever since. A variety of causes have contributed to the long interval which has elapsed since then. A lack of funds was chiefly responsible. Perhaps you will remember that an entertainment was given last winter to raise money for this purpose.

But money was not our only difficulty. It was felt that great care must be exercised, that all assertions must be proved to be facts, that the

exact site of the council must be ascertained before any attempt could be made to mark it.

As to the facts themselves no reasonable cause existed for questioning them, but in order to meet all future criticism it was resolved to conduct most thorough investigations and obtain complete proof.

In addition to the Sullivant Memorial previously mentioned there was published in Franklinton at the time a newspaper named *Freeman's Chronicle*. A bound copy of the years 1812 and 1813 still exists and is the property of Mr. Edward Livingston Taylor. Through the kindness and generosity of Mr. Taylor free access was had to this treasured ancient volume and in its columns the story of the council is fully set forth. Finally the War Department was appealed to for direct confirmation given by the reports of General Harrison. The reply of the department by way of reference to authority was entirely satisfactory. The letter, also, was in itself an endorsement.

Having established this point we next endeavored to locate the exact site of the council. All references mentioned the grove back of the Sullivant mansion. One historian referred to an elm tree under which the General stood while addressing the Indians. But the rapid growth of the city had completely obliterated the grove and we feared that our search was in vain.

In the hope that early recollections might prove of value a series of inquiries was directed towards citizens of advanced age. The result was a general location of the grove itself as running directly west of the present Convent of the Good Shepherd, which, as you know, was the Sullivant mansion.

At the suggestion of a member of the committee, Dr. Starling Loving was interviewed. It then transpired to our great surprise and satisfaction that the old Harrison elm was still in existence. It had been pointed out to Dr. Loving forty years ago by Michael Sullivant, the second son of Lucas Sullivant.

Dr. Loving took members of the committee to the spot and showed it to them. It gives evidence of its great age for only the massive trunk and a few limbs remain. It stands on private property on Souder avenue, two blocks from Martin avenue, in the rear of a house. Dr. Loving also pointed out the remains of the old grove. Several old elms surround Mt. Carmel hospital, and this great hackberry tree within a few feet of us is part of it.

From now on our course was plain. As a monument of the enduring character we intended ours to be, could not be placed upon private property, it was decided to place it in Martin Avenue Park as being so evidently part of the old grove wherein the people assembled on that memorable occasion.

Formal permission was obtained from the city, and it may not be amiss to say right here that in every particular our path was made smooth for us by the city officials, and we owe them a debt of gratitude.

As the actual construction of the monument was merely a matter of detail, you will not care to hear it. But it may interest you to know something of the boulder upon which the tablet is placed.

Boulders, owing to their imperishable nature, interesting form and geological history, have become with the Daughters of the American Revolution a favorite means of marking historic spots. For these reasons we resolved that we, too, would have a boulder, but a diligent search of several months in Columbus and vicinity failed to reveal one to our liking. At last accident came to our assistance. The workmen in excavating the foundation for the new St. Paul's Episcopal Church on East Broad street, unearthed the present splendid specimen of pink, beautiful glaciated granite. The bronze tablet placed upon it briefly tells the following story:

Near this Spot, June 21, 1813,
Was Held a Council Between
General
William Henry Harrison
And the Indians Comprising
Wyandots, Delawares
Shawnees and Senecas with
Tarhe the Crane
As Spokesman Resulting in
Permanent Peace
With the Indians of Ohio

Erected by the Columbus Chapter
Daughters of the American
Revolution
June 21, 1904.

And now at last, after many months, we have reached the conclusion of our loving labor, and believing that that which commemorates an event of great public interest, should belong to the public, I now, Your Excellency, Mayor of the City of Columbus, on behalf of the Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, present to the city of Columbus the Peace Memorial.

The Hon. Robert H. Jeffrey, mayor of Columbus, accepted the boulder in behalf of the city.

This was followed by a patriotic and inspiring address by General Benjamin Rush Cowen. The Columbus Chapter may well congratulate itself on the result of the year's labor.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—

"The summer's long sweet happy dream is o'er,
And mellow autumn paints the woodlands red,
And from our restfulness we wake refreshed,
Prepared to grasp anew life's mystic thread."

The chapter's new rooms in the Historical Building are very attractive. Great credit is due to the regent, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, for her untiring efforts in securing and furnishing Lagonda Chapter's new home. The walls are papered in Colonial colors and pictures of George Washington and the late Governor Asa C. Bushwell. A handsome flag draped over the archway was presented to the chapter by the Flag day committee, 1904.

"Kind earth beneath, fair skies above,
And over all the flag we love."

Contributions from the chapter have been sent the past year to the Continental Hall, the Manila Library fund, and Ohio alcove of the Manila library. The membership is forty-nine, with prospects of a much larger chapter in a short time as many are looking up their Revolutionary records.—MARY CASSILLY, *Historian*.

Jackson-Madison Chapter (Jackson, Tennessee).—The name is in honor of our city, our country and two of our nation's heroes.

Thirty-one of the representative women of this fine little city are enrolled as members. It is the baby chapter of the state, building slowly but surely and well.

The chapter's motto is: "One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, one nation evermore." The majestic aim of these thirty-one descendants of noble ancestors is to preserve the records of the heroic deeds and sacrifices made by their ancestors for "the land of the free," and to foster patriotism.

The faithful few sometimes are discouraged because the local work does not make a better showing, but with such an aim "there is no such word as fail," and the monumental work is ten dollars annually to the Continental Hall fund and ten

dollars annually to the Tennessee monument. The latter to be built in Nashville of blocks of marble from different portions of the state.

The present regent, Mrs. Wm. Holland, represented the chapter at the recent meeting in St. Louis celebrating the fourteenth anniversary of the organization and gave a delightful account of the same at the November meeting.

The chapter had made a thorough study of the Louisiana Purchase, enjoying the literary research to its utmost and adding greater interest in the St. Louis Exposition. The chapter keeps the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE on the Carnegie library tables and the agent has the promise of several new subscribers.

The members practiced some of the parliamentary drills in the magazine and enjoyed them very much.

Hoping some day to shine in our small corner of this great and beautiful cause we are respectfully yours.—MRS. EMMA McCLELLAND MOSBY, *Régent*.

Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, West Virginia)—Convened October first at the residence of its regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Jackson. The business was promptly dispatched and was followed by two papers by Misses Kate Harris, and Carrie Shrewsbury on "Yorktown" and "The Dutch in New York During the Revolution." Both essays were well written, showing considerable research and were read in an effective manner.

During refreshments the subject matter of the papers was discussed, rousing much historical interest.

James Wood Chapter, though not two years old, sent the largest contribution donated from West Virginia to Continental Hall.—KINNIE E. SMITH, *Historian*.

Weatherford Chapter (Weatherford, Texas).—This chapter has passed the first mile-stone in its history successfully under the guidance of the retiring regent, Mrs. Fred Egelhoff, to whom the honor of organizing the chapter belongs. All who have traveled the thorny road of organization

will understand the diligence, discretion, and fidelity required of the regent in charge to smooth the friction, steady the wavering uncertainty of "pioneer opinions," and establish the chapter on the firm foundation of "Liberty, Fidelity and Patriotism." It was largely through her efforts we succeeded in donating such a neat sum to the Continental Hall fund.



Mrs. Fred. B. Egelhoff.

Instead of the fourteen charter members we now boast almost a double membership; and many friends interested in searching mouldy documents from darkened attics for valiant deeds of illustrious ancestors, which, we hope will swell our

ranks another double 'ere we reach the second mile-stone ahead under the regime of the new regent, Mrs. Robert W. Foot.—MRS. OSCAR BARTHOLD, *Historian*.

Oshkosh Chapter (Oshkosh, Wisconsin).—It was a cordial acceptance the members of Oshkosh Chapter gave the invitation of Mrs. Elmer Leach to spend an afternoon and evening with her at her cottage near Echo summer resort. Mrs. Leach performed the duties of hostess in such a delightful manner that her guests had an exceedingly enjoyable time. Extensive preparation was made for the event. About the grounds surrounding the cottage were draped numerous flags and among the trees were suspended many Japanese lanterns of bright colors. Cards were played during the afternoon. The cottage was charmingly appointed for the occasion. The walls were gay with flags. Other patriotic effects were in evidence. About sixty persons sat down to the sumptuous repast at six o'clock. Before leaving the tables the guests were entertained with vocal solos by Mrs. C. D. Harper and Miss Frances Vincent and piano numbers by Miss Nina Wilson.

As a result of this entertainment the funds in the treasury were increased by twenty-one dollars.—EMILY TURNER, *Historian*.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wyoming).—At the annual meeting held in October, 1903, Mrs. A. J. Parshall was elected regent.

During the year we have presented a copy of the Declaration of Independence, neatly framed, to the following grades of the Cheyenne public schools: The eighth grade of the high school building, the principal's room of the Johnson school, and the principal's room of the Converse school.

The pictures were presented by the regent, and appropriate speeches were made by Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Whipple.

On May 20th the Daughters entertained the Children of the American Revolution at Carnegie Library. After a literary and musical program given by the children, dancing was the feature of the evening.

On Flag day a loan exhibit and tea was given. The proceeds, a neat little sum, will go toward a memorial tablet for the late Helen Warren, first regent of Wyoming. Altogether we feel that this has been an interesting and profitable year.—WINIFRED W. WOODS, *Historian*.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

MOLINE CHAPTER, Moline, Illinois, Mrs. William Butterworth, regent. Subject, "Race Elements in the American People."

JEAN ESPY CHAPTER, Fort Madison, Iowa, Mrs. Samuel J. Mason, regent. Outlines a program of interest and contains a brief sketch of Jean Espy for whom the chapter was named.

PIANKESHAW CHAPTER, New Albany, Indiana, Miss Mary E. Cardwill, regent. A patriotic and entertaining program.

FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER, Norwich, Connecticut, Mrs. Amos A. Browning, regent. Contains historical sketch of chapter and account of old burying ground at Norwich Town.

DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER, Lincoln, Nebraska, Mrs. Grove E. Barber, regent. Contains the program for the year.

COLUMBUS CHAPTER, Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., regent. Four of the meetings have for the subject "Tales of a Grandfather." We note the following announcements:

The committee on patriotism will direct its efforts towards the establishment of a juvenile court in Columbus. A good child develops into a good citizen and a good citizen makes a patriot.

Subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the official organ of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, must be sent to Miss Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia. Members are earnestly requested to subscribe in order to keep informed on the work of the society as a whole.

Subscription, one dollar per year.

If the attention of members could be called to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE through the Year Books of the chapters as in this instance, it would result in many added subscriptions.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Action of the Assembly on Reports.

In the October number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be found the form of a report of a committee when the intention is to present a recommendation to the assembly. It will be noticed that this report concludes with a resolution, embodying the recommendations of the committee. This form should always be observed when there are recommendations in the report.

The report is read either by the chairman or some other member of the committee or by the recording secretary of the assembly. It has then been received and becomes subject to the action of the assembly. A notice for its disposition should follow immediately which should be in keeping with the character of the report. The person who should make this motion is the reporting member of the committee.

To Adopt and to Accept.

If the report terminates with a resolution as previously illustrated, the proper motion to make is a motion to adopt the report or resolution reported by the committee. This motion is seconded and stated by the chair, whereupon the report or strictly speaking, the recommended resolution is before the assembly for rejection, modification or any other action, the same as if presented by an individual.

When a report contains merely an expression of opinion by the committee, or a statement of facts, a motion to accept is the one best suited. It must be remembered, however, that the motions to adopt and to accept are in effect identical, and when either prevails the effect is to make the acts of the committee binding on the part of the assembly.

Amending a Report.

Generally speaking, the assembly has the power to amend any report of a committee. Where, however, the report of a committee contains a statement of facts, amendment as to the facts would seem to be out of place, unless it should appear that statements in the report are palpably false or mistaken. In case the assembly does amend a statement of facts, for instance, the report of a board of managers or of any standing committee, the minutes should clearly show both the original report and the amendments. In fact, while reported resolutions and recommendations may be freely amended, the report itself must be kept entire, as the committee can be made to say only exactly what it did say.

Receiving a Report.

It was the practice at one time for the presiding officer of a legislative body to always put the question, "Shall the report be received?" to the assembly. It was then read or not as the majority decided. It was likewise the practice to put the question of consideration on all resolutions to the assembly as soon as stated. Now the consideration of a resolution follows without action unless the question of consideration is raised from the floor. And so it is with a report. That it is received is taken for granted and no action is required. The mistake of moving that a report be received is obvious. It is received when it is read.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."—*Shakespeare*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

265. JAMESON.—Thomas Jameson, born in Penna. and enlisting in Vir. is my Revolutionary ancestor, but I find no record that he ever lived in Carolina.—L. B. N. O.

434. DUNBAR.—The following from "History of Waterbury, Conn.," Vol. I, p. 462, may interest "E. C. G." "Miles Dunbar, being fatigued at the battle of Monmouth, was left there. On his way home he was taken sick at Newton. His expenses were paid by the state."—C. M. B.

The name of Charles Dunbar appears on the list of Ulster Co., N. Y. Militia, 3rd Regt., Col. Levi Pawling, in "New York Men in the Revolution."

493. RAMSEY.—The secretary of state, N. Car., writes: "A grant of land dated November 26, 1789, to William Ramsay, is on record (book 74, p. 159, Tennessee grants), of 640 acres in Tennessee County, on the north side of Cumberland River—the north branch of Sycamore Creek—and about a mile from the creek. This does not appear to be a military grant."

495. SUTPHEN.—In Stryker's "Jerseymen in Rev. War," p. 774, the name Abram Sutphen of Monmouth Co. is found on a list of State

Troops. A communication to the War and Pension Department, Washington, D. C., will probably obtain a record of his service.—L.

498. TAYLOR—WATTS.—An extract from a Columbia, S. C., newspaper is sent by "E. H." thinking it may be of interest to "J. C. D." "Tradition has it that John Taylor of Vir. with his son Thomas, a lad, visited S. Car. with a view of moving hither. Having explored the country, he returned home and made final preparation for immigration, but his death prevented. Thomas Taylor, however, on reaching manhood placed a pretty maiden on his horse behind him and eloped to the house of a neighboring parson, who made them man and wife, and then set out with her on horseback for S. Car. just before the Revolution. Col. Thomas Taylor, the proprietor of the land on which Columbia is situated, is said to have bought it for an old horse and a rifled gun." In a roll of Sumter's Brigade, S. Car., is found the name of George Watts, Capt. Jacob Barnett's Company. This roll was found in the State House at Columbia, S. Car., in 1898.

505. (2) BURGESS.—Col. William Burgess, born in Truro, Cornwall Co., Wales, 1622, died Jan. 24, 1688, at South River, Md. He settled first in Vir. 1650 and later moved to Md. He was married three times, but left children only of his third wife, Ursula ———, seven sons and four daughters. My ancestor is his son Capt. Ed. Burgess, who married Sarah ———. He died March 17, 1723. Their daughter Sarah, born 1690, married 1707 Benjamin Gaither. She died 1769. Col. William Burgess was a member of Lord Baltimore's Council 1682-6; Deputy Governor 1684-6; Justice of High Provincial Court; Col. of a regiment of Train-band; General of all the military forces of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel Counties of Md.—C. B. M.

506. (4) ALEXANDER—BAIN.—James Alexander of Maryland was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He married Margaret McKnitt. Their children were, Theophilus, b. 1716; Edith, b. 1718; Keziah, b. 1720; Hezekiah, b. 1722; Ezekiel, b. 1724; Jemima, b. 1726; Amos, b. 1728; John McKnitt, b. June 6, 1733; Margaret, b. 1736. John in 1754 went from Penna. (where he was born) to N. Car. and died in 1817. He married 1759 Jane Bain of Penna. Nothing further is known of her ancestry, but the names of their children can be furnished if desired.—Mrs. H. O. B.

510. BECKER.—Peter A. Becker of Schoharie, who married Olive Bicknell, was a son of Abraham Becker and Elizabeth (daughter of Storm Becker and Gertrude Klein) his wife. Abraham Becker was born in Schoharie, now Middleburgh, Schoharie County, N. Y., in May, 1733, and died there May 3, 1815. His wife Elizabeth Becker was born in the same place about December, 1737, and died there March 4, 1787.

Abraham Becker was a son of Johannes Becker and Cornelia Ziele, his wife, who was a brother of Storm Becker above. They settled in Schoharie County about 1726, were sons of Johannes Becker and Anna Van der Zee, of Bethlehem, Albany County, who was a son of Jan

Jeurianszen Becker from Amsterdam, of the South Colony on the Delaware 1655, later of Albany, where he died 1697.

The above Abraham Becker served in the Revolution as a private and received therefor £8 9s. 8d. (15th Schoharie Regiment, N. Y. Militia; see N. Y. in the Revolution; also records at State Comptroller's office, Albany, Vol. 7, p. 167, fol. 25.) He suffered in the raid of Schoharie by the Tories in 1780 a loss of £213 2s. 6d. (See Supplement to N. Y. in the Revolution; also records at State Comp. office, Vol. 50, p. 124.) He was a member of the State Assembly 1784 and 1785. He served also as a member of the Council for the Temporary Government of the Southern District, and received for three days' service thereon £2 8s. See Supp. to N. Y. in the Rev.; also records at State Comp. office, Vol. 31, p. 20.) He subscribed to a patriotic loan to the state 1780 \$500,000. (See Supp. to N. Y. in the Rev.; also records at State Comp. office, Albany, N. Y., Vol. 52.)—A. B.

A genealogy of the Becker family is in preparation by Mr. Alfred Becker of Buffalo, N. Y.

515. (1) JONES.—The following line of ancestry will give "H. E. D." the information inquired for:

Thomas¹ Jones born 1598; died Sept. 2, 1671, at Gloucester, Mass.; married Mary Notte who died Feb. 4, 1682.

Thomas² b. March 15, 1640; d. Aug. 6, 1718, at New London, Conn.; married Catharine Gammon.

Thomas³ died October 27, 1729, at Colchester, Conn.; married Mary Potter.

Jabez⁴ b. in New Salem, Conn.; married Ann Ransom.

Asa⁵ b. Jan. 9, 1739, in Colchester; d. Jan. 15, 1810, in Claremont, N. H.; married Sarah Treadway, b. March 31, 1742; died 1822 at Richmond, Vt.—A. J. R.

A record of services, civil and military, of Asa Jones is given in the honor roll of Ascutney Chapter, D. A. R., Windsor, Vt.—L.

519. (1) TAYLOR.—Possibly "J. M. J. F." means Capt. Benjamin Taylor of Dunstable, mentioned in Secomb's "Hist. of Amherst, N. H." p. 789. If so, I do not think he had a son Jonathan. In a list of his children copied from Dunstable Town Records, and in his will no Jonathan is mentioned. He had two sons, David and Benjamin, Jr., who were in Rev. service, and had a fine war record of his own.—Anne.

VAN ALSTYNE.—An obituary notice of Jacob Van Alstyne, page 750, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE brought to the Genealogical Department a request for information. The following has been obtained from a descendant:

Jacob Van Alstyne, son of Reinier Van Alstyne and Cornelia Van der Bergh was baptized at Albany, May 28, 1749; died at Fonda, N. Y., May 11, 1844; married at Kinderhook October 14, 1775, Annatie Lansing. Their daughter, apparently an only child, Catalyntje, b. May 9, 1779, married Andrew Wemple. Children baptized at Fonda—Evert Lan-

sing, b. Sept. 2, 1802; Christopher Yates, b. March 17, 1805; Ann, b. July 28, 1807; Dow Fonda, b. Feb. 26, 1810; James, b. Nov. 16, 1812.

Jacob and Annatie Van Alstyne joined the Reformed Church at East Greenbush, N. Y., May, 1793. Jacob was elder 1797-1799, deacon 1793-1795. His marriage record says "he was a merchant." On page 108 "New York in the Revolution" Jacob Van Alstyn appears as Adjutant in 6th Regt., Albany Co. Militia, 1778. In Calendar of Land papers, p. 771, "April 5, 1788. Map of two lots on East side of Hudson River for Jacob and Mathias Van Alstyne." (Jacob and Mathias were brothers.)—W. B. V. A.

522. DUDLEY.—William Dudley married Jane Lutman, of Ockley, Surrey, England, Aug. 24, 1636. They came to Guilford, Conn., in the spring of 1639, with the Rev. Henry Whitfield, rector of Ockley, who married them and was afterward their pastor at Guilford. William Dudley died March 16, 1684; his wife died May 1, 1674. They had four children of whom the eldest was William of Saybrook, b. Sept. 8, 1639. The names of these children and of the descendants of the second child, Joseph are given in the history of the Strog Family, vol. 1, pp. 757-64. It says "They claim relationship to the famous earls of Leicester and Warwick." Among the descendants of the Joseph mentioned above are Abraham Baldwin, signer of constitution of the United States and U. S. senator from Georgia and Henry Baldwin, justice of U. S. superior court (vol. 1, Historical Collections of Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Georgia; Dudley Family, by Dean Dudley of Worcester, Mass., 2 vols.)—A. S. G.

QUERIES.

535. HINSON.—(1) The history is desired of Col. Hinson (first name unknown) of Cecil Co., Md., lived about 1718, also of Randolph Hinson, who is mentioned as an executor of will of Zachary Wade, of Charles Co., Md., May 25, 1677; also of Lieut. James Hinson, who served in Revolutionary War in Capt. Smith's Co., of Maryland volunteers.

(2) WHITTAM.—The ancestry of William Whittam (or Wittam), of Cecil Co., Md., is desired.—E. B. R.

536. MORGAN—HITCHCOCK.—The ancestry desired of Martha (Patty) Morgan, who married Seth Hitchcock. They lived in Brimfield or Deerfield, Mass. Seth Hitchcock and his brothers were in the Revolutionary War, and their father in the French and Indian War.—J. D. G.

537. MORRIS.—(1) Information of the ancestry of Alanson Morris, of Morristown, N. J., born not later than 1752. He died in Revolutionary War.

(2) TUTHILL—BROWN.—Information of the family Michal Tuthill, of Ulster or Orange Co., N. Y. She was born Feb. 25, 1756. died May 12, 1838, married, 1776, George Brown.—J. M. C.

538. SULLIVAN.—Where can I find the Revolutionary record of Jonas Sullivan, of Fauquier Co., Va. His wife was Mary Smith. Their son, Rodney, was my grandfather, born 1790, who lived after 1833 in Lewis Co., Ky.—N. L. W.

539. DODGE.—I would like to learn of the ancestry of Benjamin Dodge, b. 1744. Married in Colchester, Conn., March 19, 1773, Tabitha, daughter of Tabitha and John Dodge, 3rd. Benjamin Dodge served in Revolutionary War. Died June 24, 1829, in Homer, N. Y., aged eighty-five years.—J. E. D.

540. EMORY.—Ancestry desired of Lydia Emory, born in Warren Co., N. Y. She was wife of Daniel Vliet. Was her father in Revolutionary War?—E. L. H.

41. WYCOFF.—Information desired of the Revolutionary record (if any) of Major Wycoff. Where was he born, and to what family did he belong? Can any one give a clue to his family?

542. BEESON.—(1) I desire the ancestry of Benjamin Beeson and his wife, Elizabeth Ballard, who came to Highland Co., O., in 1805, from Guilford Co., North Carolina.

(2) PAVEY.—Ancestry of Samuel Pavey, of New Hampshire, and name of his wife. They went from New Hampshire to Delaware. A son, Jesse, married ——— Stafford. They lived in Ky., then in Ohio.—Mrs. M. S.

543. LADD.—(1) Can you tell me if Capt. John Ladd, born Aug. 27, 1721, died Oct. 4, 1787, was a Revolutionary soldier, or any information regarding him?

(2) KINNEY—SPAULDING.—James Kinney, who married Sarah Spaulding, of N. Y., served as captain in Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner on one of the prison ships, and later dismissed for good behavior. The dates of birth and death desired.—E. B.

544. MUNN—GRISWOLD.—(1) Can any one tell me the name of Polly Munn's father? She married Ira Joseph Griswold, son of Amaziah Griswold, who lived at New London, Conn., and afterward moved to Scipioville, N. Y. Ira Joseph lived at Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. Were either of them in Revolutionary service? It is known that Polly Munn's father was a Revolutionary soldier, but his first name has been forgotten.

(2) SHERRY—MCCALL.—Who was the father of Rebecca Sherry, who married Samuel McCall, who was born in Md., and was drowned in the Licking river, Ky., about 1795. He was sergeant in the Eighth Va. regiment, Col. James Woods. He enlisted Feb. 15, 1777.

(3) CROOKS.—Can any one tell me of the Revolutionary service of Michael Crooks, or of Benjamin Croy (Croix), of Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania? Michael Crooks was in Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Louisville, Ky.—L. P. C.

545. JOICE.—Jonathan Joice was Lieut. in the Revolution. He married Polly (or Molly) Green. I desire the dates of birth, death and mar-

riage of Jonathan Joice; also where he was born and where married.—A. M. R.

546. (1) BASSETT—IVES.—William Bassett married 1648 Elizabeth, widow of William Ives. Was her maiden name Tilden?

Can any one give the names of parents of William Ives? He came to Boston 1635, age 28. Had children—Phebe, bapt. Oct. 2, 1642; John, Dec. 29, 1644, and Joseph.

(2) HULL.—Dr. John Hull was in Stratford, Conn., 1661; in Derby, 1668; in Wallingford, 1689, where he died 1711. His son, Dr. Benjamin Hull, was born Oct. 7, 1672. (See Davis' History of Wallingford.) Is this correct? Can any one give the names of Dr. John Hull's children, dates of birth, etc.? He had three wives. The name of the first one? Second, Mary Jones—when married? Third, Sept. 20, 1699, Rebecca Turner.—C. M. B.

547. (1) WARD—WATROUS.—The ancestry is desired of John Ward, b. 1787, in Andover, near Harrisburg, Penn. He married Jan. 2, 1831, Olivia Waterous (Waterhouse), of Avon, N. Y., was postmaster in Groveland, N. Y., 1819, and died Aug. 22, 1867, in Avon.

(2) DEAKE—GOULD.—Ancestry of Charles Deake, Sr., b. in Westerly, R. I., April 16, 1738; married Annie Gould, of Gould Neck, R. I.; died at Greenfield, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1803.

(3) GOULD.—Also ancestry of his wife, Annie Gould.—C. O. D.

548. INGALLS.—Whom did Samuel Ingalls marry? He settled in Ipswich, Mass., and was the first American-born child of Edmund Ingalls, who came to Saugus (Lyme), Mass., from Eng., 1629.—H. D. C.

550. THOMPSON.—Information is desired concerning Judge William Thompson, of Orange Co., N. Y., b. June 15, 1746; d. Nov. 24, 1831. Did he serve in Rev. War?—C. C. R.

There were several by the name of William Thompson in Rev. service from N. Y., three of whom are credited to Orange Co. One was Ens. and in the list of "Associated Exempts." One was a pensioner. Information can probably be obtained from Comptroller, Albany, N. Y., or from Pension Department, Washington, D. C.

551. SIMERS.—The ancestry of William Lewis Simers and Matilda —, his wife. His name appears in the N. Y. Directory 1801. He married about 1814. A child was baptized in Trinity Church named William Barton Simers, and his sponsor was Erastus Barton, whose name is in the N. Y. Directory from 1815 to 1823.—H. D. McL.

The name Seymour may possibly have been changed through the various spellings of proper names on records, etc., into Simers.

552. (1) CLINTON.—What was the maiden name of the mother of George Clinton, vice-pres. 1804? Also the name of his wife? Did he have a daughter who married Judge Talmadge?

(2) MORGANTHALER.—Is the name of John Morgenthaler, said to have been a dispatch bearer to Washington, on the list of members of the Society of the Cincinnati?—E. L. C. F.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

Honorary Presidents, Elected for Life,

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,
(FOUNDER)

Concord, Mass.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
2144 California Ave., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

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1404 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
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- MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1904.

The first monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in Room 406, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, October 13, 1904.

Present: Mrs. Darwin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Bond and Miss Tulloch.

In the absence of the president and vice-president presiding Mrs. Marsh was chosen to preside, and the meeting was opened by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

The secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The vice-president in charge of organization reported that since the last meeting she had received 68 letters and written 56.

She announced the death of Miss Sarah Tiffany, state director for Vermont, and the resignations of the following officers:

Mrs. Charles Eastwick Smith, state director for Minnesota.

Mrs. Martha Fort Brown, president Dolly Madison Society, Georgia.

Miss Harriet Spaulding, president Elizabeth Zane Society, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The following nominations were also announced:

Mrs. Wm. F. Church, of Marshall, Michigan, as state director for Michigan.

Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode, as president of Sagoyewatha Society, Buffalo, New York.

Mrs. Edith P. Howard, as president of St. Louis Society, St. Louis, Missouri Senior Branch, and Miss Grace Adams, as president of the St. Louis Society, Junior branch.

Mrs. Hortense F. Forbes, as president of the Betsey Johnson Society of St. Louis, Missouri.

The vice-president in charge of organization of societies also announced the name of Hoquiam had been chosen for the society at Hoquiam, Washington, and the Cup and Saucer House for the society at Cape Vincent, New York.

The secretary read the report of the treasurer, who is, during the falling off of the receipts consequent upon the inactivity of the summer months, paying current expenses from her own purse. Her report was accepted with thanks.

The registrar reported the names of 69 applicants, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot electing them members of the society provided all dues were paid.

Mrs. Darwin read an invitation from Miss Forsythe, state director for New York, to the members of the board, to attend the conference of state directors to be held at Kingston, New York, on Wednesday, October 26, 1904.

The secretary was instructed to acknowledge it with thanks.

The chairman of the committee to prepare the exhibit of the society for the St. Louis Exposition reported that the insignia, seal, constitution, programs, list of officers, etc., of the society had been arranged and given to the assistant historian general of the Daughters of the American Revolution for transmission to the Exposition. The report was accepted and the committee having completed its work was discharged.

Mrs. Darwin reported the progress she had made in the matter of the proposed souvenir spoon, but as nothing definite could be decided upon, the subject was postponed.

The resignations of officers reported by the vice-president in charge of organization were accepted with regret, and the names presented by her in nomination, confirmed.

Authority was given Mrs. Darwin to have postal cards printed for use in gathering data for the Smithsonian Report, and to Miss Hetzel to employ clerical assistance in her work as registrar.

In view of the frequent absence from the city of the national president and the vice-president presiding, Mrs. Tweedale was nominated and elected to serve as acting vice-president presiding.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Very respectfully,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Don't forget, children, that the silver loving cup, offered last year, is to be awarded next April to that *child* or *society* which gives before April, 1905, the largest contribution for the great Memorial Continental Hall now building in Washington. Perhaps you remember that this beautiful prize was mentioned in the September number. But I am afraid you have forgotten it.

* * * * *

Now is the time when a report is wanted at headquarters from every local president throughout the society. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies must prepare the annual report of the children's work, to be given to the Assistant Historian General, Daughters of the American Revolution, for her work on the annual report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. If you have read the minutes of the national board meetings held during the year, you must have noted the discussion about the preparation of this report. Through the kindness of their parent society, the Children of the American Revolution enjoy a great privilege. Their work is recorded by the National Government. Think what that means and try to do something worthy of such consideration. Be sure to send with your reports pictures of any memorials your society has placed. Give also an outline of the events these memorials are intended to mark. If your society has not already done so, please give a sketch of the person or event for which it was named, and don't forget the *dates* of all events you mention. Items like these make a report much more interesting and more definite, especially to the many strangers who are likely to read them. Last year one picture meant for insertion in the report, was sent without a word of explana-

tion. The compiler could only guess the object for which the memorial was erected. As a result, that society's work will not show to as much advantage as that of other societies which did send explanations, though they did no better work. Don't let such an omission occur this year.

* * * * *

News has just been received that Miss Martha F. Brown has resigned the presidency of the *Dolly Madison Society*, of Atlanta, Ga. This will be a great blow to the interests of the whole society in that state, and is deeply regretted. It is to be feared that the members of the society will be like orphans, and perhaps be entirely lost to us very soon. Will not one of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters in Atlanta mother these little ones?

* * * * *

In Brockton, Mass., a new society is forming under the care of the Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the direction of Mrs. George F. Littlefield, appointed president at the meeting of the national board of management held April 7th. A goodly number of application blanks were asked for and a strong, healthy society will probably be organized very soon.

* * * * *

We rejoice in the appointment of a new State Director for the Children of the American Revolution in Michigan. Our new coadjutor is Mrs. William F. Church, of Marshall, appointed by our national president on August 1st. She is to take the place left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Lyman Baldwin last March. It is hoped that the local societies of Michigan, which have languished for a time, may revive under Mrs. Church's fostering care.

But while we rejoice in the brighter prospects of the work in one state, we must regretfully report the less hopeful conditions in another. The resignation of Mrs. Charles Eastwick Smith, State Director for the society in Minnesota, has been received with much regret. The young societies planted there will wither away unless the Daughters in Minnesota can find some one able and willing to cultivate this field and help the young patriots to remember the duties which devolve upon them. Where are the gardeners?

* * * * *

The appointment of Mrs. Western Bascome as State Director for the Missouri Children of the American Revolution seems to promise fruitful results. New members are coming in from St. Louis. A president, Mrs. Mary Kearney Bloss, was appointed February 11, 1904, to organize at St. Joseph, and Miss Mary P. Smith, appointed April 7, to form a society at Marshall, reports that she already has nine members and five associate members, full of enthusiasm. Let us all wish them the best of good opportunities for work and success.

New Hampshire has at last gained a new State Director in the person of Mrs. Sarah F. Dearborner, long a local president at Suncook. While still keeping her interest in that society, we hope that she may be able to add many new societies, to be centers of influence among the young people in their neighborhoods in the years to come.

Abigail Coffin Society, of Suncook, is under the guidance of the Ben-tin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The heroine of the society was the daughter of John Coffin and Judith Greenleaf, and was born in Newbury, Mass., November 8, 1718. She became the wife of Rev. Aaron Whittemore, of Pembroke, N. H., in 1743. Their house was a garrison for the neighborhood as well as a home for the minister's family. During an Indian raid, the women and children had been safely gathered within, but the men were away at work. Donning her husband's clothes, Mrs. Whittemore, it is said, flourished a sword as she stood at one of the windows and in a loud voice called out orders as if she had a company of men behind her. It is also said that a cheese was rolled down the stairs to increase the noise. The Indians thought it was unsafe to attack such a resolute garrison and departed for that time. In the Revolution, she gave her three sons, Aaron, Peter and Benjamin Whittemore to her country's service. The children who honor her memory meet once a month. Papers on historical subjects are read, there is good, patriotic music and the children find that they have had a very "good time."

NEW JERSEY.

Elias Boudinot Caldwell Society, of Elizabeth, has now eleven members, but is slowly growing larger.

Nathan Hale Society, of Bound Brook, organized in 1895 under the auspices of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has had 30 members during these nine years. The present membership is but 12. The others have outgrown the society or moved elsewhere. Meetings are held eight times each year. The study of American history is made more vividly interesting by yearly visits to points where noted events occurred. In 1902 the object of this pilgrimage was Princeton. In 1903 it was West Point.

Stirling Society, of Jersey City, was organized last spring at the home of Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, vice-president general, Daughters of the American Revolution. There are seven members under the leadership of Miss Julia Sherwood, of Paulus Hook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Their name commemorates the service of William Alexander, known as Lord Stirling, who served so gallantly at Paulus Hook.

(To be Continued.)

IN MEMORIAM

"How should we reach God's upper light
If life's long day had no 'good night.'"

MRS. ABIGAIL H. WOOD, Real Daughter, Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, died at Chester, Vermont, September 11, 1904.

DR. ESTHER WOODMAN TAYLOR, an honorary member, Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, died August 9, 1904.

MISS JANETTE C. SPRINGS, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died recently after a very brief illness.

MRS. HATTIE S. STEVENS, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died at Cape May, New Jersey, January 23, 1904.

MRS. NATHAN R. GARDNER, Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut, died December 26, 1903. Her loss was deeply felt by the members of the chapter.

MRS. WILLIAM HARRISON GILL and MISS MARY E. CLARK, both members of the Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland, died at their homes in Baltimore, in the summer of 1904.

MRS. FLORENCE GRANT PENDILL, Marquette Chapter, Marquette, Michigan, died May 18, 1904. She was the wife of James Pendill, of Marquette, and daughter of Justice and Mrs. Claudius B. Grant, of Lansing, Michigan. Her death is sincerely mourned by the chapter and her many friends.

MRS. ANNA IVES CARRINGTON DWIGHT AMES, Gaspee Chapter, Providence, Rhode Island, died November, 1904. She was the honorary regent and one of the founders of the chapter. She was a faithful and enthusiastic worker and her loss will be much regretted.

MISS AMELIA PAUL, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, died October 26, 1904, in New York City.

MISS KATE J. GEISLER, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, died November 17, 1904.

MRS. CLORINDA SHOEMAKER STEARNS, Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, died recently, much mourned. She was of distinguished ancestry.

MRS. HARRIET BEDFORD NORTH, Wyoming Chapter, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, died recently. Though a new member she showed great interest in the work of the chapter.

BOOK NOTES.

AN OHIO WOMAN IN THE PHILIPPINES. *Emily Bronson Conger.*

This book contains a plain, simple, but deeply interesting account of the personal experience of the author in our eastern possessions. Her soldier son was in command of the celebrated "Gordon Scouts." For a time Mrs. Conger was in the midst of insurrection and bloodshed. She knew the sound of whizzing bullets and the smell of powder. She was much loved by the soldiers to whom she brought aid and comfort and who affectionately responded by calling her "Mother Conger." The Filipinos, their life, customs, habits and characteristics are well set forth. The Daughters will be pleased to read the account of the "Fourth" that she gave to "the boys." She sat up all night preparing their dinner, which included eighty-three pumpkin pies. The chapters have sent money, supplies and reading matter to the Philippines and to them this book will especially appeal.

Mrs. Conger was founder and first regent of the Cuyahoga-Portage Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Akron, Ohio.

MEMORIAL OF MARY WILDER WHITE, 1780-1811. *By Elizabeth Amelia Dwight. Edited by Mary Wilder Tilton.*

This is a biography drawn from personal recollections, old letters and diaries and gives many pictures of life and thought in the early part of the nineteenth century. Mary Wilder married first Mr. Van Schalwyck and went to Guadalupe, which was then in a state of insurrection. She soon lost both husband and brother by yellow fever and was herself obliged to flee for her life to a neighboring island. Her letters relating to those stirring times contain vivid pictures. After her return and marriage to D. A. White her life flowed on in easy current and her letters breathe peace and serenity. To those who claim the same blood the genealogical sketches will be of value.

The *American Historical Review*, October, 1904, (p. 178) favorably reviews the edition of John Bach McMaster's lectures published by the Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Cleveland, Ohio. These lectures were delivered under the auspices of the chapter of the Western Reserve University. The reviewer, in closing the little volume, expresses a wish "that it could be placed in the hands of every grammar-school and high-school teacher of American history."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1904.

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MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
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(Term of office expires 1906.)

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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the

current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 5th, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia.

In the absence of the President General, the meeting was called to order at half past ten o'clock by the Recording Secretary General, who requested nominations for the Chair.

Upon motion, Mrs. Weed was unanimously elected to the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Simpson, Vice-President General of Massachusetts; Miss Williams, of Maryland; Mrs. Weed, of Montana; Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henneberger, of Virginia; Mrs. Park, of Georgia; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General. State regents: Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Terry, New York. State vice-regents: Mrs. Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Penny-packer, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Smith, Arizona.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were unanimously accepted.

Reports of Officers followed:

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I take pleasure in presenting this, my first, report to the National Board of Management.

The meetings held after the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, were special meetings, and as no regular reports of Officers are required except at the regular monthly meetings of the Board, I am now reporting the work of my desk from the time of the last Congress.

The instructions of the Congress which required the attention of your Recording Secretary General were promptly looked after as soon as possible at the close of the Congress.

At the Board meeting in May, the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, appointed the standing committees of the National Society, which committees were duly notified and now appear on the committee lists as published for circulation. There were also several special committees, viz: Committee on Patriotic Education, Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Chairman; Daughters of the American Revolution Committee on Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Chairman, and Committee to Edit the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Richards, Chairman. Of this last committee the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Mann, and myself were members. We endeavored to edit the proceedings of the congress in a clear and careful manner, and although this work involved much labor and close application, we shall feel fully repaid if it meets with your approval.

The number of letters and postals sent out from my department is 640.

I have received letters of regret for this meeting of the Board from the following members: Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Vice-President General of Wisconsin; Miss Clara Lee Bowman, of Connecticut; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, of Illinois; Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, of Vermont. State Regents: Mrs. Ira Y. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Anna S. Bryan, of Tennessee; Mrs. Mildred Allee, of Nebraska; Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Miranda Stranahan, of Vermont; Mrs. Thomas Brown, of Wisconsin; Mrs. William Chittenden, of Michigan and Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CLARA HEATH FULLER,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted.

Miss Williams was requested to take the Chair.

Mrs. Weed said: "I desire to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Board for their sympathy in behalf of myself and children during our recent illness. It is always a comfort to receive these expressions from our friends, and they came to me daily. But there

were none that I appreciated more, in the trying ordeal through which I was then passing, than the assurance of interest and regard from the Board, conveyed to me by the Recording Secretary General at the close of the special meeting of the Board in June. I thank you all most sincerely."

Mrs. Lockwood, as Compiler of the Annual Report to the Smithsonian Institution, made a verbal report to the effect that she has received and promptly attended to the first proof and that the Report was sent in yesterday; that the matter has been accomplished with all possible dispatch, and if there is any delay, it will be not the fault of the Office, but of the Government Printing Office.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that as Assistant Historian General there was no report to be made at this time.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: It is with deep regret that I announce the death of Mrs. John Lane Henry, late State Regent of Texas. Mrs. Henry was elected State Regent in 1891, and during her State Regency she appointed eighteen Chapter Regents, six of whom have organized Chapters. Mrs. Henry was with us at our last Congress, full of energy and interest, and her unselfishness to the cause was the inspiration of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution; so that her death is a grief and a misfortune to the National Society as well as to the State.

The Chapter regency of Miss Louise B. Murphy, of Bordentown, New Jersey, has expired by limitation; also that of Mrs. Petronia Bennoch Freeman, of Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Through their respective State Regents the appointments of the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Ellen Stephens Hildreth, New Decatur, Alabama; Mrs. Hattie M. Case Dyer, Collinsville, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary Celia Burton, Ness City, Kansas; Miss Ella Turner Bates, North Scituate, Massachusetts; Mrs. Isadore Mae Hinman, Battle Creek, Michigan; Miss Linnie Allison, Mexico, Missouri; and Miss Elizabeth Waldo Hawley, Dillon, Montana; also, the re-appointments of Mrs. Mary Stuart Green Edmunds, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and Mrs. Mary Strother Randolph, Frostburg, Maryland.

The members of the "Captain Samuel Sprague" Chapter, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, have been placed at large, and the charter returned, and in the presence of the Board the same is herewith destroyed with the request that the National Board of Management will declare the Chapter null and void.

State Regents' commissions issued, 45; Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 8; charter applications issued, 11; charters issued 14, viz: "Francis Marion," Montgomery, Alabama; "Golden West," Santa

Paula, California; "Alliance," Urbana and Champaign, Illinois; "Okamanpado," Estherville, Iowa; "Boone," Boone, Iowa; "Priscilla Alden," Carroll, Iowa; "Nehemiah Letts," Letts, Iowa; "Newton," Newton, Kansas; "Committee of Safety," Boston, Massachusetts; "Lucinda Hinsdale Stone," Kalamazoo, Michigan; "Coronado," Ord, Nebraska; "Marietta," Marietta, Ohio; "Fort McIntosh," Beaver, Pennsylvania; and "Betty Martin," Temple, Texas; also the re-issue of the "Deborah Wheelock," Uxbridge, Massachusetts.

Letters received, 226; letters written, 343.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been: 806 new members' cards; 2,192 ancestors' cards; 20 re-instatements; 114 deaths; 453 resignations; 172 dropped for non-payment of dues; 413 corrections; and 99 marriages. Actual membership, October 5th, 1904, 41,086; admitted membership, 48,269. Letters written, 69.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH, *V. P. G. O.*

Upon motion, this report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of June, July, August and September, I have the honor to report the following work done in my department: Application blanks sent out, 5,135; copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, 802; circulars "How to Become a Member," 656; Officers' lists, 421; Miniature application blanks, 597; circulars for same, 597; transfer cards, 129.

Letters written, 107; letters received, 226; postal cards sent, 165.

The amendments to be acted upon at the Continental Congress of 1905 have been sent to the National Officers and State Regents, also to all the Chapter Regents.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The President General resumed the Chair.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 700; applications verified awaiting dues, 100; applications on file examined but incomplete, 114; applications received since September 25, 86; Real Daughters presented for membership, 8; badge permits issued since April, 740; bar permits, 132; permits for recognition pins, 284; resignations from the Society, 505; dropped, 261; re-instated, 18; deceased, 99; number of letters written, 904; postals, 645.

Mrs. Tulloch moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants presented to the board. Motion carried.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted and the announcement of the death received with regret.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Report accepted.

Mrs. Mellon was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The 19th Volume of the Lineage Book is compiled and typewritten for the publisher, with the exception of the records, which are awaiting information from the members. As many are away from home in the summer, we hope for these replies this month.

For this 19th volume 241 letters have been written and 132 replies have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,

Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

June 1—September 30, 1904.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance at last report, May 31, 1904, \$16,394 67

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$5,371.00, less \$244.00 refunded, ..	\$5,127 00
Certificates,	4 00
Current interest	174 04
Exchange,	53
Telephone (extra messages),	1 85
Fees for additional ancestors,	1 25
Initiation fees, \$812.00, less \$83.00 refunded,	729 00
Life members' certificate,	5 00
Lineage,	56 00
Magazine,	358 79
Postage (refunded by Mrs. F. E. B. Taylor, ex- State Regent, Florida,	3 00
Ribbon,	9 87

Rosettes,	8 40	
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution,	15 75	
		<hr/> 6,494 48
		<hr/> \$22,889 15

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Clerical service, 4 months,	\$200 00	\$200 00
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*Office Vice-President General in Charge of Or-
ganization of Chapters.*

One roll parchment,	\$17 40	
60 printed parchments,	12 25	
Engrossing 45 officers' commissions,	6 75	
Engrossing 20 charters,	10 00	
Making one record book,	7 25	
Expressage, office supplies, cleaning rugs and car fare for messenger,	6 98	
Clerical service, 4 months,	399 33	
		<hr/> 459 96

Office Recording Secretary General.

Repairing typewriter,	\$8 75	
1,000 white seals,	1 85	
Typewriting paper and carbon,	4 45	
Expressage, telegrams, and office supplies,	14 13	
Stenographer, 4 months,	400 00	
Extra clerical service,	8 50	
		<hr/> 437 68

Office Corresponding Secretary.

10,000 constitutions,	\$225 00	
10,000 application blanks,	83 65	
5,000 lists of officers,	36 00	
2,500 envelopes,	5 50	
1,000 wrappers,	3 75	
Repairing typewriter,	5 10	
Office supplies,	2 30	
Clerical service, 4 months,	120 00	
		<hr/> 481 30

Office Registrar General.

Making one record book,	\$5 00
12 pin permit books,	6 75

1,000 printed postals,	13 00	
Rebinding 5 vols. Records,	11 50	
Binding 6 vols. Records,	18 00	
2,000 mailing tubes,	23 00	
1,000 pieces trunk board,	34 00	
Expressage, office supplies and car fare to Library,	11 33	
Clerical service, 4 months,	940 00	
		<hr/> 1,062 58

Office Treasurer General.

Mimeographing 100 letters,	\$1 00	
2,000 printed cards for catalogue,	9 80	
1,000 vouchers,	10 75	
Auditing accounts, May, June and July,	30 00	
5 receipt books and 5 bill books,	31 00	
Office expenses and overhauling electric light and fan,	23 05	
Clerical service, 4 months,	800 00	
Extra clerical service,	73 00	
		<hr/> 978 60

Office Librarian General.

Fourth and fifth D. A. R. reports,	\$1 54	
1,000 cards,	2 25	
1 vol. Massachusetts archives,	3 25	
Binding 14 volumes,	10 20	
Expressage, office supplies and car fare to Library,	8 57	
Clerical service, 4 months,	218 00	
		<hr/> 243 81

Office Historian General—Lineage Book Account.

Postage,	\$10 40	
1,000 wrappers,	4 50	
Expressage and office supplies,	13 80	
Compiler, 4 months,	320 00	
Clerical service, part of 1 clerk's time,	120 00	
		<hr/> 468 70

General Office.

Caning 2 chairs,	\$1 40	
Repairing electric fan and clock,	2 50	
1 awning cover and putting up 11 awnings,	5 00	
2 group pictures of National Board of Management, 1903 and 1904,	60 00	

Office supplies, ice, towel service and car fare for messenger,	37 75
Clerical service, 4 months,	340 00
Messenger service,	59 50

506 15

Magazine.

Postage for editor,	\$5 00
Stationery,	17 71
2 day books and 2 files,	1 95
500 bill heads,	2 25
1,000 printed slips,	3 50
1,000 printed circulars,	4 50
2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75
1,000 printed postals,	11 50
37 half-tone plates,	89 54
Office expenses, April 1—May 27, '04,	8 42
Auditing accounts, May, June and July,	10 00
Publishing and mailing 5 numbers,	2,541 64
Editor's salary, 4 months,	333 32
Business Manager's salary, 4 months,	300 00
Editor Genealogical Department, 5 months,	100 00

3,434 08

Certificate Account.

Postage,	\$60 00
2,000 certificates,	130 00
Engrossing 1,828 certificates,	182 80

372 80

Thirteenth Continental Congress.

Rent of typewriter,	\$10 00
Spoons for 23 pages,	34 50
Transcript of proceedings,	400 00

444 50

Fourteenth Continental Congress.

3,000 amendments,	\$23 00
Postage on amendments, ..	15 00

38 00

Postage.

President General,	\$10 00
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	8 15

Recording Secretary General,	2 25	
Registrar General,	7 96	
Librarian General,	1 22	
General office,	75	
Application blanks,	45 00	
		<hr/>
		75 33

State Regent's Postage.

Iowa,	\$8 00	
Massachusetts,	\$10 00	
Michigan,	5 00	
Mississippi,	5 00	
		<hr/>
		28 00

Stationery.

President General,	\$15 84	
Recording Secretary General,	20 98	
Registrar General,	5 34	
Treasurer General,	27 52	
Corresponding Secretary General,	6 12	
General office,	5 04	
		<hr/>
		80 84

State Regent's Stationery.

Alabama,	\$2 92	
Colorado,	1 35	
District of Columbia,	1 35	
Georgia,	1 42	
Kentucky,	1 42	
Massachusetts,	2 70	
Minnesota,	1 42	
New Jersey,	1 42	
Pennsylvania,	4 18	
Tennessee,	1 42	
Virginia,	2 76	
		<hr/>
		22 36

Spoons for 12 Real Daughters.

Mrs. Rhena Miller, <i>Melicent Porter Chapter</i> , Connecticut;	
Mrs. Elizabeth Laurence, <i>Bath Chapter</i> , Maine; ..	
Mrs. Julia A. C. Woodman, <i>Francis Dighton Williams Chapter</i> , Maine;	
Mrs. Charlotte W. Moody, <i>Minute Men Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	

Mrs. Amelia Crandall, <i>Baron Steuben Chapter</i> , New York;		
Miss Cynthia Ann Campbell, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York;		
Miss Corinthia Carpenter, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York;		
Mrs. Margaret Hovey, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York;		
Mrs. Cyrena T. Woods, <i>Nabby Lee Ames Chapter</i> , Ohio,		
Mrs. Harriet Place, <i>New Connecticut Chapter</i> , Ohio,		
Mrs. Susanna G. Cobun, <i>Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter</i> , West Virginia,		
Mrs. Emeline Palmer, <i>Beloit Chapter</i> , Wisconsin;	28 80	
	<hr/>	28 80

Ways and Means Committee.

Postage,	\$20 00	
800 circular letters,	9 00	
	<hr/>	29 00

Louisiana Purchase Committee.

1,000 printed circulars,	8 75	
	<hr/>	8 75
Rent of offices, 4 months,	\$918 60	918 60
Rent of telephone, 4 months,	25 30	25 30
On account of compilation of directory,	1,200 00	1,200 00
6 bolts of ribbon,	18 00	18 00
Engrossing one life member's certificate,	15	15
	<hr/>	
Total expense,		\$11,563 29

Balance September 30, 1904—

In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$805 99	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	10,519 87	
	<hr/>	11,325 86
		<hr/>
		\$22,889 15

Fort Crailo Fund.

Fort Crailo Fund at last report,	\$51 00	
Interest,	51	
	<hr/>	\$51 51

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report, May 31, 1904, \$66,248 44

RECEIPTS.

Charters.

<i>Golden West Chapter, California,</i>	\$5 00
<i>Pueblo Chapter, Colorado,</i>	5 00
<i>Oliver Ellsworth Chapter, Indiana,</i>	5 00
<i>Denison Chapter, Iowa,</i>	5 00
<i>Committee of Safety Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	5 00
<i>Deborah Wheelock Chapter (re-issue) Massachu-</i>	
<i>setts,</i>	2 00
<i>Old Hadley Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	5 00
<i>Big Rapids Chapter (re-issue) Michigan,</i>	2 00
<i>Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Michigan,</i>	5 00
<i>Coronado Chapter, Nebraska,</i>	5 00
<i>Edward Buncombe Chapter, North Carolina,</i>	5 00
<i>Betty Martin Chapter, Texas,</i>	5 00

54 00

Life Membership Fees.

<i>Miss Elizabeth H. Baxter, Augusta Chapter,</i>	
<i>Georgia,</i>	\$12 50
<i>Mrs. Angela L. M. Hebert, Joseph Habersham</i>	
<i>Chapter, Georgia,</i>	12 50
<i>Miss Mary Hunt Rocap, Jesse Hand Chapter, New</i>	
<i>Jersey,</i>	12 50
<i>Miss Elizabeth C. Gumaer, Minisink Chapter, New</i>	
<i>York,</i>	12 50
<i>Mrs. Gertrude Colborn, Western Reserve Chapter,</i>	
<i>Ohio,</i>	12 50
<i>Mrs. C. Augusta Hanna, Western Reserve Chapter,</i>	
<i>Ohio,</i>	12 50
<i>Mrs. J. W. Smith, Western Reserve Chapter,</i>	
<i>Ohio,</i>	12 50
<i>Mrs. Eva Thompson, Western Reserve Chapter,</i>	
<i>Ohio,</i>	12 50
<i>Mrs. Sarah E. Potts, Berks County Chapter, Penn-</i>	
<i>sylvania,</i>	12 50
<i>Mrs. Susan W. Walker, Pittsburg Chapter, Penn-</i>	
<i>sylvania,</i>	12 50

Mrs. Carrie Thrall Parmenter, <i>Palestrello Chapter</i> , Vermont,	12 50	
	<hr/>	137 50
Interest,	\$871 10	871 10
Commission on Recognition Pins,	9 90	9 90

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>John Wade Keyes Chapter</i> , Alabama,	\$27 00	
Mrs. Morris Beach Beardsley, of <i>Mary Silliman Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	100 00	
<i>Wadsworth Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	50	
<i>Augusta Chapter</i> , Georgia,	5 00	
<i>Brunswick Chapter</i> , Georgia,	5 00	
<i>Kettle Creek Chapter</i> , Georgia,	5 00	
<i>Nancy Hart Chapter</i> , Georgia,	5 00	
<i>Pulaski Chapter</i> , Georgia,	5 00	
<i>Sergeant Newton Chapter</i> , Georgia,	8 00	
<i>Stephen Hopkins Chapter</i> , Georgia,	1 00	
Interest from State of Georgia,	26	
State conference of Illinois,	300 00	
Mrs. Matilda Wallace Stillwell, of <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	50 00	
<i>Pilgrim Chapter</i> , Iowa,	5 00	
<i>Spirit of '76 Chapter</i> , Louisiana,	5 00	
<i>Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter</i> , Massachusetts, ..	1 00	
<i>Fort Massachusetts Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00	
<i>Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter</i> , Michigan,	50 00	
<i>Ypsilanti Chapter</i> , Michigan,	10 00	
<i>Lafayette-Lexington Chapter</i> , Missouri,	10 00	
<i>Manhattan Chapter</i> , New York,	40 00	
<i>Philip Schuyler Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00	
<i>Cincinnati Chapter</i> , Ohio,	50 00	
<i>Nabby Lee Ames Chapter</i> , Ohio,	5 00	
<i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	50 00	
<i>Lycoming Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	50 00	
Mrs. Anne H. Perley, of <i>Lycoming Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	10 00	
<i>Tioga Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	20 00	
<i>Lake Dunmore Chapter</i> , Vermont,	5 00	
<i>Lady Sterling Chapter</i> , Washington,	50 00	
	<hr/>	947 76
		\$68,268 70

EXPENDITURES.

One half-tone plate,	\$4 50	
Protest fees,	2 83	
Typewriting list of articles placed in cornerstone,	2 90	
Architect for drawings, revisions, etc., of plans for Continental Hall,	3,000 00	
First payment on account of foundation for Continental Hall,	3,124 98	
Second payment on account of foundation for Continental Hall,	4,232 60	
Clerk of works on foundation,	184 00	
		10,551 81
Balance September 30, 1904—		
In American Security and Trust Co.,	57,716 89	
		\$68,268 70
Balance in bank,	\$57,716 89	
U S. Registered Bonds,	55,000 00	
		\$112,716 89

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The total expenses for the months of June, July, August and September of the current fund is \$11,563.29.

Of this amount \$3,434.08 was paid for the Magazine; pay roll for four months, \$3,651.33; on account of compiling Directory, \$1,200; rent for four months, \$918.60; printing, \$526.15; Thirteenth Congress, \$444.50; Lineage Books, \$468.70; certificates, \$372.80; postage, \$136; stationery, \$103.20. The total expense of permanent fund for four months is \$10,548.98. To Richardson & Burgess on account of foundation for Memorial Continental Hall, \$7,357.58; to architect for drawings, revisions, etc., of plans for Memorial Continental Hall, \$3,000; to clerk of works on foundations for Memorial Continental Hall, \$184; to typewriting list of articles placed in cornerstone, \$2.90; to half-tone plate, \$4.50.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman Finance Committee.

(Signed)

Report accepted.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE was given as presented in a letter from the Auditor as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1904.

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Society, D. A. R.

MADAM: I have the honor to report that I have examined the books and fiscal papers of the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the months of June, July, August and September, and of the Managers of the Magazine to July 31st, as to receipts and expenditures and balances on hand, and find them correct. The time has not been quite sufficient since the balancing of the books on September 30th to check up all of the posting, or to complete the Magazine accounts to September 30th, which work I am now doing, but there will be nothing in this to disprove the correctness of the balances admitted.

I have also verified the figures of the report which the Treasurer General is making to the Board of Management, covering the period from May 31st to September 30th, 1904.

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL, Auditor.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library received since April 15, 1904:

BOOKS.

Descendants of Richard Sares (Sears) of Yarmouth, Mass., 1638-1888. By Samuel P. May. Albany, 1890. Presented by Mrs. W. F. Peck.

Wheat Genealogy. A History of the Wheat Family in America. Vol. I. By Silas C. Wheat.

Tucker Genealogy. A record of Gilbert Ruggles and Evelina Christina (Snyder) Tucker, their Ancestors and Descendants. By Tyler Seymour Morris. Chicago, 1901.

Wynkoop Genealogy in the United States of America. By Richard Wynkoop. Third edition. New York, 1904. Presented by Mrs. James D. Wynkoop.

Dodge Genealogy. Descendants of Tristram Dodge. By Theron Royal Woodward. Chicago, 1904.

Forman Genealogy. Descendants of Robert Forman of Kent Co., Md., who died 1719-20; also Descendants of Robert Forman, of Long Island, N. Y., who died in 1671. The Forman Family of Monmouth Co., N. J., together with notices of their families of the name of Forman. Compiled principally by Miss Anne Spottswood Dandridge for Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, of Columbus, Ga. Cleveland, 1903. Presented by Mrs. E. P. Dismukes.

Records of the Descendants of Hugh Clark of Watertown, Mass., 1640-1866. By John Clark. Presented by Mrs. Anderson D. Johnston.

Some Account of the Cone Family in America, principally of the Descendants of Daniel Cone, who settled in Haddam, Conn., 1662. By William Whitney Cone. Topeka, 1903.

Long Island Genealogies. Descendants of Thomas Powell of Bethpage, L. I., 1688. Compiled by Mary Powell Bunker. Albany, 1895.

Babcock Genealogy. Compiled by Stephen Babcock. New York, 1903.

Family Records of Descendants of Thomas Wait of Dartmouth, R. I. By John Cassan Wait, 1904.

Life of John Paterson, Major General in the Revolutionary Army. By Thomas Egleston. New York, 1898. Presented by Mrs. Jennie May Young.

Memoir of Charles H. Russell, 1796-1884. By Charles Howland Russell. New York, 1903. Presented by the author.

Taft Family Gathering. Proceedings at the meeting of the Taft Family at Uxbridge, Mass., Aug. 12, 1874. Presented by Mrs. Helen C. Hanson through Mrs. Ruth G. Pealer.

Journal of Colonel George Washington. Commanding a Detachment of Virginia troops,—sent by Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia,—across the Allegheny Mountains in 1754, to build forts at the head of the Ohio. Edited by J. M. Toner. Albany, 1893.

Commander-in-Chief's Guard, Revolutionary War. By Carlos E. Godfrey. Washington, 1904. Presented by the author.

The Constitution and Its Framers. By Nannie McCormick Coleman, Chicago, 1904. For review.

Archives of the State of New Jersey. First series. Vol. I. Newark, 1880. Presented by Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle.

Archives of the State of New Jersey. First Series, Vol. XI. to XXII. inclusive. Second Series, Vol. I. Trenton, 1894-1901. 13 volumes. Presented through Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.

Report in Canadian Archives for the years 1885-1902 inclusive. 19 volumes.

Register and Manual of the State of Connecticut. Hartford, 1887-1904. 18 Volumes.

The Three Constitutions of Connecticut, 1638-9, 1662, 1818. With Notes on Town Representations, by Charles J. Hoadley. Hartford, 1901.

Journal of Proceedings of Convention of Delegates convened at Hartford, Aug. 26, 1818, for the purpose of forming a Constitution of Civil Governments for the people of Connecticut. Hartford, 1901.

Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762. Vol. I. Hartford, 1903.

Report of Connecticut Public Library Committee, 1897-1900. Hartford, 1901.

Report of the State (Conn.) Librarian for the Years 1900 and 1901-1902. 2 Vols. Hartford, 1901, 1903. Presented by George S. Godard.

Handbook of Connecticut Agriculture. Prepared by T. S. Gold. Hartford, 1901. Presented by George S. Godard.

Report of the Commissioners from Connecticut of the Columbian Exhibition of 1893 at Chicago. Also report of the work of the Board of Lady Managers of Connecticut. Hartford, 1898. Presented by G. S. Godard.

Souvenir First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Presented by George S. Godard.

The Seal and Arms of Pennsylvania. By James Evelyn Pilcher. Harrisburg, 1902. Presented by Miss Martha Gearhart Sober.

History of the Judiciary of Massachusetts. By William T. Davis. Boston, 1900. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. Vol. 12. Boston, 1904. Purchased by special subscription.

Records of the Conventions in the New Hampshire Grants for the Independence of Vermont, 1776-1777. Reprinted in facsimile from Manuscripts in the library of Congress. Arranged and presented by Redfield Proctor. Washington, 1904. Presented by Senator Redfield Proctor through Mrs. Julius Estey.

Early History of the Maumee Valley. By John E. Gunckel. Toledo, 1901. Presented by the author.

Historical Collections of Virginia. By Henry Howe. Charleston, S. C., 1856. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard.

Lives of Virginia Baptist Ministers. By James B. Taylor. Second Edition. Richmond, 1837. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

Fayette County, Texas, Her History and Her People. By F. Lotto. Schulenburg. 1902.

Litchfield County Centennial Celebration, held at Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 13-14, 1851. Hartford. 1851.

Vital Statistics of Seymour, Connecticut. Compiled by W. C. Sharpe. 2 vols. in one. Seymour. 1883. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith.

History of Guilford, Connecticut, from its first settlement in 1639. By Ralph D. Smith. Albany. 1877.

Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the primitive organization of the Congregational Church and society in Franklin, Conn., Oct. 14, 1868. New Haven, 1869.

Two Hundredth Anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Haddam, Conn. Haddam, 1902. Presented by Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith.

History of the first church in Hartford, 1633-1883. By George Leon Walker. Hartford, 1851.

History of South Congregational Church, New Haven, from its origin in 1852 to January, 1865. By Gerald Hallock. New Haven, 1865.

History of Bristol Parish, Va. By Rev. Philip Slaughter. Second

Edition, Richmond, 1879. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard.

Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society for the years 1902-1903. Vol. 8. Wilkes-Barre, 1904.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society. Vol. 7. Washington, 1904. Presented by the society.

Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association. Vols. 1, 2 and 4. Albany, 1901, 1902, 1904.

James Sprunt Historical Monograph, No. 4. Letters and documents relating to the early history of the Lower Cape Fear, with introduction and notes by Henry P. Battle. Published by the University of North Carolina, 1903.

Lineage Book, National Society, D. A. R. Vols. 17 and 18. Washington, 1904. Presented by the society.

Register for 1904 of Massachusetts Society, S. A. R. Boston, 1904.

Bulletin New York Public Library. Vol. 7. New York, 1903.

New Hampshire Genealogical Record. Vol. I. Dover, 1904.

Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Vol. 4. Boston, 1904. Purchased.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. XI. Richmond, 1904. Purchased by special subscription.

Historical Papers written by members of the Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and read at the regular chapter meetings from the organization of the chapter, May 19, 1894, to Feb. 22, 1904. Compiled and presented to the members of the chapter by the chapter historian, Miss Caroline Pearson, May 19, 1904. Harrisburg, 1904.

Writings on American History, 1902. An attempt at an exhaustive bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1902 and some memoranda on other portions of America. By Ernest Cushing Richardson and Anson Ely Morse. Princeton, 1904.

The Works of Theodore Roosevelt. Statesman edition. 14 vols. New York, 1904. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith.

Chronicles of a Pioneer School, from 1792 to 1833. Being the history of Miss Sarah Pierce and her Litchfield school. Compiled by Emily Noyes Vanderpoel. Edited by Elizabeth C. Barney Buel. Cambridge, 1903. Received for review.

Saratoga. The Battle, Battle Ground, Visitor's Guide with maps. By Ellen Hardin Walworth. New York, 1877. Presented by Miss Mary Desha.

Concerning Book-plates. A handbook for collectors. By Zella Allen Dixon. Chicago, 1903. Received for review.

The Little Lady of the Fort. By Annie M. Barnes. Philadelphia, 1903. Received for review.

Uncrowning a King. By Edward S. Ellis. Philadelphia, 1902. Received for review.

With Washington at Valley Forge. By W. Bert Foster. Philadelphia, 1904. Received for review.

In the Days of Washington. By W. M. Graydon. Philadelphia, 1898. Received for review.

At the Siege of Quebec. By James Otis. Philadelphia, 1902. Received for review.

Annual Proceedings. Pennsylvania Society, S. R., 1904-5. Philadelphia, 1904. Presented by the society.

The Government of Wyoming. History, constitution and administration of affairs. By Grace Raymond Hebard. San Francisco, 1904. Presented by Miss Grace R. Hebard.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., D. C., 1903. Washington, 1904. Presented by Mrs. Miranda Tulloch.

Ancestors and Descendants of Josiah Hosmer, Jr., 1600-1902. Compiled and published by George D. R. Hubbard. Brooklyn, n. d.

Ancestors and Descendants of Daniel Lothrop, Sr., 1545 to 1901. Compiled and published by George D. R. Hubbard. Brooklyn, n. d.

PAMPHLETS.

Derby Genealogy. A record of the descendants of John Darby of Marblehead, Mass. By Webster D. Derby. Presented by the author.

Josiah Harris, 1770-1845. His ancestors and descendants in nine generations. Compiled by Herbert Harris. Bangor, 1903. Presented by the compiler.

American Ancestors of George W. Merrill. By William Merrill. Saginaw, 1903. Presented by the author.

Wilcox-Brown-Medberry Genealogy. Compiled by William Alonzo Wilcox. Scranton, 1902. Presented by Hon. Isaac B. Brown through Mrs. Ruth G. Pealer.

A Branch of the Woodruff Stock. Compiled by Francis E. Woodruff. Part I. Morristown, 1902. Part II. Morristown, 1903.

General Samuel Thompson of Brunswick and Topsham, Me. By Nathan Goold. Presented by the author.

Memoir of William Sumner Appleton. By Charles C. Smith. Cambridge, 1903. Presented by the author.

William Sumner Appleton. By William T. R. Marvin. Presented by Charles C. Smith.

William Sumner Appleton. By Charles C. Smith. Presented by the author.

Address on the Life and Character of Judge David Schenck. By Hon. James E. Shepherd. Greensboro, 1904. Presented by Guilford Battle Ground Co., publishers.

Outline of the Life and Works of Col. Paul Revere. With partial catalogue of silverware bearing his name. Newburyport. Presented by Miss Edith Mills.

Report of the Secretary of State and State Librarian to the General Assembly on Ancient Court Records. Hartford, 1889.

Charter of the Colony of Connecticut, 1662. Hartford, 1900.

Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut, 1639-1818. By J. Hammond Trumbull. Hartford, 1901.

Verbatim Copy of List of Revolutionary Soldiers from Union, Connecticut, from record made by Captain Thomas Lawson.

An Episode of the Sullivan Campaign and Its Sequel. By Mary Cheney Elwood. Rochester, 1904. Presented by Mrs. Josephine Gregg Chappell.

Annual Report of the Connecticut Historical Society. 3 vols. Hartford, 1897, 1901, 1902.

Records and Papers of the New London County Historical Society. Part 5, vol. 2. New London, 1904.

Roster of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine. 1904. Presented by Mrs. A. A. Kendall, state regent.

Programs of Moline Chapter, D. A. R., 1895-6 to 1903-4. Presented by the Chapter.

Program Narragansett Chapter, D. A. R. 1903-1904. Presented by the chapter.

Program Narragansett Chapter, D. A. R. 1903-1904. Presented by the chapter.

Program Kanestio Valley Chapter, D. A. R. 1903-1904. Presented by the chapter.

Program Gouverneur Morris Chapter, D. A. R. 1902-3, 1903-4. Presented by the chapter.

Year Book, Narragansett Chapter, D. A. R., 1904-1905. Presented by the chapter.

Year Book, 1904-1905, Cincinnati Chapter. Presented by the chapter.

Year Book, 1904-1905, George Walton Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., Columbus, Ga. Presented by the chapter.

Year Book, Wauseon Chapter, D. A. R., 1904-1905. Presented by the chapter.

Year Book of Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Alleghany Co., N. Y., 1904-1905. Presented by the chapter.

By-Laws Kanestio Valley Chapter, 1904. Presented by the chapter.

By-Laws Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter. Litchfield, 1904. Presented by the chapter.

Souvenir Programme Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter. Aug. 18, 1904. Presented by the chapter.

Heirloom and Antique Exhibit of Donegal Chapter, D. A. R. Reported by Mrs. James D. Landis. Presented by the chapter.

A Story of a New England Town. Address by Henry H. Sprague given at Athol, Old Home Week, July 26, 1903. Boston, 1904. Presented by Henry H. Sprague.

Colonial Book of the Towle Manufacturing Co., which is intended to

delineate and describe some quaint and historic places in Newburyport and vicinity and show origin and beauty of the colonial pattern of silverware. Newburyport. Presented by Miss Edith Mills.

Addresses of Hon. Charles B. Aycock and R. F. Beasley, Esq., on the occasion of the unveiling of the colonial column and monument to Captain James Morehead at Guilford Battle Ground, July 4, 1901. Presented by the Guilford Battle Ground Company, Greensboro, North Carolina, publishers.

History of the Equestrian Statue of Israel Putnam, at Brooklyn, Conn. Hartford, 1888. Presented by George S. Godard.

History of the Flag of the United States Frigate Bon Homme Richard, owned by the late Miss Sarah Smith Stafford and willed by her to her brother, Samuel Bayard Stafford, Cottage City, 1893. Presented by Miss Mary Desha.

Descriptive Catalogue of Farms in Connecticut for Sale. By T. S. Gould. Second edition. Hartford, 1899. Presented by George S. Godard.

New Hampshire in the Battle of Bunker Hill. By Henry M. Baker. Concord, 1903. Presented by Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch.

Publications of the Sharon Historical Society. No. 1. Boston, 1904. Presented by the Society.

Historical Papers of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, No. 10. Newburgh, 1903. Presented by the Society.

Massasoit's Town, Sowams, in Pokanoket. Its History, Legends and Traditions. By Virginia Baker. Warren, R. I., 1904. Received for review.

Georgian Book of the Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport. Presented by Miss Edith Mills.

Constitution and By-Laws John Adams Chapter, 1904. Presented by the chapter.

Programme Minisink Chapter, 1904-05. Presented by the chapter.

PHOTOGRAPHS, CHART, MUSIC.

Fireplace of West Parlor, Voorhees Homestead. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Billington.

Laying of the Cornerstone of Continental Memorial Hall, April 19, 1904. 2 views. Presented by the photographer, Thomas F. Nelson.

Houdon's Bust of George Washington with map of Mt. Vernon, and G. Mason's and James Herriford's tract of 2,219 acres. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

National Board of Management, D. A. R., 1895. Presented by Miss Mary Desha.

Chart of Descendants of William the Conqueror. Compiled by Mrs. James H. French. Presented by the compiler.

"Oklahoma." Words and music by Mrs. Priscilla V. B. Webster. Presented by the composer through Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch.

"The Blackbird." Music and words, together with a history of the search for this tune which is said to have been played at the execution of Major André. Presented by Richard Rathbun at the request of E. H. Hawley.

PERIODICALS.

<i>American Historical Register</i> ,	August, 1895.
<i>Annals of Iowa</i> ,	April, July.
<i>Bulletins New York Public Library</i> ,	
.....	April, May, June, July, August, September.
<i>Connecticut Magazine</i> ,	May
<i>Essex Antiquarian</i> ,	April, July.
<i>Genealogical Quarterly Magazine</i> ,	April, July
<i>Iowa Journal of History and Politics</i> ,	April, July.
<i>Medford Historical Register</i> ,	April, July.
<i>New England Historical and Genealogical Register</i> ,	April, July.
<i>New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Supplement</i> ,	April.
<i>New Hampshire Genealogical Record</i> ,	April, July.
<i>New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i> ,	May, June.
<i>North Carolina Booklet</i> ,	May, June.
<i>Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly</i> ,	April, July.
"Old Northwest" <i>Genealogical Quarterly</i> ,	April, July.
<i>Owl, The</i> ,	June, September.
<i>Register of Kentucky State Historical Society</i> ,	January.
<i>Southern History Association Publications</i> ,	March, May, July.
<i>True Republic</i> ,	May, June, July, August, September.
<i>Virginia Magazine of History and Biography</i> ,	April, July.
<i>West Virginia Historical Magazine</i> ,	April, July.
<i>White Family Quarterly</i> ,	April, July.
<i>William and Mary College Quarterly</i> ,	April, July.

The above list comprises 135 books, 57 pamphlets, 4 photographs, 1 chart, 2 copies of music and 50 numbers of periodicals.

58 books were presented, 66 were received by exchange, 8 were received for review, 2 were purchased by special subscription and 1 regularly purchased; 46 pamphlets were presented, 10 were received by exchange and 1 was received for review. Photographs, chart and music were presented. Periodicals were received by exchange and special subscription.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVANS ROSA,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

September 30, 1904.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Tulloch announced to the Board that a committee had come to Washington from Philadelphia, in the interest of having the work of making the soldiers' clothing restored to the widows and orphan children of soldiers, from whom it had recently been taken for the purpose of giving the work out by contract. A member of this committee, Miss Dougherty, requested permission to present this matter to the Board and enlist its sympathy in the proposed efforts in behalf of the arsenal seamstresses.

The Chair invited discussion.

Mrs. Lippitt suggested that the lady be received with the understanding that no action will be taken by the Board on this matter.

The Chair stated that if it were the desire of the Board to vote to receive Miss Dougherty, with this proviso, they could do so.

Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Tulloch and Mrs. Hamlin spoke in favor of receiving the member of the committee and in behalf of the work being retained by the arsenal seamstresses.

The question being called, it was moved and carried that Miss Dougherty be received informally by the Board, with the understanding that no action be taken by the Board in the matter.

Miss Dougherty appeared for an audience and the Board went into informal session. At the conclusion of this interview, Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Board formally endorses the words said by the President General in informal session."

Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

At the request of Miss Dougherty, and on motion of Mrs. Lippitt, the remarks made by the President General were copied from the stenographic notes and given to Miss Dougherty, as requested.

Some discussion was had in regard to the Amendments to be acted on at the Congress of 1905 being sent out, and the failure of State Regents and others to receive them.

It was stated that there had been some trouble with the mail of the Corresponding Secretary.

It was the consensus of opinion, after a full discussion, that the trouble rested with the Post Office Department, apparently, and upon the suggestion of Mrs. Terry the President General appointed a committee of two, consisting of Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Mussey, to confer with the postal authorities on this subject and to report at the next session of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General announced the Credential Committee for the Continental Congress of 1905, as appointed by the President General: Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Davis.

The Chairman requested, on the part of the Committee, the appropriation of \$15.00 for sending out the credential blanks and circulars. This request was granted by the Board.

Upon motion of Miss Williams the Board took a recess at one o'clock to re-convene at quarter past two.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 5th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock by the President General.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter referred from the Registrar General's office in regard to a member re-entering the Society; also requesting a new certificate to replace the original one which had been lost.

Miss Young, from the Registrar General's department, was asked to appear before the Board and make certain explanations in the matter.

The Chair invited discussion.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the applicant in question be allowed a new certificate, provided she will pledge herself to return the old certificate, if ever found." Seconded by Mrs. Lippitt. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General read a letter from the Chairman of the Maury Memorial Committee in regard to certain expenses connected with the work of this committee. The Treasurer General stated that as their department had no instructions to appropriate money for these expenses, no action had thus far been taken on the request contained in the letter, and that she had not been able to find anything about it in the report of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Lockwood suggested that the President General appoint a committee to ascertain from the Congressional proceedings the action taken in this matter.

Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman of the Credential Committee, presented for the consideration of the Board the form of credential circular to be issued to the Chapters; also stated that a desire had been expressed by some of the Chapter Regents to change the date of sending in the names of the delegates and alternates, owing to the change of date in the Congress. Mrs. Tulloch read from the Congressional proceedings the matter bearing upon this point, and explained the advisability of allowing a longer time limit in the future for sending of names of delegates and alternates in view of the change of date in the time of meeting of the Congress.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That a paragraph be added to this statement as follows: State Regents and Chapter Regents are requested to notice that while no change can be made to affect this congress of 1905, that an amendment to the by-laws will be voted upon at the fifteenth congress, whereby all delegates to congress thereafter may be elected as late as April 1st."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General read a correspondence regarding the case of a lady from Washington State, who is a member-at-large but claims membership in a certain Chapter, and asked for instructions in settling the status of this member in the Society, submitting all the papers to the consideration of the Board.

After some discussion, Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Board, after examining the papers in this office bearing on the case, sustain the Treasurer General in her ruling upon the case of the member from Washington State." Seconded by Mrs. Lippitt. Motion carried.

Mrs. Putnam moved: "That the matter of a transfer of a member-at-large to the Lady Sterling Chapter be referred to the Regent of the State of Washington." Seconded by Mrs. Mussey. Motion carried.

At four o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 6th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day, which were approved.

The President General announced the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Bedle, Vice-President General of New Jersey, regretting her inability to be present at this meeting of the Board, but saying that she would attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the celebration of "Daughters Day" there.

Mrs. Weed, as former Chairman of the Statute Book, stated that she, unfortunately, had to report that some papers that were in her possession connected with the work of the Statute Book Committee had been destroyed during her recent illness when the house was fumigated; these papers being also burned to protect against infection.

The Recording Secretary General read an invitation from the Wiltwyck Chapter of New York for the State conference at Kingston in October. Mrs. Terry, New York State Regent, also extended this invitation to the Board.

Upon motion of Mrs. Tulloch this was accepted with thanks.

The following paper on the death of the late State Regent of Texas was read to the Board:

IN MEMORY OF

MRS. CORNELIA JAMISON HENRY, wife of Judge John Lane Henry, of Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. John Lane Henry died at her home in Dallas, Texas, Tuesday, August 16th, 1904. She was sick for eight weeks, but no fatal result was feared till a short time before the end came.

Rev. George Ernett, of First Baptist Church, officiated at the funeral, which took place at the family residence on Thursday. There was a large attendance; the floral offerings were remarkable for their beauty and emblematic design. A number of pieces from the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames of America in different parts of Texas, attested heart-felt sorrow at the loss of one

who had given loving and efficient service to the upbuilding of patriotic organizations throughout the State. There were touching tokens from benevolent societies which had long felt the fostering touch of her ever generous hand. Among the many rare and beautiful personal offerings, none were more appropriate than a floral column from the circle who knew and loved her best; for, indeed, she was ever to them a tower of strength.

Mrs. Henry was born and reared in Rutherford County, Tennessee. As Miss Cornelia Jamison, she won the distinction of raising the largest sum in her section for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The testimonials of that service,—a portrait of the Father of his country,—she always guarded as one of her treasures, for her heart was ever fired with the patriotic zeal of her ancestors.

Among these ancestors was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, besides officers and soldiers who offered their lives that our country might have independent life.

In Texas the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized by Mrs. Henry in 1893, and named for her maternal ancestor, Jane Douglas, a Scotch lass, who in colonial days became the wife of William Downs, paternal ancestor of Mrs. Henry, following him after he was commissioned colonel in the Army of the Revolution and sharing with him both honors and dangers.

For about eight years Mrs. Henry was Regent of this Jane Douglas Chapter, giving it devoted and efficient service, while at the same time she was active in promoting the organization of other Chapters throughout Texas. Her resignation of the Chapter regency was accepted that she might become Regent for the State. In her official capacity she took the initiative in many patriotic enterprises and never failed to represent the Daughters of Texas in the annual congress at Washington, District of Columbia.

Our beloved friend is gone. In the flesh we see her no more; but her higher self goes on to higher duties, while the work she did here ends with her mortal life. Who can tell the power of its silent influence for continued good.

“We feel the immortal self, the counterpart
Of some self vaster than the star-girt sky;
Gods fade, but God abides in the heart of man
Speaks with the clear, unconquerable cry
Of energies and hopes that cannot die.
Yea,—though our utterance falter, though no art
By more than sign or symbol can impart
This faith of faith, that lifts our courage high;
Love, charity, self-sacrifice, pure deeds,
Under affection, helpful service, war urged

Against tyranny, fraud, suffering,—
These ever strengthening with the strength of years,
Exalt man higher than angels are."

(Signed)

MISS ELIZABETH G. COLLIER,
Historian Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas Texas.

Mrs. Park was requested to take the Chair.

It was moved and carried that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of the late Mrs. Henry.

The President General appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of the late State Regent of Texas, viz: Mrs. Howard, Chairman; Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Mellon.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions of condolence to be sent to Mrs. Reeder, State Regent of Pennsylvania, consisted of Mrs. Pennypacker, Chairman; Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Lippitt and Mrs. Putnam.

The President General spoke of the faithful and efficient services of the late State Regent of Texas, in spite of great physical difficulties, and expressed the opinion that she was one of the most valuable officers of the National Society.

Mrs. Simpson was requested to take the Chair.

Mrs. Mussey, State Vice-Regent of the District, announced the death of Miss Margaret Main, the daughter of the State Regent of the District and moved that resolutions of condolence be sent to Mrs. Main.

The President General appointed as the committee to draw up resolutions of condolence, Mrs. Mussey, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Reeder, stating that her recent bereavement, also the serious condition of her mother's health will prevent her, for the present, from attending to the duties of State Regent.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Pennypacker, State Vice-Regent of Pennsylvania, asked that her position as regards the Daughters of the American Revolution work in her State, be clearly defined, in view of the fact that the State Regent will be unable to attend to her duties for the present.

The Chair asked for an expression of opinion of the members present on the point of the State Vice-Regent performing the work and representing the State Regent on all occasions when that officer is unable to attend to these duties.

The Chair expressed the opinion that in case a State regent is debarred for any cause from attending to the duties of her office the State Vice-Regent should, during the period of her inactivity, assume all the responsibilities and duties of that office.

Mrs. Park, of Georgia, spoke in favor of this. It was unanimously concurred in by the Board.

After some discussion, Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That this Board give formal notice, through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, that owing to illness and bereavement, the State Regent of Pennsylvania has, for the present, passed her duties and responsibilities to the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Pennypacker, who will receive all communications and transact all Daughters of the American Revolution business of the State."

Seconded by Mrs. Park. Motion carried.

Announcement was made by the Recording Secretary General of the bereavement sustained by one of the members of the National Society, Mrs. Henry C. Payne, in the death of her husband, the Hon. Henry C. Payne, late Postmaster General.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to send an official letter to Mrs. Henry C. Payne, widow of the late Postmaster General, expressing to her the deepest sympathy of the Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in her recent deep affliction."

Seconded by Mrs. Simpson and unanimously carried.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General, stating Mrs. Deere's inability to attend this meeting of the Board, owing to serious illness.

Mrs. Park moved: "That a message of sympathy be sent by the National Board of Management to Mrs. Deere, State Regent of Illinois, on account of her illness, and an expression of regret at her absence."

Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Hamlin stated that she had received a letter requesting that a form of service be prepared by the Board that could be used by Chapters at their regular meetings upon the death of a member, which would include the announcement of the death and appropriate exercises for the occasion. After some discussion it was the opinion of the Board that it would be very difficult to prepare a service that would be acceptable to all the Chapters. The Chaplain General was instructed to make this reply and to recommend that each Chapter prepare a service of its own for such occasions. During the discussion attention was called to the fact that former action of the Board had not been carried out, namely, to prepare a form of condolence to be sent by the Board in the case of the death of a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the following committee was appointed to prepare such a form: Mrs. Lippitt, Chairman; Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Pennypacker, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Mellon.

A communication was read from Chapman & Chapman, of Philadelphia, attorneys for Miss Laura P. Pancoast, a member of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the

American Revolution, in regard to her proposed resignation from that Chapter.

At the request of several members of the Board the statute of the Society and other matter on this point were read to the Board.

Mrs. Park, of Georgia, Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey, Mrs. Weed and others spoke in favor of placing this matter in the hands of the State Regent of Pennsylvania. This being the consensus of opinion of the Board, Mrs. Terry moved: "That this communication, or a copy of it, be referred to the State Regent of Pennsylvania." Seconded by Mrs. Park. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mussey suggested that the report of the State Regent in this case be made back to the Board, in order to avoid contention between the attorney and the State Regent.

Mrs. Hamlin stated that in similar cases in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, they were referred to prominent members of the State.

Mrs. Lockwood read from the Statute Book on the subject of resignations and made an explanation in regard to the entire matter, at the same time expressing the opinion that the Board is not required to do anything more than write and inform the attorney of the existence of this statute.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies: The work of arranging for the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at St. Louis has gone steadily on through the summer. Arrangements have been made with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the official train from Washington, and the Inside Inn for headquarters in St. Louis. The accompanying circular was sent to all State Regents and all members of this Committee. Responses have been quite general.

There has been a constant communication between headquarters and the St. Louis Daughters, who are co-operating with the Committee in every way desirable. The matter of music, decorations, ushers, &c., is left in their hands. Invitations were sent to the surviving eighteen Daughters, who signified their intention of being a Daughter on the day of the organization of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to be at the meeting in St. Louis, and replies have been received from all but one; all very grateful for the invitation and recognition.

Correspondence has been conducted toward the planning of the program and invitations sent, as requested by the President and the subcommittee. The programs complete are promised by the printer this afternoon.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY S. LOCKWOOD, *Chairman of Committee.*

Report accepted with thanks.

The Chair spoke in high terms of the work of the Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee on Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which had been carried on all through the summer with unabated effort.

Mrs. Terry moved the acceptance of the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee, with its recommendations; also that the matter of decorations be left to the discretion of the Chairman.

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry also moved: "That the Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Louisiana Purchase Exposition Committee be permitted to spend \$25.00 on flags for the use of the Society, and that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the bill." Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter past two.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock by the Recording Secretary, who, in the absence of the President General, requested nominations for the Chair.

Upon motion, Mrs. Simpson was elected to the Chair.

The following report was submitted for the consideration of the Board:

The Committee appointed to prepare a form to be used in sending messages of condolence, begs to report as follows:

It suggests a card, on which, in the left hand upper corner, shall be stamped the Insignia of the organization, illuminated.

In the upper right hand corner, the words "Headquarters of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C." On the body of the card, the engraved words: "The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution has learned with deep regret of the death of and begs to extend its sincere sympathy in this great sorrow.

.....President General.

.....Recording Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *Chairman*,

FRANCES A. M. TERRY,

ELEANOR W. HOWARD,

HARRIET P. SIMPSON,

RACHEL H. MELLON.

Mrs. Weed asks that her name be withdrawn from the Committee.

Upon motion, this report was accepted, with the recommendation from the Chairman of the Committee that the matter of procuring the

cards be put as speedily as possible in the hands of the Printing Committee.

Mrs. Terry reported that she had interviewed the city postmaster in regard to the trouble existing in the department of the Corresponding Secretary General, relative to the mail issued from that office, and he had stated that he would do everything in his power to remedy the trouble.

Report accepted with thanks.

The Recording Secretary General read to the Board a letter from Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, recommending Miss Turner for the position of a clerkship in the Daughters of the American Revolution office.

Upon motion of Mrs. Lippitt this was referred to the Chairman of the Supervising Committee.

Mrs. Tulloch read to the Board an extract from the *Post*, stating that the work of making soldiers' clothing which had been recently taken from the widows and orphans of soldiers and proposed to be given out by contract, had been restored to them by order of the President, upon the presentation of the matter to him by the committee from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That a formal letter from this Board, signed by the President General, be sent to the President of the United States, expressing its hearty appreciation of his action in the matter of the sewing recently taken from the widows and orphans of United States soldiers and sailors." Seconded by Mrs. Howard and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Tulloch also read to the Board an account of the organization, at Chataqua, of a Daughters of the American Revolution Circle, on August 9, 1904, and made some interesting statements in connection with this new sub-organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Recording Secretary General announced the receipt of a letter from the Recording Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, on the part of the Board of Management of that Chapter, addressed to the National Board of Management, the same to be presented for the consideration of the National Board.

Upon the statement by the Recording Secretary General, in reply to an inquiry from the Board, of the subject matter of this letter, Mrs. Terry moved that the National Board do not consider this matter.

Amended by Mrs. Lippitt to read, that the Board objects to the consideration of this matter. Amendment accepted, voted on and unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General asked for instructions in replying to this letter and was directed to say that having already dealt with the subject matter of this letter, the Board objected to a further consideration of the matter.

The President General resumed the Chair.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lillian Lockwood, Business Manager:

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to May 31st, 1904.

Subscriptions, as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$314 85
Sale of extra copies,	8 44
Advertisements,	29 50
Cuts (paid by Chapters or individuals),	6 00
	<hr/>
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$358 79

OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1st to May 27th, 1904.

Mailing, second class matter, as per vouchers,	\$ 92
Postage, 2 months,	4 00
Postal cards,	05
Express, Magazines from Harrisburg April, \$1; may, 65c., ..	1 65
Express, mailing list from Harrisburg, 30 c., May 35 c., ..	65
Express, Magazine envelopes,	55
Express, plates from Harrisburg,	30
Cartage on magazine to post office,	20
Car fare to deliver Magazines,	10
	<hr/>
	\$8 42

(Prepared for June meeting, but no reports, except those directed were read.)

RECEIPTS.

June 1st to September 30th, 1904.

Subscriptions as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$494 55
Sale of extra copies,	15 56
Advertisements,	133 00
Half-tone cuts (paid by Chapters and individuals),	44 55
	<hr/>
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$687 66

OFFICE EXPENSES.

June 1st to September 30th, 1904.

Mailing extra copies, second class matter, as per vouchers, ..	\$4 31
Postage, office,	8 00

Postal cards,	1 35
Express, mailing list from Harrisburg, 3 Nos., at 35 cents each,	1 05
Express, Magazine folders,	45
Express, Magazine envelopes,	45
Express, plates (half-tone),	35
Freight and cartage, Magazine from Harrisburg, 4 months,	6 15
Telegrams,	1 15
Janitor, bringing up boxes,	20

\$23 46

Presented to Treasurer General for payment:

From April to September, 1904, inclusive.

Printing and mailing April number, including postage,	\$270 37	
Printing and mailing May number, including postage,	238 03	
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	<hr/>	2,812 01
Salary of Editor, 6 months,	500 00	
Salary of Business Manager, 6 months,	450 00	
Salary of Editor of Genealogical Department ordered by 13th Continental Congress (fixed by National Board) 5 months,	100 00	
Quarterly payment, Genealogical Department, March, April and May, under former rates,	25 00	
Postage Editor, 6 months,	15 00	
Auditing Magazine accounts,	20 00	
McGill & Wallace, printers, 500 bill heads,	\$2 25	
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2 falcon files, 90c.,	1 95
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June 1st to September 30th, \$4,089 59

The greatest expense of this period was for three congressional numbers, nearly \$2,100 of the \$2,800 for printing the full six numbers. They covered 961 pages of the 1,265 pages contained in the six issues. This is an expense which cannot be controlled by the Editor or the Business Manager, the proceedings being published by congressional order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DIRECTORY: Madam President: Upon receipt of your telegram appointing an acting committee on the publication of the Daughters of the American Revolution Directory and upon your approval that we let the work by contract, the Committee entered into negotiations with Miss Nellie B. Stone, and the following contract was signed by the parties.

The contract was signed Saturday morning. On Monday the Board Room was humming with typewriters. The work has progressed rapidly and satisfactorily and without inconvenience to the working force in the other departments.

The Harrisburg Publishing Co. was interviewed as to terms of printing the Directory. They agreed to publish it upon the same terms as the last one, and the work was given to them.

The first half is complete and ready for the publishers.

The Assistant Historian's room has been the center of confusion since the typewriting was completed, there being most of the time from six to eight women there comparing the work with the Treasurer's books. In this way all confusion in the different departments has been avoided. The work has been accomplished with dispatch and with great painstaking.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
CLARA HEATH FULLER.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Howard called the attention of the Board to the fact that the public offices will be closed half of the day on Friday next, and as this office is required to conform with the regulations of the

government offices, in that respect, asked that this announcement be made to the Curator. It was so ordered.

At six o'clock, there being no further business, it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Report accepted.

(Signed)

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General.

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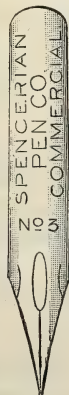
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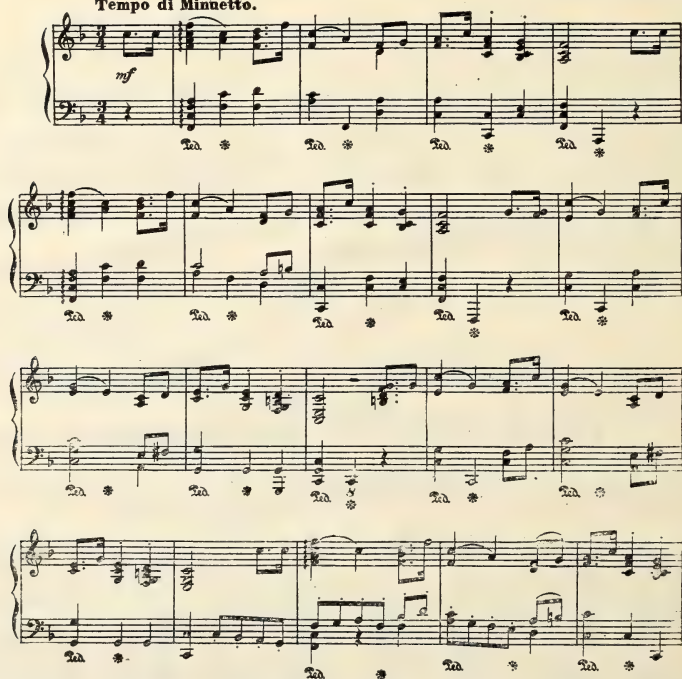
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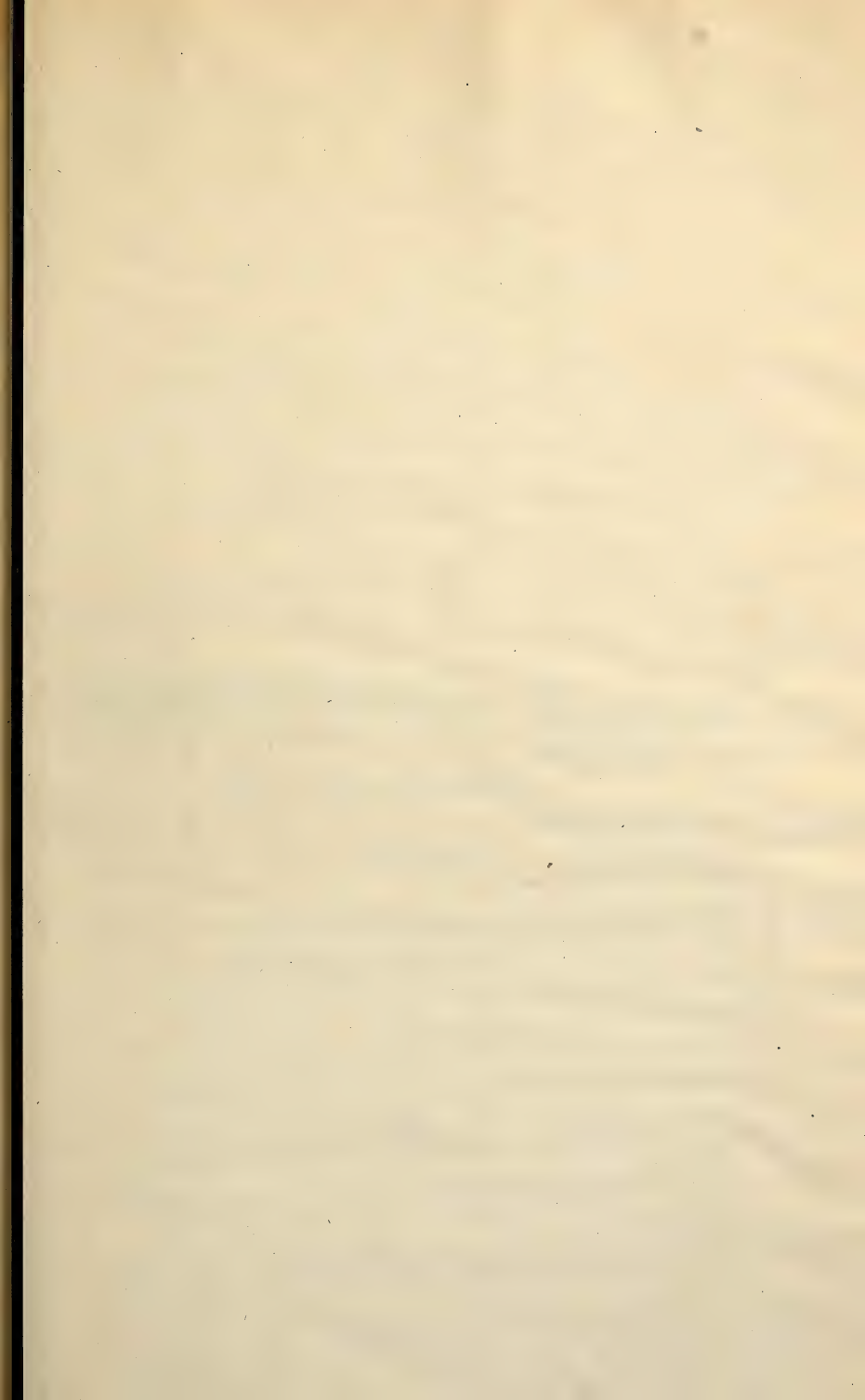


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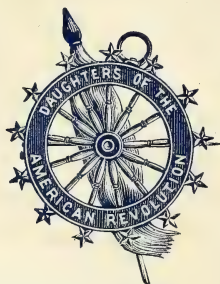
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